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GENERAL

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

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BY JOHN GORTON,

AUTHOR OF THE "GENERAL TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY," &c. &c

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GABBIANI (Antony Domenic) an Italian artist, was born at Florence in 1652, and studied under Ciro Ferri at Rome. He excels most in minor subjects, as gambols of genii, children, &c. His most famous work in fresco is the large cupola of Cestello, which he did not live to finish, falling from a scaffold in 1726 while employed on it. His colouring, though sometimes feeble, is generally good, but he fails most in the execution of his draperies.—*Pilkington.*

GABIA (John Baptist) one of the revivers of literature, was born at Verona, and flourished in the sixteenth century. He was professor of Greek at Rome, and is said to have distinguished himself by his knowledge of the learned languages, of mathematics, and philosophy, and even of theology. His works are—A translation from Greek into Latin of the Commentaries of Theodoret, bishop of Cyrus, on Daniel and Ezekiel, printed at Rome, 1563, A translation of the history of Scylitzes Curopalates, 1570, and a Latin translation of Sophocles. It is affirmed by Maffei that he also translated Zosimus and the Hebrew Psalms, and translated into Greek the Gregorian Kalendar with Santa's tables, with an introductory epistle in Greek by himself.—*Moreri. Maffei Verona Illustrata.*

GABRIEL (James) an eminent French architect, built the palace at Choisy. He also undertook the Pont Royal at Paris, but died before it was finished in 1686, leaving the completion of it to his son James, and Frere Romain.—James, the younger, was born at Paris in 1667, and became overseer general of buildings, gardens, arts and manufactures, first architect and engineer of bridges and banks through the kingdom, and knight of St Michael. He died at Paris in 1742, leaving a son also first architect to the king, who died in 1782.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GABRIEL SIONITA a learned Maronite, was professor of the Arabic and Syriac languages at Rome, and flourished in the seventeenth century. He was invited to Paris to assist in M Le Jay's Polyglott, and carried with him some Syriac and Arabic versions of the Bible, transcribed by himself from MSS. at Rome, to which he added the vowel points, which were not in the original. The Latin translations of these versions were also furnished by Sionita, but in consequence of some misunderstandings between himself and his employers, he did not fulfil the department assigned to him in the Polyglott, but was succeeded by Ecchellensis. Sionita was also the translator of other Arabic works, and among the rest, of the "Geographia Nubiensis" of Scheriff al Edrissi. He was appointed professor royal of the Syriac and Arabic languages at Paris, where he died in 1648. Walton has copied his versions into the English Polyglott.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GABRIELLI (Catrina) one of the most celebrated singers of the last century, born at Rome in 1730, not more remarkable for the beauty of her person, the richness of her voice and the possession of great musical talent, than for the unbounded caprice that governed her in the exercise of the latter. She was a pupil of Porpora and Metastasio, under whose instructions she attained to such excellence that even Pachierotti was with great difficulty prevailed on to appear in the same opera with her, lest her superiority should prove the ruin of his own fame. From the circumstance of her father having been in the service of a Roman cardinal in the capacity of cook, she in her earlier years acquired the soubriquet of "La Cuochetina," neither her countenance nor deportment however gave any indication of a vulgar origin. After exciting the greatest enthusiasm by her singing at most of the European capitals, she went to Russia, where she remained three years, and ranked high in court favour. In 177 she visited England, and appeared at the king's theatre during that and the following season. While in this country, she exhibited fewer of those freaks which abroad tended much to interfere with her popularity, from a sense, it is said, of fear, lest an English audience should "break her bones." Of her whims Brydone gives a curious instance which occurred during her stay at the Sicilian court. The viceroy, it seems, had honoured her with an invitation to a party, composed of the *elite* of the nobility of Palermo, which she accepted, but not arriving at the appointed hour, the dinner was actually put back, and a messenger dispatched, who found her reading in bed. She rose and accompanied him, apologizing to the company on the ground that she had really forgotten the engagement. The viceroy was offended, and still more so when, on coming to the opera, no persuasion could induce her to sing a note above her breath. He threatened her with punishment, which only made her more obstinate, and she returned for answer, that his excellency "might indeed make her cry, but he never should force her to sing." The consequence of this contumacy was immediate incarceration. She remained in confinement twelve days, during which time she gave magnificent entertainments, and paid the debts of the poorer prisoners, till the viceroy, who was a good tempered man, gave up the contest, and set her at liberty without carrying his point. The most successful expedient to ensure her singing was found to be the prevailing on her favourite admirer to place himself in a conspicuous part of the theatre, when she would generally address her airs to him, and exert herself to the utmost. She amassed great wealth, although by no means of a mercenary disposition, the principal source of her riches being the bounty of the emperor of Germany, who was much attached to her, but at length banished her from Vienna, on account of the continual broils, occasioned as much by her intriguing spirit, as by the influence of her personal charms. The time of her decease is uncertain.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

GABRINI (see Rienzi.)

GADBURY (John) a writer of considerable notoriety on the fanciful science of astrology, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Oxfordshire, and probably of low origin, as he served an apprenticeship to a tailor. He afterwards became the pupil or assistant of William Lilly the fortune teller, the Sidrophel of Butler, and in imitation of his master, he published astrological almanacks and other works relating to similar subjects, one of which is entitled "A Discourse of the Natures and Effects of Comets, as they are philosophically, historically, and astrologically considered," London, 1665. Being a Roman catholic, he was arrested during the commotions excited by Titus Oates and his accomplices, in the reign of Charles II, on account of some observations in his almanacks The period of his death is uncertain, but he is said to have perished by shipwreck, in a voyage to Jamaica. Partridge, a brother astrologer, published in 1693, a work entitled "The Black Life of John Gadbury.—*Granger's Biog Hist of Eng.*

GADDESDEN or GATESDEN (John of) an English physician, in high repute in the beginning of the fourteenth century. He was an ecclesiastic, and was physician to king Edward II. His treatise on medicine, entitled "Rosa Anglica" is curious for the information it affords relative to the state of science and practice at the period when it was written. Gaddesden says that he cured one of the royal children of the small pox, by wrapping him in scarlet cloth and hanging scarlet curtains round the bed As a remedy for epilepsy, he advises the patient to be carried to church to hear mass four times during the ember weeks, and afterwards to suspend round his neck a scroll inscribed with a verse from the gospel of the day. Yet it appears that this superstitious practitioner was acquainted with the method of rendering salt water fresh by distillation, a process supposed to have been a modern discovery —*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Clutterbuck's Hist of Hertfordshire*, vol 1.

GAFFARELL (James) a learned rabbinical writer, was born at Mannes in Provence about 1601, and was educated at the university of Apt. He applied himself to studying the Hebrew language and rabbinical learning, and being much pleased with the mysterious doctrines of the Cabala, at the age of twenty two he wrote a volume in their defence, entitled "Abdita divinæ Cabalæ mysteria," &c. He was appointed by cardinal Richelieu his librarian, and sent into Italy to collect the best printed books and manuscripts that could be found. In 1633 he was at Venice, being at that time doctor of divinity and canon law, prothonotary of the apostolic see, and commendatory prior of St Giles's. On his return home, he was employed by the cardinal in his project for bringing back all the protestants to the Romish church, and to that end was authorized to preach in Dauphine against the doctrine of purgatory. He died at Sigonce, of which place he was then abbot, in 1681. His works are very numerous, and show him to have been a man of great reading and subtle genius, but very credulous. The following are the principal —"Unheard-of Curiosities," translated into English by Chilmead, "Rabbi Elea de fine mundi, Latine versus, cum notis," "Un traité de la Poudre de Sympathies et des Talismans," "De musica Hebreorum stupenda libellus," &c. &c.—*Morert*

GAFORY or GAFFURIUS (Franchinus) an eminent Italian composer and writer on the science of music, who flourished in the fifteenth century. He was born at Lodi in the Milanese, about the year 1451, and became professor of music successively at Verona, Genoa, Naples, and Milan, in which latter capital especially he was held in high esteem He published in 1480 an abridgment of Boethius, under the title of "Theorum Opus Musicæ Disciplinæ," printed at Naples, a treatise on the management of the voice, called "Practica Musicæ utriusque Cantus," Milan, 1496, a series of lectures read by him at Cremona, Lodi, and other Italian towns, under the title of "Angelicum et Divinum Opus Musicæ," Milan, 1508, and "De Harmonia Musicorum Instrumentorum," Milan, 1518, in which latter work he gives a synopsis of the doctrines of such of the Greek musical writers as had come to his hands. His works made their way over the whole of Europe, and most of the compositions of the sixteenth century are formed according to the rules therein laid down His death took place about the year 1521.—*Burney's Hist of Mus.*

GAGE (Thomas) an ecclesiastic, said by some to have been a native of Ireland, while by others the county of Surrey has been assigned as the place of his nativity. Travelling into Spain, he assumed the tonsure in a convent of Dominican monks, whence he was sent in the capacity of a missionary to the Philippines in 1625. He however went to Mexico, and remained in that country till 1637, when he came to England, and settled in this country in the enjoyment of considerable property which he had acquired in his travels. Having abjured the Romish church, he obtained the living of Deal in Kent, and in 1642 published his recantation sermon. He was also the author of a controversial tract, entitled "A Duel between a Jesuit and a Dominican," 4to, and "A Survey of the West Indies." His last work, which was first printed in 1651, was in 1676 translated into the French language by order of Colbert. The time of Gage's death is uncertain.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Dict.*

GAGER (William) a dramatist of the sixteenth century, author of two Latin tragedies, entitled "Ulysses redux," and "Meleager," and a comedy, called "Rivales." He was educated at Westminster, whence he removed to Christchurch, Oxford, on the foundation, in 1574. Here he applied himself to the study of the civil law, in which he graduated, and afterwards obtained the vicar-generalship to the diocese of Ely. A curious controversy was carried on between him and a writer named Heale, on the subject of the right of husbands

to beat their wives. He also wrote against Dr Reynolds, respecting the lawfulness of theatrical amusements.—*Biog. Dram.*

GAGNILR (John) an eminent orientalist, who was a native of Paris, where he was educated, and entering into holy orders, became a canon in the church of St. Genevieve. Entertaining doubts relative to the Roman catholic doctrines, he emigrated to England, where his learning procured him the countenance of archbishop Sharp, the lord chancellor Macclesfield, and others. He was admitted MA. at Cambridge, and subsequently at Oxford, in which latter university he took up his abode, supporting himself chiefly by teaching Hebrew. In 1706 he published Joseph Ben Gorion's History of the Jews, in Hebrew, with a Latin translation and notes, 4to In 1717 he began to give lectures on the Arabic language, and he published a treatise on the small pox, translated from the works of Rhazes, an Arabian physician He also produced two valuable works relative to the early history of Mahometism, "Ismael Abulfeda de Vita et Rebus gestis Mohammedis &c. Latine vertit, Prefatione et Notis illustravit Joh. Gagnier,' Oxon. 1723, folio, and "La Vie de Mahomet, traduite et compilée de l'Alcoran, des Traditions authentiques de la Sonna, et des meilleurs Auteurs Arabes," 1730, three volumes, 12mo. Gagnier died in 1740.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GAGUIN (Robert) a native of Colines, near Amiens, eminent as a diplomatist under Charles VIII and Louis XII, both which monarchs employed him on various missions to different European courts. He received the principal part of his education at Paris, where he was appointed keeper of the Royal Library, and published a history, "De Gestis Francorum," in eleven books, printed at Lyons in 1524, folio. This work contains the history of affairs from the commencement of the thirteenth to the close of the fifteenth century. His death took place in 1501 at an advanced age.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GAILLARD (Gabriel Henry) a French historian, member of the old French academy, of that of inscriptions, and belles-lettres, and of the third class of the institute, was born at Ostel near Soissons, in 1728, and died at St Firmin near Chantilly in 1806 He was the author of "Poetique Françoise," 2 vols., Histoire de François I, 7 vols. 12mo, "Histoire de Marie de Bourgogne," 12mo, "Histoire des Rivalites de la France et de l'Angleterre," "Histoire de Charlemagne," "Rhetorique Françoise," "Parallele des quatre Electre de Sophocle, d'Euripide, de Crebillon, et de Voltaire," "Eloge historique sur M. Malesherbes," "Observations sur l'Histoire de France, de Messrs. Velly, Villaret, et Garnier," 4 vols. 12mo.—*Dict. Hist.*

GAILLARD (John Ernest) the son of a barber of Zell, born in 1687. He was a pupil first of Marchal and afterwards of the celebrated Farinelli. Entering the service of George Prince of Denmark, on the marriage of his royal patron with queen Anne, he followed in his suite to England, where he succeeded Battista Draghi as chapel-master to the queen dowager Catherine. The whole musical world being at this time occupied with the rivalry between Handel and Buononcini, the merits of Gaillard, though great, were comparatively unnoticed. He therefore entered into an engagement with Rich, then manager of the theatre in Lincoln's inn Fields, and composed the music to most of those mixed pieces, half opera half pantomime, with which he entertained the town. Among these, the greatest notice was attracted by the "Necromancer, or Harlequin Faustus," and "The Royal Chace, or Merlin's Cave," in which Beard first recommended himself to the public by singing, for some hundred nights, a favourite song by Gaillard, commencing "With early horn." This, which was the most popular, was also one of the latest of his compositions, as he died early in the year 1749, leaving behind him an unfinished opera on the story of Orestes and Pylades, and a valuable collection of scores, &c. in his own hand writing His music to the tragedy of Œdipus (which had before been set by Purcell) was never printed, but is now in the library of the Academy of Ancient Music. —*Biog. Dict. of Mus*

GAIMAR or GAIMARD (Geoffrey) an Anglo Norman troubadour or minstrel, of the twelfth century. He is supposed to have been a native of Lower Normandy, and between the years 1142 and 1145, he composed in octo-syllabic verse, a romantic chronicle of the Anglo Saxon kings, founded on Saxon and Welsh documents This curious poem is still extant among the MSS in the British Museum M. de la Rue, professor of history at Caen, has published an interesting extract from this piece, describing the feats of dexterity, by the exhibition of which, before the two armies at the battle of Hastings, Taillefer, the bard or jongeleur of William the Norman, astonished and perhaps daunted the English soldiers, who, as the poet informs us, ascribed the juggler's skill to enchantment.—*Archæologia*, vol xii.

GAINSBOROUGH (Thomas) a celebrated English landscape painter. He was born in 1737, at Sudbury in Suffolk, where his father was a clothier, but in such circumstances as prevented him from bestowing on his son the advantages of education. He consequently owed to native genius and spontaneous study that great eminence which he attained in his art. He used to ramble in the woods, and employ himself in sketching the scenery around him. At length his talents having attracted observation, he was sent to London for improvement. There he is said to have practised modelling figures of animals with great success. He also made ornamental drawings for an engraver, and painted small landscapes for sale. Prudence however, rather than inclination, induced him to engage in portrait painting, by which means he supported himself for some time in the metropolis, and then married and removed to Ipswich. Thence he went to Bath, where he attained high reputation, and at

length, in 1774, he settled in London, and supported till his death the character of almost unrivalled excellence in the department of his profession, which he chiefly cultivated. He was also much employed as a painter of portraits, and those of the king and others of the royal family were among the works which he executed. He died of a cancer in the neck, August 2, 1788, and was interred in the churchyard of Kew. The landscapes of Gainsborough are distinguished for 'a portrait like representation of nature,' uniting the brilliancy of Claude with the precision and simplicity of Ruysdael and others of the Flemish school. This artist was much esteemed by sir Joshua Reynolds, who thus notices him in one of his Academical Discourses "If ever this nation should produce genius sufficient to acquire to us the honourable distinction of the English school, the name of Gainsborough will be transmitted to posterity, in the history of the art, among the very first of that rising name." He had also extraordinary talents for music, though accompanied by a capricious love of change in the instruments on which he practised and he displayed, both in his letters and conversation, considerable taste and ability, though uncultivated.—One of his brothers, a dissenting minister at Henley upon-Thames, was an ingenious mechanic, and his nephew, GAINSBOROUGH DUPONT, distinguished himself as an artist, but died in 1797, at the early age of thirty.—*Ann. Reg. Life of Gainsborough by Thicknes*.

GALATEO (ANTHONY) an Italian physician and miscellaneous writer of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He was a native of the territory of Otranto, and studied medicine at Ferrara, where he took his doctor's degree in that faculty. He settled at Naples, and was appointed physician to the king. The air of that city proving prejudicial to his health, he removed to Gallipoli, and afterwards to Lecce, at which place he founded an academy, on the model of that of Naples, to which he belonged. He died in 1516, aged seventy-two. His principal work is a treatise, "De Situ Iapygiæ," to which is added a description of the city of Gallipoli, containing much curious information relating to geography and civil and and natural history. Among his other productions are "De Situ Elementorum," "De Situ Terrarum," "De Mari et Aquis," and a tract on the Expedition of the Turks against Otranto in 1480.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

¶ GALE (JOHN) an eminent nonconformist divine of the anti-pædobaptist persuasion, in the eighteenth century. He was born in London, and pursued his studies at Leyden, where he took the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy at the age of nineteen. He then went to Amsterdam, and formed an acquaintance with Limborch and Le Clerc. Returning to London, he distinguished himself by writing "Reflections on Wall's History of Infant Baptism, in several Letters to a Friend," which, after being circulated for some time in manuscript, were at length published in 1711, 8vo. About 1715 he became pastor of a baptist congregation in the metropolis, in which situation he continued till his death in 1721. Dr Gale was preparing an answer to Wall's Defence of his History of Infant Baptism at the time of his decease, and he is also said to have contemplated the publication of an English Translation of the Septuagint, according to the edition of Dr. Grabe and other literary labours, for which he appears to have been well qualified by his talents and acquirements. Four volumes of his sermons likewise appeared in a posthumous publication.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog*

GALE (THEOPHILUS) a learned divine, who was a native of King's Teignton in Devonshire, of which place his father was vicar. In 1647 he became a student of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1652, having previously been chosen to a fellowship. While at the university he formed the plan of his work, entitled "The Court of the Gentiles," intended to demonstrate that not only the theology, but also the philosophy and philology of the Pagans were derived from the Bible. In 1657 he became a preacher at Winchester, among the independents, from which situation he was ejected in consequence of the Act of Uniformity in 1661. He was then received into the family of lord Wharton, as tutor to his two sons, whom he accompanied to Caen in Normandy, where he became intimate with Bochart and other learned foreigners. In 1665 he returned with his pupils to England, and soon after removed to London, where he narrowly escaped sufficing an irreparable loss, through the great fire in the city, which destroyed the house of a friend, in whose custody he had left his manuscript collections, previously to his journey to France. These however were accidentally preserved from the conflagration, and in 1669 he published the first part of his "Court of the Gentiles," the second appeared in 1671, and the third and fourth in 1677. The whole was speedily translated into Latin, and the work became known and valued, not only in England but on the continent. Mr Gale became minister of a dissenting congregation in Holborn, but he resided chiefly at Newington, where he conducted a seminary for the education of youth. He died in 1678, in the fifteenth year of his age. Besides his great work, he was the author of "Philosophia Generalis, in duas partes disterminata," 8vo, "Idea Theologiæ tam contemplativæ quam activæ, ad formam S. Scripturæ delineata," 8vo, "The Anatomy of Infidelity," 8vo, &c. —*Ibid.*

GALE (THOMAS) an English divine, critic, and antiquary of distinguished erudition in the seventeenth century. He was born at Scruton in Yorkshire, in 1636, and received his education at Westminster school and King's college, Cambridge. He took the degree of BA. in 1658, and that of MA. in 1662. His reputation as a classical scholar procured him the regius professorship of the Greek language in the university in 1666, and in 1671 he published a collection of the ancient mythological

writers, entitled "Opuscula Mythologica, Ethica et Physica, Græce et Latine," 8vo. He was chosen head-master of St Paul's school in London, in 1672 and in 1676 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of the metropolis, having the preceding year accumulated the degrees of BD. and DD. at Cambridge. In 1677 he was elected FRS. and afterwards became one of the council, and in 1685 was chosen honorary secretary. About 1697 he presented to the library of Trinity college, Cambridge, a number of curious Arabic manuscripts, and the same year he was preferred to the deanery of York. He died in that city in 1702. Among his publications are editions of the works of Herodotus, Cicero, and several other ancient writers, of some of the English monastic historians, and the Psalter, in Greek and Latin, from the Alexandrine MS. A volume of his Sermons was published by his son, after his death, and also an edition of the British Itinerary of Antoninus, with a Commentary. Dr Gale carried on a literary correspondence with Mabillon, Baluze, Gravius, Huet, and other eminent scholars abroad, by whom his learning and abilities were highly estimated. He contributed to the Philosophical Transactions some papers on archæology.—GALE (ROGER) a learned antiquary, eldest son of the preceding. He was born in 1672, and studied at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen a fellow in 1697. He had an estate at Scruton in Yorkshire, and served in three parliaments as member for the borough of North Allerton, and he was also a commissioner of stamps, and subsequently a commissioner of excise, which latter situation he lost in 1733. He belonged to the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries, and was a vice-president and treasurer of the last mentioned learned association. He died in 1744. He published "The Knowledge of Medals," 8vo, a translation from the French of Joubert, "Registrum Honoris de Richmond," 1722, folio, "A Discourse on the four Roman Ways in Britain,' printed in the sixth volume of Leland's History, papers in the Archæologia, &c. His manuscripts, and a cabinet of Roman coins which he collected, are preserved at Trinity college, Cambridge, to which he left them at his death.—GALE (SAMUEL) brother of the foregoing, was born in London in 1682, and educated at St Paul's school, under his father. He held a situation in the Custom-house, and having a taste for archæological researches, he became one of the fellows of the Society of Antiquaries on its incorporation. Besides essays in the Archæologia and Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, he published "A History of Winchester Cathedral," begun by Henry earl of Clarendon He died in 1754.—*Biog. Brit. Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

GALEN or CLAUDIUS GALENUS, one of the most celebrated physicians of antiquity. He was born at Pergamus in Asia, AD. 131, and was the son of Nicon, an architect, who was possessed of an ample fortune. The education of Galen was liberal and extensive. After studying philosophy, astronomy, geometry, and general literature, he turned his attention particularly to medicine and surgery. In pursuit of knowledge, he visited Smyrna, Corinth, Alexandria, and in his thirty-eighth year returned to Pergamus, where he under took the care of the public gladiators, an occupation which furnished him with opportunities for making many surgical experiments, and adding to the stock of his professional knowledge. He first went to Rome about his thirty-third year, and obtained great reputation. A pestilence induced him to return to his native country, whence he was recalled by an especial mandate of the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, the former of whom, on quitting Rome to make war on the Germans, confided to Galen the care of the health of his son Commodus. Of the remaining part of the life of this famous practitioner nothing certain is known, but it is probable that he died at Rome, in the reign of Severus. The writings of Galen were exceedingly numerous, and though many are lost, those which are extant compose a voluminous body of practical and theoretical medicine. Though he attended more to anatomy than most of his predecessors, it does not appear that he ever dissected human bodies, his anatomical descriptions being often obviously drawn from the inspection of brute animals. One of his best works is his "De Usu Partium," in seventeen books. Several editions of his works have appeared in a Latin translation, but the only complete collection in the original language is that of Chartier, Greek and Latin, Paris, 1660.—*Moreri. Aikin's G. Biog. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

GALESINI (PETER) in Latin Galesinius, apostolical prothonotary under popes Gregory XIII and Sixtus V, was a native of Milan. He took great pains in illustrating and correcting the Roman Martyrology, which was published in 1577, under the patronage of St Charles Borromeo, with this title, "A Martyrology adapted to the use of the Church of Rome, for all the Days in the Year" The work however was not approved by the Roman censors, who thought it too long to be recited in the canonical office. He was also the author of "The Lives of the Saints that are mentioned in the Church of Milan," 1582, "A Commentary upon the Pentateuch," 1587, "Theatium Pontificale," or a history of the popes, "Notes upon the Greek Text of the LXX," 1587, translations from the Greek into Latin of some "Discourses of St Gregory Nyssen," and "Theodoret," the histories of "Sulpitius Severus," and of "Aimon of Halberstadt," &c. &c.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

GALIANI (FERDINAND) an Italian abbé, celebrated for his wit and writings, was born in the year 1728, at Chieti in the kingdom of Naples, where his father, a nobleman, was assessor of the royal court of justice. He was educated under the care of his uncle, the archbishop of Tarento, and applied to the study of the law. A humorous collection of verses on the death of the public executioner, in ridicule of the custom of thus celebrating the death of

eminent persons by the academy Degli Emuli, first made him known as a writer. This was not long after followed by his celebrated work, "Trattata della Moneta," which was published in the year 1750. He soon after, by the desire of pope Benedict XIV, undertook a collection of specimens of the various matter thrown up by Mount Vesuvius, a catalogue of which was published in 1772. This collection he sent to the pope, and on one of the boxes was inscribed, "Beatissime Pater fac ut lapides isti panes fiant."—"Holy father, command that these stones be made bread," which the pope virtually attended to, by giving him a living of 400 ducats per annum. In 1759 he was appointed secretary to the French embassy, and soon took a lead among the wits and eminent men of Paris. During his residence in France, he composed—"Annotations upon Horace," and "Dialogues on the Corn Trade," written in opposition to the policy of the free exportation of corn, then recently adopted with a view to encourage agriculture. On his return to Naples in 1779, he kept up a correspondence with the most distinguished men of France, and their manuscript letters form nine thick volumes in 4to. He died, loaded with honours and offices, and possessed of very general esteem, on the 30th Oct. 1787, in his fifty-ninth year. Besides the works already mentioned, he is the author of treatises "On the innate propensities or inclinations of men, or, the principles of the Laws of Nature and Nations, deduced from the Poems of Horace," "On the Duties of Princes to other belligerent powers," and "On the Neapolitan dialect."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GALILEI (GALILEO) a celebrated philosopher, mathematician, and astronomer, was the son of Vincenzo Galilei, a Florentine noble and a man of letters, not unskilled in the mathematics, but better known by his writings on music. Galileo was born at Pisa in 1564 and was intended by his father, whose fortune was small, to be brought up to physic, but exhibiting a great dislike to that profession, he betook himself to the study of mathematics with such unwearied diligence, that, in 1689, he was chosen mathematical professor in the university of Pisa. Having heard of the invention of the telescope by Jansen, he made one for himself, and in consequence was led to the discovery of the satellites of Jupiter and many other astronomical phenomena, which exciting the jealousy and annoyance of the violent Aristotelians, he resigned the chair of Pisa in disgust, and accepted that of Padua, where he remained for eighteen years. In 1611 his countrymen becoming more sensible of his great merit, the grand duke of Tuscany, Cosmo, recalled him to Pisa, and reappointed him professor, with a considerable stipend. He afterwards invited him to Florence, where he fell under the censure of the inquisitors, for asserting the motion of the earth round the sun. It will prove an eternal satire both on this tribunal, and the principles on which it was instituted, that Galileo was imprisoned until he abjured his opinion. In 1632 he however ventured to publish his "Dialogues on the two greatest Systems of the world, the Ptolemaic and Copernican." In this work he adduces the best arguments in favour of each system, without deciding the superiority, not so cautiously however, but that his opinion in favour of that of Copernicus was very obvious. Scarcely had this work appeared when the cry of heresy was again loudly raised, and in 1633 he was once more cited before the inquisitors at Rome, and committed into custody. Being subsequently brought to trial, he was ordered to take an oath no longer to teach or support his system, to remain in prison during the pleasure of the cardinal inquisitors, and to repeat the penitential psalms once a week for three years, his dialogues were also censured, prohibited, and ordered to be burnt. Pope Urban VIII mitigated this sentence, by confining him only in the palace of the Medici at Rome, and finally to his own country-house in the vicinity of Florence, where he spent the remainder of his days, visited and esteemed by the most distinguished of his countrymen. He survived eight years in this retreat, devoting himself to the perfecting of his telescope, but by continual application, and the effects of the night air, he became blind three years before his death, which took place in Jan. 1642, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. To Galilei the world is indebted for the discovery of the rotation of the sun upon its axis. He also, by ascertaining the changing of the spots upon the disk of that orb, and the hills and cavities in the moon, showed that there was not so great a difference between celestial and sublunary bodies as had been imagined. He rendered no less a service to science by his investigation of the theory of motion, and in geometry he invented the trochoid, and in mechanics the pendulum, the application of which to clocks was reserved for his ingenious natural son, Vicenzio. He also invented a machine by means of which the Venetians rendered their Laguna fluid and navigable, and the principles which he laid down in regard to gravitation, produced the barometer. The works of Galilei were published after his death, in 2 vols. 4to, to which is to be added a quarto volume of his letters, subsequently published at Bologna in 1674, and a tract on the fifth book of Euclid, 4to, published by his disciple, Viviani, at Florence. It is to be lamented, that many of the papers left behind him were burnt, owing to the superstition of an ignorant nephew, who deemed them heretical because their illustrious author died a prisoner to the inquisition, although allowed to reside in his own house.—*Fabroni, Vitæ Italorum. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

GALLAND. There were two French authors of this name in the seventeenth century. AUGUSTUS, the elder, was a counsellor of state and proctor general, for the kingdom of Navarre. He collected materials for a history of France and Navarre, which were published in one folio volume. He also wrote a history of Rochelle, a work on the standards and ensigns used by the French monarchs from the earliest ages, and a legal treatise on

the privilege of exemption from taxes, 4to. He died in 1644.—ANTHONY GALLAND, an able oriental scholar, was born of humble parentage, at Rollo in Picardy, in 1646. Colbert employed him to travel on the account of government, and his zeal and industry are evinced by several treatises published by him on his return, illustrative of the manners and customs of the Mahometan empire and religion. He was well versed in antiquarian research, and published a learned treatise on medals and coins, but the work by which he is principally known is his curious collection of Arabic Romances, published by him under the title of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," a work which has gone through a variety of editions in every language of Europe. His other writings are—"An Account of the Death of Sultan Osman, and the Coronation of his Successor," "A Treatise on Coffee; and a selection of the most approved Aphorisms and Jeux d'Esprit to be found in the works of Oriental authors. M. Galland was elected professor of Arabic in the university of Paris, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. His death took place in 1715, while he was engaged on a translation of the Koran, which he did not live to complete. —*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GALLOIS (JOHN) a French critic of the seventeenth century, who acquired great reputation as a general scholar, but is chiefly remarkable for having projected, with M. de Sallo, the "Journal des Sçavans," the first number of which appeared in 1665. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the French Academy, librarian to the king, and professor of Greek in the royal college. He died in 1707.—*Moreri.*

GALLOIS (JULIAN JEAN CÆSAR LE) a recent French physiologist. He was the son of a farmer, and was educated at Caen, where, at the commencement of the French Revolution, he distinguished himself as a federalist, for which he was obliged to fly from Normandy. He subsequently studied in one of the medical schools of Paris, and graduated as M.D. He distinguished himself by his physiological researches, which he detailed in a publication, entitled "Experiments on the Principle of Life, particularly on that of the Motion of the Heart, and the Seat of this Principle." Much was expected from his farther research, when he fell a sacrifice to a fever in 1818.—*Med Journal.*

GALLUS (CORNELIUS) a Roman poet of the Augustan age. He was born about 69 BC. at Forum Julii, but whether in Gaul or Italy is uncertain, as there were places in both countries anciently thus designated. He was intimate with Virgil, who has inscribed to him his tenth Eclogue. Augustus employed him in his war against Anthony, and rewarded his services with the government of Egypt. This elevation proved unfortunate, for being charged with peculation and conspiracy, his property was confiscated, and he was condemned to exile, in consequence of which he put an end to his life in his forty-third year. He wrote four books of Elegies in honour of his mistress, Lycoris, which were highly praised by Ovid, but are no longer extant.—*Vossius de Poet. l at.*

GALLY (HENRY) an English divine, was born at Beckenham in Kent, in 1696 He was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of MA. in 1721, and the same year was chosen lecturer of St Paul's, Covent Garden, and instituted to the rectory of Warenden in Buckinghamshire. In 1728 he was preferred to a prebend in Gloucester cathedral, and two years after to one in the cathedral of Norwich. In 1732 Dr Gally was presented to the rectory of St Giles-in-the-Fields, and in 1735 was nominated chaplain in ordinary to the king. He died in 1769. He was the author of "Two Sermons on the Misery of Man," 1728, "A Sermon preached before the House of Commons upon the Accession," a translation of "The Morals of Theophrastus, with Notes, and a Critical Essay on Characteristic Writing," "The Reasonableness of Church and College Fines asserted, &c.," "Some Considerations upon Clandestine Marriages," "A Dissertation against pronouncing the Greek Language according to Accents," &c &c.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

GALVANI (LEWIS) an Italian physiologist, celebrated as the discoverer of animal electricity or Galvanism. He was born at Bologna in 1737, and in his youth he was destined for a monastic life, but being persuaded to relinquish his views of the cloister, he adopted the medical profession Professor Galeazzi, under whom he studied anatomy, gave him his daughter in marriage, and he was created public lecturer in the university of Bologna, and nominated reader in anatomy to the institute in that city. He employed himself much in researches concerning comparative anatomy, and published in the Memoirs of the Institute curious observations on the auditory organs of birds and other subjects His reputation as an experimental philosopher was already established, when accident led him to the discovery which has perpetuated his name. His wife labouring under constitutional debility, some frogs had been skinned to compose a restorative soup for her use, they happened to be placed in the laboratory of the professor, on the same table with an electrical machine, when one of the assistants by chance touching with a scalpel the nerves of the leg of a frog lying not far from the conductor, the muscles of the limb were observed to be immediately agitated with strong convulsions. Madame Galvani, who was present, went and informed her husband of this singular phenomenon. He repeated the experiment, and ascertained that the convulsion occurred only when a spark was drawn from the conductor while the scalpel touched the nerve. His subsequent enquiries induced him to ascribe the convulsive motion to the influence of a peculiar fluid or principle, which he supposed to be secreted by the brain, and distributed by the nerves through different parts of the body. To this principle he gave the appellation of animal electricity, and considered it as the cause of muscular motion. His ideas were developed in a publication,

entitled "Aloysii Galvani de Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius," 1791, 4to. The singularity of these phenomena excited the attention of the cultivators of science, not only in Italy, but also in England, France, Germany, and other parts of Europe. Subsequent researches have led to conclusions inconsistent with the hypothesis of Galvani, and animal electricity or Galvanism (as it has been denominated in honour of the discoverer) is now considered as depending on the operation of the same cause which produces other electric phenomena. Galvani continued his enquiries, and made experiments on the electricity of the torpedo, and on the electro motive effects of the contact of different metals, but he did not materially extend the limits of his original discovery. On the foundation of the Cisalpine republic, he refused to take the civic oath required by the new constitution, in consequence of which he was deprived of his official situation. A decree was afterwards passed for his restoration to the professorial chair, but this testimony to his merit preceded but a short time his decease, which occurred towards the close of the year 1798.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

GAMA (Vasco de) a celebrated navigator and naval commander, was born at Sines, a maritime town in Portugal. He was appointed by king Emanuel to command an expedition intended to follow up the discoveries on the eastern coasts of Africa, and the interjacent seas to the East Indies. He set sail accordingly in July, 1497, and was four months contending with contrary winds before he doubled the Cape of Good Hope. Reaching Melinda, he obtained a Mahometan pilot, and in May, 1498, arrived at Calicut, and was at first received in a friendly manner by the zamorin or prince, but discovering that a plot was laid for his destruction, he returned to Europe, and entered the port of Lisbon in September, 1499. He was created a count, and made admiral of the Persian, Indian, and Arabian seas, in which capacity he commanded another expedition, consisting of a fleet of twenty ships. He was attacked by an opposing fleet on the part of the zamorin, which was defeated, and two prizes captured of great value. His success led to the extensive settlements of the Portuguese in India, of which Gama, sent out a third time, was made viceroy in 1524. He died at Cochin in 1525. The Lusiad of Camoens, who accompanied Gama, is founded on the adventures of his last voyage.—*Moreri. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

GAMACHES (Stephen Simon) a French ecclesiastic, was born at Meulan about 1672. He was one of the canons of the Holy Cross of de la Bretonniere, and was chosen member of the French Academy of Sciences. His works are—"Physical Astronomy, &c.," 2 vols. 4to, "The System of a Christian Philosopher," "The System of the Heart," published under the assumed name of Clarigny," "Literary and Philosophical Dissertations," "The Elegancies of Language reduced to their Principles," 1737, 12mo. This last has acquired much reputation, and is styled by a tasteful writer, "A Dictionary of fine Thoughts." He died in 1756.—There was also another Gamaches, Philip, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who was born in 1658. He was appointed professor of theology in the university of Paris in 1599, and after discharging the duties of his office with great credit, and obtaining the reputation of being one of the ablest divines of his time, he died in 1625. He was the author of "Commentaries on the Summa Theologiæ of Aquinas," in 2 vols. folio, a work much esteemed by catholics.—*Bayle. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GAMBARA (Lorenzo) an Italian poet of the sixteenth century, was protected by cardinal Alexander Farnese. His writings were much esteemed in his own time, but are now little thought of. He was the author of a Latin Poem on Columbus, a Latin Treatise on Poetry, in which he dissuades Christian poets from using pagan mythology, some eclogues, entitled "Venatoria," and other pieces. He died in 1586.—*Tiraboschi. Moreri. Saxii. Onomast.*

GAMBARA (Veronica) an Italian poetess, was born in 1485, and was the daughter of count John Francis Gambara. In 1509 she was married to Giberto, lord of Correggio, whom she survived many years, devoting the rest of her life to the education of her children and the cultivation of literature. In 1528 she went to reside with her brother, who was governor of Bologna where she established a kind of academy, which was frequented by many of the literati of the Roman court. On her return to Correggio, she received as her guest the emperor Charles V. She died in 1550. Her works were collected and published by Zambani in 1759, with a life of the authoress. They possess much originality and vivacity, and are far superior to the inundation of sonnets at that time poured forth in Italy.—*Tiraboschi. Roscoe's Leo X. Moreri.*

GAMBOLD (John) an ecclesiastic, born at Haverfordwest in the early part of the last century. In 1734 he took the degree of Master of Arts at Christchurch, Oxford, and was about four years after presented by archbishop Secker to the living of Stanton Harcourt. This piece of preferment he resigned in 1748, from motives of conscience, having become a convert to the opinions of Zinzendorf, an account of whose life and character he afterwards published. In 1754 the Moravian fraternity, of which he was now become a distinguished member, consecrated him one of their bishops, in which situation he displayed much activity until his death, which took place at his native town in 1771. He was a man of blameless morals, deep erudition, and sincere though enthusiastic piety, and was much beloved for the amiableness of his manners and the inoffensive tenor of his life. While at Oxford he published in 1740 a sacred drama, having for its subject the martyrdom of St Ignatius, and in 1742 superintended an edition of the Greek Testament through the Clarendon press. At a subsequent period of his life he assisted in trans-

lating Crantz's history of Greenland from the Dutch, and was the author of several sermons, especially one on the second Article of the Church of England, and of a volume entitled "Maxims and Theological Ideas."—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

GANDON (James) an ingenious English architect, who studied his profession under sir William Chambers. He was the first who gained the gold medal as an architectural prize from the Royal Academy, and early acquired considerable professional reputation, which was much enhanced by the publication of his "Vitruvius Britannicus," 3 vols. folio. He soon after went to Ireland, where he built the Royal Exchange at Dublin, the portico of the house of Lords, the four courts, and other highly esteemed buildings in that capital He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, as also of the Royal Irish Academy, and died at Canon-brook near Lucan, in 1824, being then in his eighty-fifth year.—*Month Mag.*

GANDY (James) an able artist, was born in 1619, and was a pupil of Vandyck. His works possess considerable merit, and some of his portraits are very little inferior to Vandyck, either in dignity, expression, or colouring He is however almost unknown, being taken to Ireland by the old duke of Ormond, and retained in his service, the then unsettled state of that country prevented his talents from receiving due notice. He died at Lxeter in 1689.—*Pilkington.*

GANGANELLI, (see Clement XIV)

GARAMOND (Claude) an engraver and letter founder, was born at Paris. He first distinguished himself about 1510, when he founded his printing types clear from all remains of the black letter, which he brought to such perfection as to surpass every thing that had been done in this way before. All parts of Europe were supplied with his types, which were distinguished by his name by way of excellence, particularly his small roman. By command of Francis I, he founded three species of Greek types for the use of Robert Stephens, who printed with them all his beautiful editions, both of the New Testament and several Greek authors. He died in 1561.—*Moreri.*

GARASSE (Francis) a French jesuit, noted for the violence and scurrility of his controversial writings, was born at Angoulême in the year 1585. He entered the Jesuits' college at the age of fifteen, and during his noviciate published a defence of his order, which, without being devoid of wit, was still more distinguished for asperity and buffoonry. He followed this publication up with many more in a similar strain, and on taking orders became a very popular preacher. In 1623 he ventured on the production of a larger work, entitled "The curious Doctrine of Wits, or Pretenders to Wit of this Age, &c. refuted by Father Garasse, of the Order of Jesus," 4to This production, with a vein of wit, was so defective in respect to accuracy, judgment, and argumentation, as to produce considerable animadversion, nor was he more fortunate in his "Theological Summary of the Capital Truths of the Christian Religion," which was not only severely exposed by the abbé de St Cyran, but provoked a formal censure from the Sorbonne. The jesuits thought fit to yield to the storm, and banished him to one of the houses of their order at Poitiers, where he caught the plague during a charitable attendance on the infected, and died in 1631 at the age of forty six.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

GARCIAS-LASSO or GARCILASSO de la Vega an eminent Spanish poet, was born at Toledo in 1503, being the younger son of a nobleman, who had been employed on some important negociations. He was early distinguished for his wit and fancy, and adopting the poetical principles of his friend Boscan, who rejected the ancient maxims, and substituted others borrowed from Italy, was a principal instrument in rendering them popular. His works, which are contained in a small volume, consist principally of pastorals, in which his chief excellence is a tenderness that is still more beautifully displayed in his sonnets. His classical taste kept him clear from the bombast of his countrymen, but his learning and judgment were superior to his genius. Garcilasso followed the profession of arms, and attended Charles V in many of his expeditions, in one of which he lost his life in 1536, at the early age of thirty-three.—Another Garcilasso de la Vega, a native of Peru, composed a Spanish History of Florida and of Peru.—*Moreri. Monthly Mag. Oct.* 1796.

GARRARD or GERARDS (Mark) a Flemish painter, was born at Bruges in 1561. He came to England soon after 1580, and remained here until his death, which happened in 1635. He painted history, landscape, architecture, and portraits. His works are numerous, but possessing no peculiar mark, are not easily known. His procession of queen Elizabeth to Hunsdon house, has been engraved by Vertue. His execution is neat, but his flesh-colours are thin and light, possessing rather a blueish tinge.—*Walpole's Anecdotes.*

GARDIN (Alexander) an eminent botanist and zoologist, born in Scotland in 1730, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. He went to America, and settled as a physician at Charlestown in South Carolina, in 1752. From his first arrival in the country he engaged in botanical researches, and becoming dissatisfied with the system of Tournefort, then followed by most naturalists, he opened a correspondence with the celebrated Linnæus in 1755. Soon after he obtained the Philosophia Botanica, the Systema Naturæ, and some other works of the Swedish botanist, which greatly assisted him in his enquiries. His labours were directed to the discovery and verification of new species among the animal and vegetable tribes of North America, in which he was very successful. To his exertions Linnæus was indebted, particularly for a knowledge of the insects and fishes of Carolina; among which is the Siren lacertina, a most curious animal, resembling both a lizard and a fish. After a residence of nearly twenty years in America, Dr Garden returned to England,

in consequence of the political commotions which preceded the American war. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1773, but was not admitted until ten years after. From that period he resided in London, where he died April 15, 1791. Dr Garden published "An Account of the Gymnotus Electricus, or Electrical Eel," in the Philosophical Transactions, and some other detached papers, but produced no separate work.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

GARDEN (FRANCIS) lord Gardenstone, a Scottish lawyer of eminence, born in 1721 at Edinburgh, and educated in the university of that capital. Having practised with great reputation as an advocate, he was in 1764 appointed solicitor to the king, and soon after raised to the dignity of a judge, when he took, agreeably to the custom of the Scottish bench, the title by which he is now most commonly known. A volume of miscellaneous pieces in verse and prose, and two more, entitled "Travelling Memoranda," were published by him anonymously, and after his death a posthumous volume was added to the latter work. He died in 1793.—*Memoirs prefixed to Posthumous Volume of his Works.*

GARDINER (JAMES) an officer of distinguished merit in the reign of George II. He was born in 1688 at Carriden, Linlithgowshire, and made the army his profession at the early age of fourteen, when he obtained a commission in the Dutch service. He afterwards commanded a company among the English troops at the battle of Ramillies, and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. On the breaking out of the Scottish rebellion of 1745, Gardiner, who then commanded a regiment of dragoons, fell at the head of his men, in the action fought at Preston Pans, on the 21st of September in that year, being cut down by a blow from a Lochaber axe, in sight of his own house. A singular story is told of his sudden conversion from a licentious course of life by the accidental perusal of a Calvinistic treatise, entitled "Heaven taken by Storm." He is also said to have received a supernatural intimation of his own approaching death. It is remarkable that three of his nearest relations, including his father, were killed, like himself, in action.—*Life by Doddridge*

GARDINER (STEPHEN) an English prelate in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and queen Mary. He was the natural son of Lionel Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, brother to the lady Elizabeth Woodville, who, as the widow of sir John Grey, captivated the affections of Edward IV, and became his queen. Gardiner was born in 1483 at St Edmund's Bury, Suffolk, and received his education at Trinity hall, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his progress in the study of the canon and civil law, the classics, and theology. In 1520 he succeeded to the headship of the society to which he belonged, but soon after quitted the university, and attached himself to the Howard family, which he again quitted, a favourable opportunity occurring of ingratiating himself with Wolsey, then fast rising into power. In the service of this prelate he proved himself an active agent as well as an able secretary, and soon ranked high in the favour of his master, and consequently in that of the court. In 1527 his talents and address pointed him out a proper person to be entrusted with the negociation then going on at the papal court respecting the king's divorce from Catherine of Arragon, and although unsuccessful in his mission, his exertions were not the less appreciated, being rewarded with the archdeaconries of Norwich and Leicester in succession, and the appointment of secretary of state His devotion to the king now got the better of his allegiance as churchman to the pope, and he not only did all in his power to facilitate his designs with respect to the queen, whose divorce he signed, but on Henry's abjuring the supremacy of the pontiff, and declaring himself head of the church, he was warmly supported by Gardiner, newly created bishop of Winchester. The first proof of his acquiescence in and approbation of this measure, was a treatise written by him in its favour, entitled "De verâ Obedientiâ." The bishop continued to enjoy the full sunshine of court favour till his capricious master, taking a disgust at queen Catherine Parr, consulted with him on the easiest method of getting rid of her, and acquiesced in a plan, the leading feature of which was the exhibition of articles against her on a charge of heresy The design had proceeded so far that officers were already summoned for the purpose of arresting her, when the queen, in a personal interview with her husband, had address enough to turn the tables on the bishop, to re-establish herself in the king's favour, and to plunge him, whom she suspected of being a principal adversary, in a state of disgrace from which he never emerged during the life of Henry. With his immediate successor he stood in a light still more unfavourable, his continued opposition to the doctrines of the reformed church, and their establishment as the national religion, bringing on him the full weight of the displeasure of the prevailing party, who succeeded in inducing the young monarch to commit him to the tower, with a sentence of deprivation from his diocese. On the accession of Mary however, his star was again in the ascendant, he was not only received into favour and restored to his see, but elevated to the office of chancellor of England and first minister of state. The persecution he had himself undergone, on account of his religious tenets, had not taught him mercy or tenderness towards others, and he now distinguished himself as a principal mover in the executions which took place during this reign, acting occasionally with equal caprice and cruelty. In his private character however he appears to much greater advantage, being not only learned himself, but a great encourager of learning in others, though artful, and skilled in dissimulation, with no slight degree of ambition, and its usual concomitant, pride, he yet possessed one of the most amiable traits in the human disposition—gratitude to perfection. To Wolsey he was

as much devoted in his decline as in his zenith, and notwithstanding the coolness he experienced latterly from Henry he never was known to speak of that monarch but in terms of the most affectionate respect. His errors, whatever they were, may be considered as almost atoned for by the regret with which previously to his decease he looked back upon them. "Lravi cum Petro sed non flevi cum Petro," is said to have been a frequent exclamation of his in his latter days He died November 12, 1555. A treatise by him, entitled "Necessary Doctrine of a Christian Man," printed in 1543, is said to be a joint work by him and Cranmer —*Biog Brit*

GARDNER (Alan, lord) a naval officer, was born in the north of England, and at the age of thirteen became a midshipman. After passing through various promotions, in 1766 he was made post-captain in the Preston, of fifty guns, which he commanded on the Jamaica station. In 1782 he had the Duke, of ninety eight guns, in which ship he first broke the French line on the 12th of April In 1793 he was made rear-admiral, and appointed commander-in-chief on the Leeward Island station. After making an ineffectual attempt on Martinico, he returned home and was then employed as rear-admiral of the white with lord Howe, and so distinguished himself upon the 1st of June, that he was made a baronet and major-general of the marines. A dangerous mutiny breaking out in the fleet at Portsmouth, admiral Gardner attempted to quell it, but using harsh means, the crew became so enraged against him, that it was with difficulty he escaped with life In 1800 he was created an Irish peer, and in 1807 succeeded earl St Vincent in the command of the channel fleet, which his health obliged him soon to relinquish. He sat in three successive parliaments, and was finally made a British peer with the title of baron Gardner of Uttoxeter. He died at Bath in 1809.—*Naval Chronicle.*

GARENCIERES (Theophilus) A French physician, a native of Paris, who abjured the Romish faith, and quitting a respectable practice at Caen in Normandy, came over to this country. He was a good linguist, and published an English translation of the Prognostications of Nostrodamus. his other works are a treatise, entitled 'Anglicæ Flagellum," and another on the Tincture of Coral. He died in London in great distress in 1680.—*Wood.*

GARET (John) a learned French Benedictine of the congregation of St Maur, was born at Havre-de Grace about 1627, and died at the abbey of Jumieges in 1694. He edited a valuable edition of the works of Cassiodorus, in 2 vols. folio, with notes, published at Rouen, 1679. It is preceded by a curious dissertation on the monastic life of that celebrated senator. —*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GARISSOLLS (Anthony) professor of divinity at Montauban, where he was born in 1587. He also filled the office of moderator of the synod held at Charenton, and published several theological works, the principal of which are—an 'Explanation of the Catechism of the Reformed Church," "A Way to Salvation," and "On the Mediatorial Office of Christ." He also possessed a talent for poetry, which he exhibited in two Latin heroic poems, the one entitled "Adolphidos," the hero of which is the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus, and another which has for its subject the "Swiss Cantons." He died in 1650. *Moreri.*

GARLAND, a grammarian and poet of the eleventh century, whose name is variously spelt, John Garland by some, who contend that he was a native of Devonshire, while others call him Jean de Garlande, contending that he was born at a place of that name in Normandy, and attributing the supposition of his English birth to his constant attendance in this country upon his patron, William the Conqueror. His works are—two Treatises on Synonymes and Ambiguous Terms, Paris, 1490, 4to, reprinted by Pynson 1496, and again in 1500, London, "A Dictionary of Alchemy," 1571, Basle, 8vo, and three poems, one on the Doctrines of Faith, entitled, "Floretus," and a second on the Duties of Man to his Creator, called "Facetus,' and a third "On the Contempt of the World" He died about the year 1081.—*Prince's Worthies*

GARNERIN (———) a celebrated aeronaut, who, if not the most scientific, was at least one of the most daring and adventurous of the profession. He was the first man who made the experiment of descending in a parachute, a feat which he accomplished on the 21st of September, 1802, ascending from an inclosure in North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square. At the computed height of 4154 French feet, this intrepid "voyager through the fields of air,' cut the rope which attached the car to the balloon, and descended safely in the fields near Kentish Town, the balloon falling next day near Farnham in Surry. M. Garnerin's death was occasioned by apoplexy in the Theatre du Jardin Beaujolin at Paris, August, 1823. Having the rope which sustained the curtain in his hand, by a sudden relaxation of his grasp, he allowed it to fall, when one of the weights struck him on the head, and he never recovered from the effects of the blow —*Ann Biog.*

GARNET (Henry) an English jesuit of great notoriety, was born in Nottinghamshire in 1555, and was educated at Winchester school. He then went to Rome and entered into the Society of Jesus in 1577, and became professor of philosophy and theology in the Italian college at Rome In 1586 he returned to England as provincial of his order, and although it was then illegal for a catholic priest to remain in the country, he abode there without molestation for many years. In this situation he held a secret correspondence with the king of Spain, and by an answer which he gave to a case of conscience submitted to him, in regard to the destruction of heretics, is said to have given an impulse to the gunpowder plot, and as an accomplice in this conspiracy, he was tried and executed at the west end of St Paul's, May 3, 1606. He acknowledged, previously to his

execution, that the plot had been revealed to him in confession, but that thus obtained, he thought it his duty to conceal it He died with great magnanimity and fortitude, and was probably a conscientious enthusiast. He was the author of some religious tracts. As some difference of opinion existed as to the propriety of the steps taken against him, many works were written in defence of them by the writers of the day.—*Hume's Hist. of England. Dodd's Church Hist.*

GARNET (THOMAS) an ingenious physician and natural philosopher, who was a native of Casterton in Westmoreland. After having served an apprenticeship to a surgeon, he went and studied at Edinburgh and took the degree of MD He commenced professional practice at Bradford in Yorkshire, where he delivered chemical and philosophical lectures He then removed to Knaresborough and afterwards to Harrowgate. In 179- he went to Liverpool, intending to embark for America, but while waiting to take his passage, he commenced lectures, which met with so much approbation, that he relinquished his design of emigrating, and in 1796 he obtained the professorship of chemistry at Anderson's Institution, Glasgow On the foundation of the Royal Institution in 1800 he was invited to become lecturer on chemistry, which offer he was obliged to resign through ill health, and he died in 1802 at the age of thirty-six. Dr Garnet was the author of "A Tour through the Highlands and part of the Western Isles of Scotland,' 2 vols 4to, "Outlines of Chemistry,' 8vo, and "Zoonomia, or the Laws of Animal Life, in Health and Disease,' 4to, which last was a posthumous publication.—*Preface to Zoonomia*

GARNIER. There were three French authors of this name. JEAN GARNIER, a native of Paris, born 1612, entered into the order of Jesuits, and became professor of eloquence and philosophy at Bologna, where he died in 1681 He published a folio edition of Mercator 1678 "A Supplement to Theodoret," in 4to, and "Systema Bibliotheca Collegii Parisiensis Soc. Jes" He also edited the "Breviary of Liberatus," and the Journal of the Popes.—JEAN JACQUES GARNIER was born in 1729 at Gorron-sur Maine, and at the breaking out of the Revolution filled the chair of Hebrew professor at Paris He published a Continuation of the History of France by Velly and Villaret, an essay "On the Origin of the Government of France,' 12mo, two treatises, "De l'Education Civile," 12mo, and "De Commerce remis a sa place," and a work in two small volumes, entitled "The Man of Letters." During the reign of terror he fled from the capital to Boujval, where he died in 1795.—ROBERT GARNIER, a dramatic writer of some note, was much anterior in point of time to the other two. He was a native of Ferté Bernard in Maine, born about the year 1534, and was so successful in the composition of tragedies and elegies, that he acquired great reputation as a poet, and was induced to abandon the study of the law, which he had commenced at Thoulouse for the purpose of devoting himself wholly to the service of the muses. His works, which are now become obsolete, were collected and printed at Lyons in Paris 1597, 12mo. There is also a later edition, 1607. His death took place in 1590 —There was also a learned Benedictine of this name, known as the editor of St Basil's works, who died in the year 172- —*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GARRICK (DAVID) the most eminent actor ever produced by the English stage, was born at Hereford in 1706. His grandfather was a French refugee on account of the edict of Nantz, and his father, a captain in the army on half pay, usually resided at Lichfield where he married the daughter of one of the vicars of the cathedral. He was educated at the grammar school of Lichfield, but was more distinguished for his sprightliness than attachment to literature, and he gave an early proof of his dramatic tendency by inducing his schoolfellows to act the Recruiting Officer, in which he himself took the part of serjeant Kite, being then only twelve years of age As the circumstances of his father were narrow, he was sent to Lisbon upon the invitation of his uncle, a considerable wine merchant in that capital His stay at Lisbon was very short, and returning to Lichfield, he was placed under the celebrated Samuel Johnson, who had then undertaken to instruct a few youths in the belles lettres. A love for the stage had however become firmly rooted in the mind of Garrick, and singular to say, his grave tutor was induced to accompany him in a speculative journey to the metropolis. This remarkable event took place in the years 1736 7, and at the recommendation of Mr Gilbert Walmsley Garrick was placed under the care of an eminent mathematician at Rochester, with a view of cultivating his general powers previously to his admission at the Temple The death of his father however disturbed this arrangement, and having been left a legacy of a thousand pounds by his uncle, he joined his brother, Peter Garrick, in the wine trade. This connexion was however soon dissolved, and in the summer of 1741 he gave entire sway to his long repressed inclination, by joining Giffard's company at Ipswich, where, under the assumed name of Lyddal, he played a great variety of parts with uniform success. At this time the stages of the metropolis were but indifferently supplied with leading performers, so that when Giffard, who was manager of a theatre in Goodman's fields, introduced his accomplished recruit there on the 19th of October, 1741 the effect was immediate and decisive. He judiciously chose the part of Richard III, which required not that dignity of person which he did not possess, while it gave him a scope for all the strong marking of character and changes of passion, in which his principal excellence consisted. He at the same time adopted a natural mode of recitation, which was a daring innovation on the part of a new performer, before audiences accustomed to the artificial declamation of the school which preceded him, but so favourably did this return to nature

and his facility of expression, that the effect was irresistible. The part of Richard was repeated for many successive nights, and the established theatres were deserted, and strings of carriages from the west end of the town thronged the streets of the city. The proprietors of the old theatres, alarmed at his success, threatened Giffard with a prosecution, as an infringer upon their patents, and Fleetwood drew Garrick over to Drury lane. After finishing the winter season of 1742 at this theatre, he visited Dublin, where his reception was equally flattering. On his return he varied his characters by parts in genteel comedy, and even descended to the representation of almost absolute stupidity in that of Abel Drugger. Stage quarrels and a second visit to Dublin engrossed the interval until he became a manager in his own right, an event which took place in the spring of 1747. By acting at Covent-garden he had reduced Drury lane to such a state of inferiority that Lacy, the patentee, was glad to admit him a partner upon equal terms, Lacy assuming the care of the property and general economy, and Garrick the management of the stage. Under these auspices Drury-lane opened in 1747, on which occasion his old and constant friend, Samuel Johnson, furnished the new manager with a celebrated prologue, one of the few which merit lasting preservation. His period formed an era in the English stage, from which may be dated a comparative revival of Shakspeare, and a reform both in the conduct and licence of the drama, which is very honourable to the genius of the actor who effected it. In 1749 Garrick married Mademoiselle Violette, (see ensuing article,) and the remainder of his theatrical career was a long and uninterrupted series of success and prosperity until its close. Although parsimonious, and occasionally too hasty in his intercourse with authors, he managed to keep on terms with the majority of the most respectable, and received from many of them an excess of incense which was but too acceptable. In 1763 he visited the continent, and on his return, after an absence of a year and a half, was received with excessive applause. He had written while an actor his farces of "The Lying Valet," "Lethe," and "Miss in her Teens," and in 1766 he composed, jointly with Colman, the excellent comedy of "The Clandestine Marriage." The year 1769 was signalized by the famous Stratford Jubilee, a striking proof of his enthusiasm for Shakspeare. It occupied three days at Stratford, and its representation at the theatre lasted for ninety-two nights. After the death of Lacy in 1773, the sole management of the theatre devolved upon Garrick, who continued to fulfil the duties of that office until 1776, when he determined upon his final retreat, and sold his moiety of the theatre for £37,000. The last part which he performed was Don Felix in "The Wonder," for the benefit of the Theatrical Fund, an institution for the relief of decayed actors, the plan of which he perfected. At the conclusion of the play he addressed a brief farewell to the audience. The general feeling with which this was delivered and received, rendered it truly impressive, and few persons ever quitted the stage with plaudits so loud and unanimous. He did not long enjoy his opulent and well-earned repose, dying under a suppression of urine, the effects of which produced a stupor, on the 20th of January, 1779. His remains were interred with great pomp in Westminster abbey, his funeral being attended by a numerous assemblage of rank and talent. His large fortune, after an ample provision for his widow, leaving no children, was divided among his relations. As an actor David Garrick seems never to have been surpassed for truth, nature, and variety and facility of expression, for which his countenance appears to have been admirably adapted. Expression, indeed, and the language of passion, formed his great strength, being equalled by many of his contemporaries in the enunciation of calm, sentimental, and poetical declamation. As a man his predominant fault was vanity, and a spirit of economy bordering on parsimony, a censure which Dr Johnson would however occasionally dispute. His excessive love of praise necessarily made him unwilling to share it, and he is charged with endeavouring to keep down rising talents on this account. In his commerce with the great he was exceedingly happy, preserving sufficient freedom to make him a pleasing companion, without encroachment on either side, and his attention to decorum secured him the society of the most grave and dignified characters. His literary talents were respectable, but not superior besides the pieces already mentioned, he is author of some smart epigrams and jeux d'esprit, a great number of pleasant prologues and epilogues, a few dramatic interludes, and many judicious alterations of old plays.—*Davies's Life of Garrick. Ann. Reg.*

GARRICK (Lva Maria) wife and relict of the celebrated David Garrick, was born at Vienna, February 29, 1725. Her maiden name was Viegel, under which appellation she attracted the notice of the empress queen, Maria Theresa, as a dancer, and by her command changed it to that of Violette, a translation of the German word vielge, the anagram of her name. In 1744 she arrived in England, bringing with her a recommendation from the countess of Stahremberg to the countess of Burlington, who received her, on her obtaining an engagement at the Opera, as an inmate of Burlington-house, and ever after treated her with maternal affection. This circumstance gave rise to a very general but erroneous idea, that she was a natural daughter of the earl's, born before his marriage with the countess, but the dates of the respective events prove the inaccuracy of the supposition. While under the protection of this noble family, mademoiselle Violette formed an attachment with David Garrick, and on the 22d of June, 1749, the nuptials were celebrated with the sanction of the earl and countess, a marriage portion of £6000 being bestowed upon the bride by the former. In 1751 and in 1763 she accompa-

ried her husband to the continent, and in 1769 the journals of the day speak highly of the grace and elegance displayed by her at the ball of the Stratford jubilee. After the death of her husband, though strongly solicited by several persons of rank and fortune (among others by the learned lord Monboddo) to re-enter the marriage state, she continued a widow, residing in her house on the Adelphi terrace, where she died suddenly in her chair, October 16, 1822, and was buried in the same vault with her husband, near the cenotaph of Shakspeare in Westminster abbey, on the 25th day of October in the same year.—*Ann. Biog.*

GARSAULT (Francis Allxander de) a native of Paris, who became captain of the royal stables, and was the author of several treatises on horsemanship. He died at an advanced age in 1771. Among his works are —"Le Nouveau parfait Maréchal," 4to, "Traité des Voitures," 4to, "Le Guide du Cavalier," 12mo, "Le Notionnaire de ce qu'il y a de plus utile dans les Connoissances acquises," 8vo, and Descriptive Accounts of several Arts, in the Collection of the Academy —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GARTH (Samuel) a physician and poet, was descended from a respectable family in Yorkshire. He received his academical education at Peter house, Cambridge, where it is said he resided until he took his degree of MD. in 1691. He was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians the next year, and soon attained the first rank in his profession. He was a zealous whig, and his companionable talents, and proficiency in polite literature, acquired him patrons of great rank and influence. A division which arose among the medical profession, on the subject of the establishment of a dispensary for the poor of the metropolis, induced Dr Garth, who espoused the measure, to compose his mock heroic poem, "The Dispensary." It was first published in 1699, and being widely read and admired, materially contributed to the fame of the author. In 1697 he composed and printed his "Harveian Oration," which was much extolled for its latinity. Although a party man, he was always ready to benefit men of merit on every side, and hence was an early encourager of Pope. In 1710 he addressed a copy of verses to lord Godolphin, on his dismissal, and displayed his attachment to the house of Hanover by an elegant Latin dedication of an intended version of Lucretius to the elector, afterwards George I. On the accession of the latter, he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed physician in ordinary to the king, and physician-general to the army. He died in the height both of medical and literary reputation, in June, 1718. Sir Samuel Garth has left no work behind him directly professional, and indeed appears to have been too much addicted to conviviality and elegant literature, to pay any very close attention to science. He was a distinguished member of the famous Kit-Kat Club, and was deemed a latitudinarian as to religion, which induced Pope, in allusion to his benevolence and kind-heartedness, to call him one who was "a good Christian, without knowing himself to be so." His principal poem, "The Dispensary," is an evident imitation, as to plan, of the "Lutrin" of Boileau. It is enlivened by much digressional observation, which is animated and poetical, but the subject afforded no sufficient ground for distinction of character or felicity of humour. His "Claremont," a complimentary poem on the seat of the duke of Newcastle, is his next most elaborate production, and is not without merit and Ovidian graces. His occasional pieces are sprightly and elegant, and his last literary labour was to superintend a translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, to which he supplied a preface, which is not very highly esteemed.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Life of Garth.*

GARTHSHORE (Maxwell) an eminent physician and accoucheur, who was a native of Kirkudbright in Scotland, where his father was minister. After serving an apprenticeship to a surgeon and apothecary at Edinburgh, he entered into the army, but left it in 1756 and settled at Uppingham in Rutlandshire. Thence he removed to London about 1763, and continued during nearly half a century the practice of those branches of the profession to which he had devoted himself. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, and physician to the British Lying in hospital. Though Dr Garthshore enjoyed a high reputation for skill and learning, he was not much distinguished for his literary productions, which consisted of medical and physiological papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the London Medical Journal, &c. His death took place in 1812, at the age of eighty. —*Gent. Mag.*

GARVE (Christian) a German metaphysician, was born in 1742 at Breslau in Silesia. He studied at Frankfort, Halle, and Leipsic, at which latter place he was professor of philosophy. He died in 1798. His works are—a translation of Cicero De Officiis, with a philosophical commentary, "Remarks on the Writings of Gellert," "Essays on various Subjects," "Observations on the general Principles of Morals," "Dissertatio de ratione scribendi historiam philosophicæ," "On the Inclinations," a prize essay crowned by the Academy of Berlin in 1769, "Dissertatio de nonnullis quæ pertinent ad logicam probabilium," "A Sketch of the most remarkable Principles of Moral Philosophy, from the time of Aristotle to the present Day." Garve also translated some of our best authors into German, as Smith's Wealth of Nations, Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, and Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful.—*Biog. Univ.*

GARZI (Louis) an Italian painter, was born at Rome in 1640, and was a disciple of Andrea Sacchi. His works are not much known here, but in Italy are celebrated for their design, execution, and colouring. At the age of eighty, by order of Clement XI, he painted his most excellent work, the dome of the church of Degli Stigmati, which he lived to finish, dying in 1721. He is considered by

many as equal, if not superior, to Carlo Maratti. —*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

GARZONI (Thomas) an Italian writer, was born at Bagnacavallo near Ferrara, in 1549, and was a regular canon lateran. His principal work is entitled "La Piazza universale di tutte le professioni del Mondo," a work of great labour and infinite utility at the time at which it was written, as there was no model then existing on so large a scale. He was almost a self educated man, and it is truly said by Niceron, "that his works prove him to have dipped into all the sciences, and sufficiently manifest the extent of his knowledge, and of what he would have been capable with a regular education and a longer life. Garzoni died in 1589.—*Niceron. Moreri.*

GASCOIGNE (George) an English poet of celebrity in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was a native of Walthamstow in Essex, and was the son of sir John Gascoigne, by whom he was disinherited. He studied at Cambridge, and afterwards at Gray's inn. He then entered into the army, and served in the Low Countries, under the prince of Orange, who gave him a captain's commission, which he soon resigned, in consequence of a quarrel with his colonel. Returning to England he became a courtier, and employed his talents in writing masques for the entertainment of the queen. Four dramatic pieces and several poems, including a satire, entitled "The Steel Glass," were the productions of his pen. He died at Stamford in Lincolnshire, in 1577. His works, which display harmony and elegance of versification, have of late years, in common with those of several of his contemporaries, attracted that attention to which they are entitled.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

GASCOIGNE (sir William) chief-justice of the court of king's bench, in the reign of Henry IV. He was a native of Gawthorp in Yorkshire, and after completing his legal studies, he was called to the bar. In 1398 he was made a serjeant, and the following year was raised to the bench of Common Pleas, whence in 1401 he was removed to the chief-justiceship of the King's Bench. In this high office he is said to have distinguished himself by committing to prison the heir-apparent to the crown, afterwards king Henry V, for an assault on the person of the judge, and an attempt to rescue from the arm of the law one of his dissolute companions. Several abstracts of the opinions of this judge on legal questions, as well as his official arguments and decisions, occur in old law-books. He died in 1413.—*Biog. Brit.*

GASCOIGNE (William) an ingenious natural philosopher of the seventeenth century, who appears to have had the best title to be considered as the first inventor of the micrometer. On the publication of a similar discovery by M. Auzout, in the first volume of Philosophical Transactions, Mr Townley addressed to the Royal Society a communication, in which he says, "I think it right to inform the world that I have found, by some scattered papers of one Mr Gascoigne, that, before the late civil wars, he had not only devised an instrument of as great power as M. Auzout's, but had also for some years made use of it, not only for taking the diameters of the planets and distances upon land, but had farther endeavoured to gather many certainties in the heavens. The very instrument he first made I have now by me, and two more perfected by him, which doubtless he would have greatly improved, had he not been unfortunately slain in his late majesty's service. He had a treatise on Optics nearly ready for the press, but though I have used my utmost endeavours to retrieve it, it has not been with success."—Hutton's Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, vol. i p. 161.—Gascoigne was a native of Lancashire, and was probably a volunteer in the royal army during the civil war, as he was killed, while fighting for Charles I, at Marston Moor, July 2, 1644, at the age of twenty three.—*Ann. Reg.*

GASPARINI (Francisco) a native of Lucca, born in 1650. He was one of the ablest musical composers of the last century, and besides the opera of Engelberta, written in conjunction with Albinoni, was the author of "Cantate da Camera a Voce Sola," Lucca, 1697, and a treatise, entitled "L'Armonico prattico al Cimbola," &c. Venice, 1708. He died about the year 1724.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

GASSENDI (Petrus) an eminent philosopher and mathematician, was born in the year 1592 at Chantersier near Digne in Provence. He early displayed a lively and inquisitive genius, which determined his parents, although in moderate circumstances, to bestow upon him the best education in their power. Under the instruction of an able master at Digne, he made a rapid progress in the Latin language, and was afterwards put to philosophy at the university of Aix. At the age of nineteen he was appointed to fill the vacant chair of philosophy at Aix, and notwithstanding that the authority of Aristotle was still warmly maintained, after the example of Vives, Ramus, and others, he ventured publicly to expose the defects of his system. His lectures on this subject, which were delivered in the indirect form of paradoxical problems, and published under the title of 'Exercitationes Paradoxicæ adversus Aristotelem,' gave great offence to the votaries of the declining philosophy, but obtained him no small reputation with Peiresc and other learned men, through whose interest, after being induced to take orders, he was presented to a canonry in the cathedral church of Digne, and made doctor of divinity. Thus enabled to apply closely to philosophical and astronomical pursuits, he composed a second book of "Exercitationes," which excited so much enmity, that he ceased all direct attacks on Aristotle, although he still maintained the predilection he had formed for the doctrines of Epicurus, which he defended with great learning and ability. He strenuously maintained the atomic theory in opposition to the fictions of the Cartesians, and in particular asserted the doctrine of a vacuum. On the subject of morals he also explained the plea

sure or indolence of Epicurus, in a sense the most favourable to morality. In 1628 he visited Holland, and being some time after called to Paris by a law-suit, secured the countenance of persons of the first rank and talents, and among the rest that of cardinal Richelieu, by whose interest he was appointed in 1645 regius professor of mathematics at Paris Here he delivered lectures on astronomy to crowded audiences, and by his great application so injured his health that he was obliged to return to Digne in 1647, from which place he did not return until 1653, when h published the lives of Tycho Brahe, Copernicus, Purbach, and Regiomontanus. He also resumed his astronomical labours with an intensity to which his state of health not being adequate, his former disorder returned, and terminated his life in 1655, in the sixty third year of his age He is ranked by Barrow among the most eminent mathematicians of the age, and mentioned with Galileo, Gilbert, and Descartes Gassendi was the first person who observed the transit of Mercury over the sun. It is to the credit of both philosophers, that although mutually warm in their scientific controversies, Gassendi and Descartes became friends in the sequel. The MSS which the former left behind him, and the treatises published during his life, were in 1658 collected by Sorbiere, in six volumes, folio. They consist of the philosophy of Epicurus, the author's own philosophy, the lives of Epicurus, Peiresc, Muller, and others, in addition to those already mentioned, refutations of Descartes's Epistles, and other treatises —*Enfield's Hist of Phil. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Hutton's Math Dict*

GASSICOURT (Charles Louis Cadet de) an acute French philosopher of the present age, the son of a Parisian apothecary, by whom he was educated for the bar, and even practised with much reputation and intrepidity during that sanguinary period of the Revolution so fatal to many of his brethren, whose exertions in behalf of the accused not unfrequently involved the advocate in the fate he vainly strove to avert from his client. M. Cadet Gassicourt being, however, fortunate enough to escape the dangers of the times into the politics of which he entered, published in 1797 a pamphlet which attracted some attention, on the "Theory of Elections" This was his first production, with the exception of a "Memoir on Natural History," written at the early age of fifteen. Several other essays, on political and other subjects, followed, among which was one "On the Private Life of Mirabeau," "St Germ, a critique on the New Modes of Thinking, Writing, and Speaking, introduced into France by the Changes of the Times," and others on the "Influence of the Masonic Societies in the Process of the Revolution," and the "Four Ages of the National Guard" Among his more miscellaneous writings, which appeared about the same period, were a volume of "Travels in Normandy," and a Dramatic Sketch, pourtraying the principal characters who flourished under Louis XIV and his immediate successor, entitled "The Supper of Moliere." On the death of his father, who was himself a man of scientific pursuits, and the personal friend of Buffon, Bailly, Lalande, and Condorcet, he seems to have diverted his attention in a great degree, if not altogether, from the stormy track of politics, and to have devoted his time principally to the study of chemistry and physics. Having occupied himself in revising a treatise of his father's on "Domestic Pharmacy," the work ran at once through several editions, as did also a "Formulary" on the same subject, and to these he added several valuable works of his own, the most important of which is the "New Dictionary of Chemistry," afterwards introduced with great success into the Polytechnic school. This book appeared first in 1803 In 1809 he followed the army into Austria, and subsequently wrote an account of the campaign, during which he invented a military instrument, called "Les Baquettes." The plan for the organization of the board of health also owes its origin to him, and he had not only the satisfaction of seeing it eagerly adopted, but that of obtaining the appointment of reporting secretary to his own institution. In this capacity he continued till the day of his death, which took place at Paris early in the summer of 1825 Besides the literary productions already enumerated, he was the author of a series of epistles on "London and the English Nation, in which he displays much candour and impartiality, and a treatise on the application of the Physical Science to Military Purposes To a great variety of other useful and scientific publications he was a material contributor, such as the "Journal of Pharmacy," originally edited in 1809 under the title of the "Bulletin of Pharmacy," "The Annals of Physics and Chemistry," "Complete Course of Agriculture," "Revue Encyclopedique," "Dictionary of Medical Sciences," "Memoirs of the Medical Society of Emulation," &c. &c, and almost on his first introduction into literary society, assisted in founding the Lyceum, afterwards the Athenæum, at Paris, of which he was the of the original members in the year 1785 —*N. Month. Mag.*

GASTELIER (René Georges) a physician, was born at Ferrieres in Gâtinais, in 1741. He early devoted himself to the study of physic, which he practised at the epoch of the Revolution. In 1787 he was chosen a member of the provincial assembly of Orleans, and was elected mayor of Montargis in 1788, according to the new popular forms. In 1791 he was deputed by the Loiret to the Legislative Assembly. The sincerity of his principles could not secure him from the fury of the ultra-revolutionary party, and in 1793 he was declared a traitor to his country, and arrested. The fall of Robespierre and of his principal accomplices, happily rescued him from the fate which awaited him, but still being pursued by the hatred of his enemies, he was obliged to continue concealed for five years. In the promotion of 1817, the king decorated him with the order of St Michael. He was the author of numerous

medical works, which however are not now much esteemed. The principal are—" Histoire d'un Enfant monstreux en tout Gendre," " Avis à mes Concitoyens, ou Essai sur la Fievre militaire essentielle,"—this work met with success at the time at which it was published, but is at present opposed by the doctrine of Broussais, " Mémoire sur la Topographie medicale et sur l'Histoire naturelle du Gâtinais," 1780, " Precis historique des Epidemies qui ont regnés pendant douze ans dans le Gâtinais," 1783, " Annus medicus annus physicus," " Traité sur les Specifiques en Médecine," these four last received the prizes of the Royal Society of Medicine, " Dissertation sur le supplice de la Guillotine." This was written to contradict an error which had been asserted by the physiologist, Sœmmering, and maintained by M. Sue, jun. Both pretended that the criminals suffered great pain after decapitation, and M. Sue added, that after the death of the courageous Charlotte Corday, he had seen her fine face blush with indignation in the dirty hands of the executioner, who showed her to the populace. Besides numerous other works, in 1816 Gastelier published a pamphlet with this title—" A mes Concitoyens," in which he refuted the calumnies which slander had spread against his conduct during the Revolution. Gastelier died in 1821.—*Biographie Nouvelle des Contemporains.*

GAUBIL (Antony) a jesuit, was born at Caillac in 1708. He was sent as a missionary into China, where he remained thirty-six years. He became so thoroughly acquainted with the history and literature of the Chinese, as to astonish the natives themselves. He was the author of " A History of Genghiskhan, and of all the Dynasty of the Mongols his Successors, Conquerors of China, drawn from the History of China," of which Mr Gibbon says " This translation is stamped with the Chinese character of domestic accuracy and foreign ignorance." He also gave a translation of the " Chouking," and sent several memoirs to fathers Souciet and Freret, which they have used in their works. He died in 1759.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GASTRELL (Francis) bishop of Chester, born in 1662 at Slapton, Northamptonshire. He proceeded from Westminster school on the foundation to Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated as AM. in 1687, and as DD. in 1700, on obtaining the chaplaincy to the house of Commons. Two years afterwards, on the recommendation of the house, he was presented to a canonry at Christchurch, which piece of preferment he was allowed to retain when, in 1714, he was raised to the episcopal bench. Soon after his elevation, his refusal to institute Mr Peploe into the wardenship of Manchester college, on the ground that he was disqualified by holding only a metropolitan degree, became the subject of judicial enquiry in the court of King's Bench. The point was given against him, but he nevertheless received a public vote of thanks from the university of Oxford, for his conduct in vindicating their privileges. On the accession of George I, bishop Gastrell became unpopular with the ministry, and never attained to a translation. In the affair of Atterbury, although personally disliking that prelate, he yet opposed the proceedings against him in the house of Peers, which he censured as acrimonious and unjust. Among the most celebrated of his writings are—a treatise on the " Moral Proof of a Future State," and another, entitled " Christian Institutes," " A series of Boyle Lectures," afterwards arranged as a continuous discourse against deism, and pamphlets against Dr Samuel Clarke and Mr Collins, on the question of the Trinity. This last treatise was written early in 1714, and mainly contributed to his advancement to the episcopal dignity. He enjoyed the reputation of a sound scholar and an able polemic, and died in a fit of the gout in 1725.—*Biog. Brit.*

GATAKER (Thomas) a learned English divine and critic of the seventeenth century. He was born in London in 1574, was sent to St John's college, Cambridge, in 1590, and on the foundation of Sidney college, in 1596, he was appointed one of the fellows. Having been ordained, he commenced preaching at the parish church of Everton, near Cambridge, and soon after removed to London, and became preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn. In 1603 he took the degree of BD. In 1611 he was presented to the rectory of Rotherhithe in Surrey, and while there resident published the substance of a course of sermons under the title of " The nature and use of Lots, a treatise historical and theological," 1619, 4to. In the next year he made a tour through the Netherlands, and after his return home in 1623, he published a Defence of his Treatise on Lots, against the animadversions of a Mr Balmford. In 1627 appeared a more extended defence of his opinions under the title of " Thomæ Gatakeri Londinatis Antithesis partim Guilelmi Amesii, partim Gisberti Voetii de Sorte Thesibus reposita," 1to. In 1642 he was chosen one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, but in the discussions which took place, he opposed the introduction of the Covenant, and declared in favour of Episcopacy, and though he in general complied with the authority of the parliament, yet he remonstrated strongly against the trial of king Charles I. In 1648 he published " Thomæ Gatakeri de Novi Testamenti Stylo Dissertatio," 4to, in which he vindicated the purity of the language of the sacred writers against the objections of Sebastian Pfochenius. This was followed by his " Adversaria miscellanea Animadversionum variorum, lib. vi. comprehensa," 1651, 4to. The following year he published an edition of the Meditations of the emperor Marcus Antoninus. He died in 1654, and in 1659 his son, Charles Gataker, published " Adversaria Miscellanea Posthuma," folio, forming the sequel to the former work. He was the author of several other theological productions. His Opera Critica were printed at Utrecht, 1698, folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

GAUCHER (CHARLES STEPHEN) a French engraver, and writer on the fine arts. He was a native of Paris, and studied under Le Bas with such success as to become eminent, especially as an engraver of portraits. He died in 1803, aged sixty-two. He published—"Observations sur le Costume Française," "Voyage au Havre," "Iconologie, ou Traité complet des Allegories et Emblemes," 4 vols. 8vo, "Essai sur la Gravure," "Traité d'Anatomie à l'usage des Artistes," folio, &c., and he also was the author of the lives of engravers inserted in Fontenay's "Dictionnaire des Artistes."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GAUDLN (JOHN) an English prelate, was born in 160?, at Mayfield in Essex. He was educated at St John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was subsequently presented to the vicarage of Chippenham in Cambridgeshire, and to the rectory of Brightwell Berks. He then entered himself a member of Wadham college, Oxford, where in 1641 he graduated as DD. On the commencement of the civil war he complied with the prevailing party, was made dean of Bocking and a member of the Westminster assembly of divines, which however he did not attend, but abandoned the cause of the parliament when it proceeded against monarchy and episcopacy. In 1648 he printed the celebrated treatise—"Εικων Βασιλικη, or the Portraiture of his sacred Majesty in his solitude and sufferings," which in a few months had run through seventeen editions. That Dr Gauden was the principal instrument in making this work public, cannot be disputed, but how far he may be deemed the author of it, or in how great a degree it may have originated with the king, has been a subject of much controversy. The evidence for and against its authorship by Gauden is to be found in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, and Laing's History of Scotland However the point may be determined, the ascribing this treatise to the king created the most favourable impressions, both at home and abroad, of his piety, meekness and humanity and in the opinion of lord Shaftesbury, it was mainly instrumental in procuring for him the title of martyr. Dr Gauden was subsequently the acknowledged author of several tracts in favour of the depressed church, the merit of which he did not fail to plead at the Restoration, in the first year of which he was promoted to the vacant see of Exeter. At once greedy and ambitious, he was by no means satisfied with this recompence, but sought to be bishop of Winchester. He could only obtain, however a translation to the see of Worcester, and his disappointment is said so materially to have affected him, as to bring on a violent fit of the stone and strangury, which terminated his existence in 1662, in his fifty seventh year. Bishop Gauden appears to have been an able, worldly-minded man, whose principles could be made subservient to circumstances, and whose views of expediency, and of allowable deception, were better suited to the politician, than to either the moralist or divine.—*Biog. Brit. Nichols's Lit. Anec. Laing's Hist. of Scot. Burnet's Own Times.*

GAVARD (HYACINTH) a French physician and anatomist of eminence, born at Montmelian in 1753. Going to Paris to engage in medical studies he became the pupil of Desault, under whom he distinguished himself by his assiduous attention to professional researches. The knowledge which he displayed of the different branches of medicine, procured him the appointment of instructor of the pupils in the School of Mars, and he was afterwards nominated a member of the Society of Medicine at Paris. In this situation he contrived a mode of facilitating instruction in reading and writing, somewhat on the plan of Joseph Lancaster. On this subject he published a work, entitled "Methode pour apprendre en meme temps, à écrire, à lire, et à écrire sous la dictée, à l'usage des ecoles primaires' Paris, An. 3, 8vo. He also published treatises on Osteology, Myology, and Splanchnology, the latter of which especially has been highly praised, as a classical manual of a branch of anatomical science. Gavard, notwithstanding his literary and professional labours, and the excellence of his private character, appears to have received little patronage. He lived poor, and died at Paris almost unknown, in 1802.—*Biog. Univ.*

GAULTIER (LOUIS) abbé, born in Italy, of French parents, was taken early to France, which country he adopted His worthy man devoted himself entirely to the service and instruction of youth. Observing that the severe forms of education deprived infancy and youth of that portion of happiness so necessary to the developement of their moral and physical faculties, he conceived the project of smoothing the rugged path of education by instructive games, known to children by the name of the "Abbé Gaultier's Games." He was one of the warmest supporters of the systems of Bell and Lancaster. The horrors of the Revolution forced him to quit France, and he retired to the Hague Not wishing to live in idle dependance, he accepted the situation of tutor to the children of the British ambassador, whom he accompanied to England. Wishing to be useful in his misfortunes, he gave his instructions gratuitously to the children of French emigrants, and with the same benevolence qualified masters, who successfully propagated his method of instruction. After the peace of Amiens he returned to Paris, and resumed his teaching, which he continued until his death, which took place in 1818, in his seventy-fifth year. His works are very popular, and some of them have gone through twenty editions. The following are among the principal—"Leçons de Grammaire suivant la méthode des Tableaux analytiques,' 1737; "Jeu raisonnable et moral pour les Enfans," 1791, "Méthode pour analyser la pensée et la réduire à ses Principes Elémentaires," "Methode pour apprendre grammaticalement la Langue Latine sans connaître les regles de la Composition," "Traits caractéristiques d'une mauvaise Education ou Actions et Discours con

raires a la Politesse, et regardés comme tels par les Moralistes tant Anciens que Modernes," "Notions de géometrie Pratique, nécessaires a l'exercice de la plupart des Arts et Metiers," 1807, &c. &c.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemporains.*

GAUTIER D'AGOTY (JAMES) a native of Marseilles, who lived at Paris in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Dijon. He was a painter, engraver, and anatomist, and assumed to himself the merit of being the inventor of the art of making engravings to be printed in colours. The same method however was previously practised by Leblon, who used only three colours, while Gautier used four. The numerous plates which he executed in this manner, form the best monument of his fame. He published several works on anatomy, with engravings, "Nouveau systeme de l'Univers," 2 vols. 12mo, 1750, 1751, the second volume of which was an attack on the Newtonian doctrine of colours, "Zoogenie, ou génération des Animaux," 1750, 12mo, "Observations sur la Physique, l'Histoire Naturelle, et la Peinture," a scientific journal, continued from 1752 to 1755, which gave rise to the Journal de Physique, "Observations sur la Peinture, et les tableaux anciens et modernes," 1753, 2 vols. 12mo; and "Collection de Plantes usuelles, gravées en couleurs," 1767, 4to, left incomplete. He died at a very advanced age, in 1785. His end is said to have been hastened by chagrin at learning that his name had been struck out of the list of the academicians of Dijon, through the intrigues of Maret, secretary of the Academy, with whom he had quarrelled. —GAUTIER (ARNAUD ELOY) son of the foregoing, practised the same art, and executed the plates for the early numbers of the "Observations periodiques sur l'Histoire Naturelle, &c." published by Rozier, and published "Cours complet d'Anatomie," Nanci, 1773, folio, containing a collection of the various anatomical plates engraved by his father, with explanations by M. Jadelot.—GAUTIER (JOHN BAPTIST) another son of James, died at Paris in 1786, after having published, under the title of "Galerie Française," Paris, 1770, 4to, portraits of celebrated French men and women, with memoirs.—GAUTIER D'AGOTY (EDWARD) grandson of James, practised the art of engraving in colours, in which he made some improvements. He published, at Paris, about 1780, engravings from the pictures of some celebrated painters, but the work had little success, and the artist, in disgust, went to Italy, and died at Milan in 1784.—*Biog Univ.*

GAUTHEY (EMILAN MARIE) an eminent mechanic and engineer, who was a native of Challon-sur-Saone in France. He studied mathematics at Versailles, under his uncle, who was instructor of the court pages, after which he entered the school of bridges and highways, then directed by the celebrated Perronet. The states of Burgundy appointed him sub engineer in 1758, and he was shortly after elected a member of the Academy of Dijon. In 1767 he conceived the idea of forming a canal from Challon to Dijon, which was commenced in 1783, and finished in 1791. It is termed the central canal [*canal du centre*], forming a navigable track, twenty-three leagues in extent. Besides this work, he executed several great undertakings in the same province, among which are the quay of Challon-sur-Saone, the bridge of Navilly over the Doubs, part of the junction canal of the Saone and the Yonne, and part of the canal of the Doubs and the Saone. The two latter works completed a communication by water between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, on which account a medal was struck with the legend—"Utriusque maris junctio triplex." These labours procured for Gauthey great reputation, and he was about to be rewarded with the order of St Michael, when the Revolution broke out. Subsequent events having occasioned a union of the corps of engineers of the state, with the engineers of bridges and highways, Gauthey was appointed inspector-general, and called to Paris in that capacity in 1791. He took an active part in the various projects which came under discussion before the council, and on various occasions displayed an enlightened zeal in the promotion of schemes beneficial to the nation. He was nominated a member of the Legion of Honour at the time of its institution, and was commandant of that legion some years afterwards. He died July 14 1806, aged sixty-four. Among the works which he published are—"Memoire sur l'application de la Mecanique à la construction des Voûtes," 1772, 4to, "Dissertation sur les degradations survennes aux pilers du Dome du Pantheon Français, et sur les moyens d'y remedier," 1798, 4to, "Projet de derivation jusqu'à Paris des Rivieres d'Ourcq, Iheroanne, et Beuvronne, d'une part, et des Rivieres d'Essonne, Juigne, Orge, Yvette, et Bievre d'autre part," 1803, 4to. For several years previously to his death he was engaged in arranging the information derived from his professional researches, in a work entitled "Traité complet sur la construction des Ponts et des Canaux navigables," which was published in 2 vols. 4to, 1809, 1813, by his nephew, M. Navier, with a memoir of the author.—*Biog. Univ.*

GAY (JOHN) an eminent English poet, was born at or near Barnstaple, in 1688. He was descended from an ancient but reduced family, who, after an education at the free school at Barnstaple, apprenticed him to a silk mercer in London. He shewed however such a dislike to trade, that after a few years of negligent attendance, his indentures were cancelled by agreement, and he devoted himself henceforward to literature. In 1711 he published his "Rural Sports," which he dedicated to Pope, then a young poet like himself, which compliment introduced them to each other, and proved the foundation of a friendship which lasted for life. In 1712 the easy, improvident disposition of Gay being unfavourable to his pecuniary circumstances, he accepted the office of secretary to Anne, duchess of Monmouth, which probably being little more than nominal as to

employment, left him at leisure to pay his court to the muses, and his pleasant mock-heroic poem, entitled "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the streets of London," was published in the same year. He also soon after engaged in dramatic writing, "The Mohocks," a tragi-comical farce, being attributed to his pen, which piece was followed by an unsuccessful comedy, entitled "The Wife of Bath." In 1714 his able caricature of Ambrose Philips's system of pastoral was published, under the title of "The Shepherd's Week." This performance, which attracted considerable attention, was dedicated to lord Bolingbroke, who, with the tory party then in power, much befriended the poet. By their interest he was at length appointed secretary to the earl of Clarendon, in his embassy to the court of Hanover, but the death of the queen once more threw a cloud upon his rising prospects. In 1715 appeared his burlesque drama of "What d'ye Call it?" which was followed by a farce, in conjunction with Pope and Arbuthnot, called "Three Weeks after Marriage," which altogether failed. In 1720 he was encouraged by the countenance of the numerous friends whom his kind and amiable disposition had ensured, (many of them possessing rank and fortune,) to publish his poems by subscription, by which expedient he secured a thousand pounds and a present of South-sea stock from secretary Craggs, and might have made his fortune, had he sold in time. This he could not be persuaded to do, and his consequent disappointment seriously affected his health. In 1723 he produced his tragedy of "The Captives," and some instances of court favour encouraged him to employ himself in his well-known "Fables," written professedly for the instruction of the duke of Cumberland, and published with a dedication to that prince in 1726. For this performance which, while it falls short of La Fontaine, exhibits great ease in the mode of narration, and much lively and natural painting, he naturally expected a handsome reward, but was offered nothing better than the office of gentleman-usher to the young princess Louisa, which he declined as an indignity, and all the subsequent solicitations in his behalf were unattended to. Under this sense of disappointment, he composed his famous "Beggar's Opera," the notion of which seems to have been afforded by Swift. It was first acted in 1727 at Lincoln's inn Fields, having been previously refused at Drury-lane. Its chief purpose was to ridicule the Italian opera, but the tact and spirit of the poet rendered it an unique performance, nor is it easy to define the mixture of nature, pathos, burlesque, and satire, which in the first instance formed its originality and attraction. Its moral tendency has been much impugned, both when it appeared and ever since, but it was obviously never Gay's intention to encourage the vices of one rank, because they took their rise in sources similar to those which produced the vices of another. His object was evidently rather to strip off the gilding by which selfishness and depravity in the higher grades are concealed from the view, not only of the world at large, but of the offending parties themselves. Be this as it may, the "Beggar's Opera," which ran for sixty three successive nights, and transformed the actress who represented the heroine into a duchess, so offended the persons then in power, that the lord chamberlain refused to license for performance a second part of it, entitled "Polly." This resentment however rather served the author than otherwise, as it induced his friends and the party in opposition, to come forward on its publication with so handsome a subscription, that his profits amounted to 1200*l.* whereas the "Beggar's Opera' had gained him only 400*l.* A farther benefit accrued in the patronage of the duke and duchess of Queensbury, who took him into their house, and condescended to manage his pecuniary concerns. He was soon after seized with dejection of spirits, attributed to disappointment, but which possibly originated in habitual indolence, and a constitutional tendency to cholic. He enjoyed however intervals of ease, sufficient to enable him to compose his sonata of 'Acis and Galatea," and the opera of "Achilles," but being seized with an inflammation of the bowels, he died in December 1732, at the age of forty five. No man was more sincerely lamented by all who knew him, and his memory was honoured by interment in Westminster abbey, where his monument exhibits an epitaph by Pope, which evinces considerable affection and feeling. Swift and Arbuthnot also manifested great regard for him. As a man, Gay possessed too little energy of mind to support the independence which he affected, but he was eminently gifted with the gentle virtues which beget affection. As a poet he cannot be ranked in the first class, but he seldom fails to give pleasure, and among his smaller pieces his two ballads of "All in the Downs," and "'Twas when the Seas were roaring," will ever be felt and admired. "The Beggar's Opera" may be deemed the finest of the ballad or modern comic operas, a species of praise that will be estimated according to the very different opinions formed of the merit of that species of entertainments. Gay's works are to be found in all collections.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Poets. Spence's Anecdotes.*

GAYE, a musician in the service of Louis XV, with whom he was a great favourite. He is principally known as having furnished occasion to that monarch for a royal bon mot. Gaye had given offence by some impertinent remark to the archbishop of Rheims, and dreading that prelate's influence at court, hastened to acknowledge his fault to the king, and obtained his pardon beforehand. A few days after, while he was engaged in singing part of a mass, the archbishop took occasion to insinuate to the king that the unfortunate musician's voice was much injured by time, with the view of procuring his dismissal. "You are in error," replied Louis, "the man sings well enough, his fault lies in the way in which he is apt to speak. —*Biog. Dict. of Mus*

GAYOT DE PITAVAL (Francis) a French author, was born at Lyons in 1673, of a noble family, and was educated at Paris. He took orders, and became an abbé, he then quitted the church and entered the army, without obtaining any distinction. At the age of fifty he became an advocate, but meeting with no greater success in this than in the other profession, he devoted himself to literature. His principal work, entitled—'Causes Celebres," is more remarkable for its length than its merit, being in twenty volumes, 12mo. Though interesting in its subject, it is heavy, weak, and puerile in its style. It has been two or three times abridged. His other works are—"The Art of adorning and improving the Mind," a compilation, entitled "Bibliotheque des Gens de Cour," and "An Account of the Campaigns of 1710 and 1711," a compilation from the Memoirs of Vilbait. He died in 1743.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

GAZA (Theodore) a native of Thessalonica who was one of the principal revivers of Greek literature in Italy, in the fifteenth century. On the devastation of his native place by the Turks in 1430, he took leave of Greece, and went to Mantua, where he acquired a knowledge of the Latin language. In 1441 he was made a professor in the university of Ferrara, where he taught Greek from a grammar of his own composition, and lectured on the Orations of Demosthenes. About 1450 he entered into the service of pope Nicholas V, and he was also patronized by cardinal Bessarion. On the death of the pope he resided some time with Alphonso, king of Naples, who dying in 1458, Gaza returned to Rome. Cardinal Bessarion then procured him a rich benefice in Calabria, from which he derived little revenue, through his own negligence. Having completed a Latin translation of Aristotle's Treatise on Animals, he presented the work to pope Sixtus IV, who gave him fifty crowns for his learned labour, which the indignant scholar is said to have thrown into the river. He then went to Ferrara, whence he removed to Calabria, but he afterwards appears to have returned to Rome, and died there in 1478. Besides the works noticed before, he translated into Latin the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, with Galen's Commentaries, Theophrastus on Plants, Ælian's Tactics, Dionysius of Halicarnassus on Composition, some Homilies of John Chrysostom, &c. He likewise made a Greek version of Cicero de Senectute, and his Somnium Scipionis, and wrote "Liber de Atticis Mensibus," and "Epistola de Origine Turcarum." Gaza is said to have been the most accomplished of all the Greek emigrants, who contributed to the revival of learning in the west of Europe.—*Boerneri Diss. H. de Græcis Exulibus. Tiraboschi. Biog. Univ.*

GEBER, an Arabian philosopher, who, according to Leo Africanus, lived in the eight century. He is said to have been a Greek by birth, and to have apostatized from Christianity to Mahometism. His writings relate to astronomy and chemistry, or rather alchemy, on which last subject his authority was so great, that he was styled the master of masters in that art. A Latin translation of his Commentary on the Almagest of Ptolemy was printed at Nuremberg in 1533, and his alchemical works were published in Latin, by Golius, under the title of "Lapis Philosophorum," and an English translation of them by Robert Russel appeared at Leyden in 1668, 8vo. Geber corrected many errors in the astronomy of the ancients, and described chemical instruments and operations with greater accuracy than his predecessors. Vulgar ignorance ascribed to this philosopher the character of a magician, on which Naude remarks, that from the catalogue of the works of Geber given by Gesner, it may be concluded he understood every thing except magic.—Another philosopher, named Gebir, is supposed to have been a native of Seville in Spain, and to have flourished about 1090. These individuals have been improperly confounded by some writers.—*Naudé Apologie pour les Grands Hommes soupçonnez de Magie. Moreri. Aikin's G. Biog.*

GED (William) a goldsmith of Edinburgh, was the inventor of stereotype printing, which he first practised in 1725. In 1729 he went into partnership with one William Fenner, a stationer in London, but owing to the jealousy of the other printers, and the ill treatment of his partner, he lost considerably, and in 1733 he returned to Scotland, where he printed an edition of Sallust. He died in very indifferent circumstances in 1749.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GEDDES (Alexander) a Roman catholic divine, was born in 1737, in the parish of Ruthven, in the county of Banff, Scotland. His parents, who were Roman catholics, sent him, at the age of fourteen, to be educated at Scalan, a free Roman catholic seminary in the Highlands. At the age of twenty one he was removed to the Scottish college at Paris, and returning to Scotland in 1764, he was ordered to Dundee to officiate as priest among the catholics in Angus. The next year he removed to Traquaire, and became chaplain to the earl of that title, and in 1768 again visited Paris. In 1769 he returned to Scotland, and became pastor of a considerable Roman catholic congregation at Auchinhalrigg in Banffshire. This office he retained for ten years, which were however signalized by much pecuniary embarrassment and many difficulties, arising from a zeal to build chapels, and a false notion of relieving himself by farming speculations, none of which projects prospered, although he finally extricated himself with honour and punctuality. In 1779 the University of Aberdeen granted him the degree of LL.D. being the first catholic since the Reformation to whom it had been assigned. About this time he repaired to London, with a view of obtaining the necessary facilities for his grand scheme of a new English translation of the Old and New Testament. This work he had meditated for many years, but as the scheme of a version of the scriptures in the mother tongue was never favoured by the

priesthood of his own persuasion, he met with many obstacles, until the patronage of lord Petre enabled him to publish the first volume of his arduous undertaking in 1792. In consequence of the known opinions of Dr Geddes in regard to the plenary inspiration of the scriptures, and the divine mission of Moses, his work met with much censure, and his own immediate superiors suspended him. To these censures he replied with great animation, and a mixture of argument and irony that was much felt at the time. In 1797 he published the second volume of his translation, which, displaying equal latitude, produced similar censures from both catholics and protestants. He was in the midst of a translation of the Psalms, when he yielded to the ravages of a painful disease, and expired on the 26th of February, 1802. Dr Geddes asserted the freedom of private judgment in too great a degree to be palatable to his own communion, and as he assumed so many new views in respect to scriptural authority and doctrine, it is not very surprising that he should be regarded as an infidel by the rigidly orthodox, both catholic and protestant. This learned but eccentric divine wrote many tracts of more or less power in vindication of his peculiar notions and opinions, as well as some indifferent verses, but his labours have met the fate of those of every man who only *theorizes* against the accumulated authority and tradition of ages. Votaries of his own persuasion, at least, may very naturally prefer a blind repose on authority to the admission of a sea of doubt and conjecture, which requires very little less in the way of faith, and reposes upon no stronger foundation than individual opinion.—*New Ann. Reg. Good's Life of Geddes.*

GELDENHAUR (Gerard) an historian and divine, was born at Nimeguen in 1482, and was educated first at Daventer and then at Louvain. He was for some time historian and reader to Charles V, while archduke, and then became secretary and private reader to the bishop of Utrecht. In 1526, being sent by Maximilian of Burgundy to Wittemberg to examine the state of religion there, he turned Lutheran, and going to Worms he married, and became a teacher of youth. He died in 1542. He was intimate with the celebrated Erasmus, who was so displeased at his change of religion, that he wrote against him under the name of Vulturius. He was the author of "Historia Batavica," "Historiæ suæ Ætatis," lib. vii, "Descriptio Insulæ Batavorum," "Catalogus Episcoporum Ultrajectinorum," "Epistola Zelandia," "De Viris Illustribus Inferioris Germaniæ," &c. with some Latin poems, orations, and epistles, and several controversial pieces.—*Freheri Theat. Moreri. Bayle.*

GELLERT (Christian Furchtegott) an eminent German poet and writer on the belles lettres. He was born in 1715 at Haynichen near Freyberg, in Saxony, where his father was a clergyman. When quite young he displayed a predilection for poetry, and while at school at Meissen, he formed an intimacy with Rabener and Gaertner, which lasted during their lives. In 1734 he went to the university of Leipsic to study theology, and after four years, returned home and commenced preacher, but he never acquired much fame as an orator. He afterwards became tutor to young gentlemen of fortune, and in 1741 he accompanied one of his pupils to Leipsic. His first poetical production was entitled "Amusements of Reason and Wit," begun 1742, which procured him the reputation of being a lively agreeable writer. He now gave up his clerical profession, and devoted himself entirely to academical tuition. In 1744 he took the degree of MA. and the following year he published the first volume of his Fables, some plays, and a novel, entitled "The Swedish Countess." In 1748 appeared the second volume of his Fables, and he also produced a work called "Consolations for Valetudinarians," probably suggested by the state of his own health, as he was a great sufferer from hypochondriac affections. In 1751 he was made professor extraordinary of philosophy at Leipsic, and he was afterwards offered another appointment in the same university, but ill-health prevented him from accepting it. He died December 13th, 1769. Few writers have exercised so much influence over their contemporaries as the amiable and virtuous Gellert, who, in a great measure, formed the taste and directed the opinions of his age. Though not a poet of the first class, he deserves to be ranked among the national classics, on account of the purity of his style in narration and didactic composition. His verses are easy and flowing, and his prose is simple and elegant, but he never reaches the sublime. His comedies are strictly moral, yet deficient in that fire and spirit which may be considered as almost essential to such compositions, in spite of which, however, they were all well received by the public. His works have often been published, both collectively and separately.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Aikin's G. Biog.*

GELLERT (Christlieb Lhregott) brother of the preceding, distinguished as a metallurgist. He studied first at Meissen, and then at the university of Leipsic. Being invited, with several other learned Saxons, to Petersburgh, he became an adjunct of the academy for ten years, and his intimacy with the celebrated Euler inspired him with a passion for the cultivation of the sciences of physic and chemistry. He returned to Saxony about 1746, to prosecute his researches. His mineralogical lectures attracted to Freyberg a great many strangers and proved extremely profitable. In 1753 he was nominated counsellor-commissary of the mines, and charged with the inspection of machines and the examination of ores and minerals of Saxony, in 1761 administrator in chief of founderies and forges at Freyberg, in 1765 professor of metallurgy at the academy of mines in that city, and at length, in 1782, effective counsellor of mines. He made great improvements in science by his mineralogical researches and he was the first introducer of the process of

parting metals by amalgamation on a large scale. He died May 13th, 1795. His works, written in German, include "Elements of Docimastics," translated from the Latin of Cramer, "Elements of Chemical Metallurgy," 2 vols. besides detached memoirs.—*Biog. Univ.*

GELLI (GIAMBATISTA) an Italian poet and prose writer, was born at Florence in 1498. He was originally a shoemaker, but, possessing the advantages of education, he soon became distinguished. He wrote two comedies in prose "L'Errore," and "La Sporta," which were considered the best compositions of the kind then existing. He was also the author of some dialogues entitled "I Capprici del Bottaio," others on physical topics styled "La Circe," with some dissertations on the poems of Petrarch and Dante, Remarks on the Italian Language, &c. He likewise translated the Hecuba of Euripides into Italian. He died in 1563.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

GELLIBRAND (HENRY) a mathematical writer of eminence in the 17th century. He was born in London in 1597, and was admitted a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1615, where about four years after he took the degree of BA. and proceeded MA. in 1623. The professorship of Astronomy at Gresham college becoming vacant by the death of Edmund Gunter, he was chosen to fill that office in 1626. He was extremely intimate with Henry Briggs, the Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, who dying in 1630, while engaged in writing a work on trigonometry, the task of completing it devolved to Gellibrand. During the time he was thus occupied, he was cited before the high commission court by Dr Laud, bishop of London, on account of the publication of an almanack, for 1631, by William Beale, his servant, in which the names of protestant sufferers for religion, taken from Fox's Martyrology, were inserted instead of the saints of the Romish calendar. But it appearing that similar almanacks had been previously published, Gellibrand and his servant were both acquitted. In 1633, having completed the work entrusted to him by Briggs, he published it under the title of "Trigonometria Britannica, sive de Doctrina Triangulorum, libri II." folio. He died in 1636 at Gresham college, and was buried in the church of St Peter-le-Poor, in Broad-street, London. His works include treatises on the longitude the variation of the magnetic needle, and on navigation, besides several not published.—*Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors. Martin's Biog. Philos.*

GELLIUS (AULUS) a Roman critic and miscellaneous writer of the second century. He studied rhetoric under Cornelius Fronto, at Rome, and philosophy at Athens, under Favorinus, Taurus, and others. His work, entitled "Noctes Atticæ," consisting of critical and philological observations, which he had collected from reading and conversation, has preserved his name from oblivion. It was commenced in the nights of a winter which he spent in the country near Athens, from which circumstance the title originated. Like the works of Athenæus, Macrobius, and other miscellaneous Collectanea, it derives its chief value from the facts and monuments of antiquity, and the fragments of former writers which are included in it. Gellius died about the beginning of the reign of Marcus Aurelius. The best editions of his works are those of Gronovius, Lugd. Bat. 1706, 4to, and Conradus, Lips. 1762, 2 vols. 8vo. There is an English translation of the Noctes Atticæ, by the Rev. W. Beloe.—*Fabricii Bibl. Lat. Stollii Introd. in Hist. Lit.*

GEMINIANI (FRANCESCO) an eminent composer, principally for the violin, born at Lucca in 1666. He commenced his musical education under Lonati, of Milan, a celebrated violinist, better known by the name of Il Gobbo, afterwards studied counterpoint under Scarlatti at Rome, and finally became a pupil of Corelli. Although a perfect master of his instrument, he was considered so wild and unsteady a timist, that he put the whole orchestra into confusion more than once at Naples, while acting as leader of the band, and was therefore induced to retire from that situation. In 1714 he came to London, where he published his first work, consisting of twelve solos, which, though extremely difficult, professors have considered superior to those of his great master. While in England he continued to print, at intervals, various compositions of the same description, all of which are as remarkable for the excellence of their style, as for the labour and skill necessary to their execution. He was also the author of three treatises on the art of managing his favourite instrument, and of a musical piece, entitled "The Enchanted Forest." This latter composition, printed in 1756, is an attempt to express, by mere sound, without the assistance of words, the episode contained in the thirteenth book of the Jerusalem Delivered. It was not, however, very successful. Geminiani continued to reside in London, playing occasionally his own compositions at the houses of the nobility, and supporting himself by teaching, till 1750, when he went to Paris, but returned in 1755. Dubourg, master of the king's band in Ireland, was one of his best scholars, and sent him an invitation, which he accepted, to come to Dublin, but owing to his great age, and the vexations which he experienced at being robbed of some valuable music, he did not survive his journey more than a twelvemonth, dying at Dublin in 1762.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

GEMISTUS PLETHO (GEORGE) a philosopher of the fifteenth century. He was a native of Constantinople, and appears to have resided chiefly in the Peleponnesus, where he acquired the character of a man of great learning and virtue. He became a zealous advocate for the doctrines of the later Platonists, and consequently a violent opponent of the Aristotelians. He also defended the Greek church against the Latins, and in 1438 he was sent to the council of Florence to discuss the subject of a proposed union between the two churches. His zeal and eloquence in the cause which he advocated, gained the admiration of his oppo-

nents, but his visit to Italy was memorable, principally on account of his having excited, among the western literati, a taste for the Platonic philosophy. He had the honour to have among his disciples, Cosmo de Medicis, and Marsilius Ficinus, and through his influence a Platonic academy was established at Florence. After the conclusion of the council to which he had been deputed, he returned to Greece, and died there in 1490, at the age of one hundred. Among his writings are a tract on the difference between the doctrines of Plato and Aristotle, a book against the arguments of George Scholarius for Aristotle, a treatise on the virtues, two books on the affairs of Greece after the battle of Mantinea, commentaries on the magic oracles of Zoroaster, besides a number of theological, historical, and philosophical pieces yet remaining in manuscript.—*Fabricii Bibl. Grac. Aikin's G. Biog.*

GENDRE (Gilbert Charles le) marquis de St Aubin, born in 1688, was a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and filled the office of master of requests. He was the author of "Traite de l'Opinion, ou Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Esprit Humain," 6 vols. 12mo, 1733, afterwards augmented to eight volumes, and in 1739 he published "Antiquites de la Maison de France," 4to. He died in 1746. *Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GENDRE (Louis le) a French historian, born of an obscure family at Rouen, and educated through the patronage of De Harlai, afterwards archbishop of Paris. He entered into the church, and became a canon and subchanter of the cathedral of Notre Dame. After publishing a life of his patron, he produced "Histoire de la France," 3 vols. folio, Paris, 1718, reprinted in 8 vols. 12mo. Besides an abridgment of the national annals, this work includes a catalogue of the ancient and modern French historians, with criticisms on their writings, an account of the manners and customs of the French in different ages, the genealogy of the royal family, and a chronological catalogue of the great officers of the crown. He was made abbot of Notre Dame de Claire Fontaine, in the diocese of Chartres. His death took place February 1, 1733. He published several other works, and left in manuscript five histories of his own life, each composed in a different style and manner, which he directed to be committed to the press.—*Idem.*

GENDRE (Louis le) one of the revolutionary chiefs in France, who was originally a sailor, and afterwards a butcher at Paris. He possessed considerable natural talents, which enabled him to attract notice amidst the national misfortunes. After having been a leader of street processions, he was employed by some of the heads of the popular party to forward their schemes. He distinguished himself on various occasions as an enemy to monarchy, and connecting himself with Marat, Danton, &c. became one of the chiefs of the Jacobin Club. His incendiary publications subjected him to the danger of being arrested, and for a while he concealed himself, but on the 11th of December 1791, he again made his public appearance in the capital, and was a conspicuous actor in the scenes which led to the downfal of royalty. In September 1792 he was chosen a deputy from Paris to the National Convention, in which he voted for the death of the king. After having, both in the metropolis and the departments, been one of the most violent among the Terrorists, who participated in the tyrannical government of Robespierre, he joined Tallien and others in the destruction of that chief. It was then that he signalized himself by driving away the members of the Jacobin Club, locking up their hall, and delivering the keys to the Convention. He was named a member of the Committee of Public Safety in August 1794, and he denounced those with whom he had been connected, and declaimed continually against the sanguinary measures in which he had participated. On the revolt of the jacobins against the Convention, in April and May 1795, he displayed a great deal of courage and activity, marching several times at the head of the troops who defended the legislative body, and contributing much to the defeat of his old associates. He afterwards was made a member of the Council of Ancients, in which he figured to less advantage than in the Convention, his eloquence being more remarkable for force of expression than for precision or elegance. He died at Paris, December 13, 1797, at the age of forty-one, leaving his body to the surgeons, that he might, as he said, become useful to mankind even after his death.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S.*

GENDRE (Adrian Marie le) professor of mathematics at the military school of Paris, member of the Academie des Sciences, and chevalier of the legion of honour. In 1787 doubts being raised as to the respective positions of the observatories of Paris and London, to put an end to them it was resolved that the points placed between Dunkirk and Boulogne should be verified, and Le Gendre, Cassini, and Mechain were employed in this operation, and the new means which they employed gave a much more exact result than any which had been tried before. In 1794 M. le Gendre published his "Mémoire sur les trancendantes elliptiques," and his "Elemens de Geometrie," which last is considered very able. His new treatment of the orbits of planets being founded on principles purely analytical, he was accused of having given loose to some paradoxical ideas, which induced him to remodel his book and make it much clearer. M. le Gendre also made many learned researches on the subject of the attraction of elliptical spheroids, and commenced his researches on heterogeneous spheroids to the Académie des Sciences. In 1774 he assisted M de Prony to form trigonometrical tables for the decimal division of the circle taking the lead in the analytical part, and composing very elegant formulæ to determine the successive differences of the sine. In 1795, becoming a member of the temporary superintendency of weights and measures, he discharged the functions of his

office until it was united to the ministry of the interior. M. le Gendre was a member of the Institute from the formation of that body, and under the imperial government was named counsellor for life of the university. On the re-establishment of the king he became, in 1815, member of the council for public instruction, and in 1816 he was named, conjointly with M. Poisson, examiner of the candidates for the Polytechnical school. Besides the above mentioned works he also published "Nouvelle Theorie des Paralleles," "Nouvelles Methodes pour la determination des Orbites de Cometes," "Supplement a l'Essai sur la Theorie des hombres," "Exercises de Calcul integral."—*Biog. Univ. des Contemporains.*

GENESIUS (Josephus) one of the Byzantine historians, flourished about the year 940. By order of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, he wrote a history of Constantinople, in four books, from Leo the Armenian, to Basilius the Macedonian. It was printed in 1733 at Venice, by Pasquali, in his edition of the Byzantine historians, but was very imperfect.—*Saxii Onomast.*

GENNADIUS. There were two ecclesiastics of this name in the latter part of the fifth century. Of these the elder succeeded Anatolius as patriarch of Constantinople in 458, and died in 471. He was an able and active prelate, and was the author of a Commentary on the Prophecies of Daniel, and a treatise written against the Anathemata of Cyril, of which latter work alone a few fragments are remaining.—The other was a priest of Marseilles, and wrote, about the year 493, a treatise on Ecclesiastical Dogmata, and a volume of Memoirs of the most celebrated Writers of the Church. Some have asserted that he was in his heart a Pelagian, but the accusation appears to have been advanced without sufficient proof of its correctness.—*Moreri.*

GENOVESI (Antonio) an able writer on philosophical and metaphysical subjects, born in 1712, at Castiglione in Italy. His friends intended him for the church, which he declined, in order to follow the law, a study which he abandoned in its turn, and devoted himself to general literature. He acquired considerable notoriety at Naples, about the middle of the last century, by the lectures which he delivered as professor of metaphysics, having been chosen to fill the chair in 1741. A considerable degree of popular odium was excited against him by his advocating in this capacity the opinions of Galileo and Newton, from the effects of which he was protected only by the immediate patronage of the king, who gave him the professorship of ethics. In an attempt to succeed to the divinity chair he was foiled by the clergy, who exclaimed against him as a heretic, but he eventually succeeded to that of political economy. The work by which he is most advantageously known is his "Italian Morality." His other writings are—"Philosophical Considerations on Religion and Morality," "A Collection of Humorous Epistles," "A System of Logic," in five books, "The Elements of Metaphysics," 4 vols 8vo, and a treatise "Delle Lezioni di Commercio." His death took place in 1769.—*Fabroni Vitæ Italorum.*

GENTILESCHI (Horatio) an Italian painter, whose family name was Souci, was born at Pisa in 1563. He was invited to England by Charles I, who appointed him lodgings in his court, with a considerable salary, and employed him in his palace at Greenwich and at other public places. His principal performances in England were the ceilings of Greenwich and York house. On the death of the king, when his collection of paintings were sold, 600*l* were given for nine of Gentileschi's pictures, which are said to be in Marlborough house. His most admired performance abroad was the portico of cardinal Bentivoglio's palace at Rome. He attempted portrait painting, but without success, his talent lying altogether in history. He died here in 1647.—His daughter, Artemisia Gentileschi, equally famous for her love intrigues and talents in painting, passed the greatest part of her life at Naples, and died in 1662. She excelled her father in portraits, and was but little inferior in history. Her principal historical picture was that of David and Goliath. She took the portraits of the royal family, and of many of the nobility of England.—*Pilkington. Lord Oxford's Anecdotes.*

GENTILIS. There were two brothers of this name, sons of a physician at Ancona. Alberic, the elder, born in 1550, accompanied his father, who had abjured the Romish church, to England, where he resumed the study of jurisprudence, and obtained the professorship of civil law at Oxford. He was the author of a treatise "De Jure Belli,' favourably noticed and used by Grotius, six dialogues "On the Interpretation of the Law," and a small work, entitled "Lectiones Virgilianæ.' He died in 1608 or as some say, in 1611.—A son of his, named Robert, an ingenious but dissipated man, translated father Paul's History of the Inquisition into English.—Scipio Gentilis, the younger brother, born 1565, was compelled to quit his native country by the same motives which expatriated the rest of the family. He sought refuge in Germany, and after studying at Wittemberg, Leyden, &c. obtained the professorship of civil law at Altorf. His translation of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered into Latin verse, has been much admired. His other works are—a Paraphrase of the Psalms, "De Jure publico populi Romani," "De Bonis maternis et secundis Nuptiis," "De Conjurationibus," "De donationibus inter virum et uxorem," &c. He died in 1616.

GENTILLET (Valentine) a learned French protestant writer, was a native of Vienne in Dauphiné, and flourished in the sixteenth century. He is said by some to have been first an advocate in the parliament of Toulouse, and afterwards syndic of the republic of Geneva, and from the preface to one of his works, it appears that he was at one time president of the parliament of Grenoble. His

works were highly esteemed by the protestants, whose cause he ably defended. He was at length driven into exile, by the edicts published in France against those of the reformed religion. He was the author of—"Le Bureau du Concile de Trente," and of a Latin edition of the same; of "Apologia pro Christianis Gallis Religionis Evangelicæ seu Reformatæ qua docetur hujus religionis fundamenta in sacra Scriptura jacta esse, &c.," "Anti-Machiavel, or Discourses on the means of well-governing a kingdom," "Anti-Socinus," &c.—*Bayle. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GLNILLMAN (Francis) a dramatic writer and actor, born in Ireland in 1728 He was educated at Dublin, and was the schoolfellow of Mossop. At the age of fifteen he obtained a commission in the army, but on peace taking place in 1748, his regiment was reduced, and he left the service. He then indulged his inclination by going on the stage. His first appearance was at Dublin in the character of Aboan in Oroonoko, and he afterwards performed at Bath, Edinburgh, and many places in various parts of the country, but with no extraordinary success, as his histrionic talents did not surpass mediocrity. He then relinquished his profession, in expectation of some provision from the marquis of Granby, but the sudden death of that nobleman disappointed his hopes, and he was again obliged to become an actor. In 1770 he was engaged at the Haymarket, by Mr. Foote, and being dismissed after three seasons, he went to Dublin. Having experienced the various hardships of a wandering actor, and the disappointments of an unfriended author, he closed his mortal career, December 18th, 1784, leaving the history of his professional life as a warning to stage-struck youth. He was the author of several plays, a volume of fables, and other pieces of no importance.—*Biog. Dram.*

GLOFFREY of MONMOUTH, called also Geoffrey ap Arthur, an ecclesiastic and historian of the twelfth century. According to Leland, he was educated at Monmouth, in a convent of the Benedictines, among whom he entered. He was afterwards made archdeacon of Monmouth, whence he was raised to the bishopric of St Asaph. The unsettled state of affairs in North Wales induced him to quit that country, and retire to the court of Henry II, who gave him the abbey of Abingdon, which he intended to hold in commendam with the episcopal see, but his clergy insisting on his residence among them, he refused to submit to their requisition, and thus lost the bishopric, when the abbacy being bestowed on another person, he was left without a benefice. Geoffrey wrote various works, but his Chronicle, or History of the Britons, is the only production of his pen which requires notice. This Chronicle is now known to be, as the compiler states, chiefly a translation from Armorican manuscripts. It contains a pretended genealogy of the kings of Britain from the time of the fabulous Bruce or Brute the Trojan, and the wonderful stories told of king Arthur also take their rise in this work; and, fables as they are, it is supposed that they rest upon some slight foundation of truth. —*Bale. Moreri.*—See Roberts (Peter).

GEORGE LEWIS I, king of Great Britain, and elector of Hanover, was the son of the elector, Ernest Augustus, by Sophia, daughter of Frederick, elector palatine, and grand-daughter to James I. He was born in 1660, and was early trained to arms under his father. In 1682 he married his cousin, Sophia Dorothea, only daughter of the duke of Zell, a match attended with little domestic happiness. He then engaged in the service of the emperor, and signalized his valour in three campaigns against the Turks in Hungary. In 1700 he succeeded to the electorate, and in this succession was joined in the alliance against France. The command of the imperial army was conferred upon him after the battle of Blenheim in 1707, but owing to the jealousies among his confederates, being enabled to act on the defensive only, he resigned the command at the end of three campaigns, leaving however his own troops in the service of the allies. At the peace of Rastadt, Lewis XIV solemnly recognised the electoral dignity in the house of Lunenburg, as he had before done in the treaty of Utrecht, the succession of the same house to the throne of Great Britain, which event took place on the death of Anne in 1714, when the elector was in the fifty-fourth year of his age. On his accession he was of course thrown into the arms of the whig party, who indeed alone maintained the principle by which the Stuarts had been set aside. As George I excited little personal influence on the events of his reign, they need only be reverted to with brevity. The late tory ministers were called to account for their conduct in respect to the treaty of Utrecht, and several of the leaders were impeached or driven into exile. Owing to the dissatisfaction produced by these measures among a still powerful party, including a majority of the high church clergy and the jacobites, tumults ensued in various parts of the country, until at length in 1715 the earl of Mar openly proclaimed the Pretender in Scotland. After some actions, attended with various success, this insurrection being ill seconded by the English jacobites, was entirely quelled, and several of the leaders lost their lives on the scaffold. The disaffection to the new family continued however so great, that the whigs were driven into more than one unpopular measure with a view to support it, the most conspicuous and indefensible of which was the septennial act, extending the duration of parliament from three years to seven. The king, who probably considered the possession of the British crown precarious, sought to increase the value of his German territories by the purchase of Bremen and Verden, which accession he determined to support against the claims of Sweden. This proceeding involved him in a quarrel with Charles XII, who, in conjunction with the czar Peter, projected an invasion of Scotland in favour of the

Pretender. To obviate this danger, George entered into an alliance with Holland and France, then under the regency of the duke of Orleans, whose interest it was to be on good terms with Great Britain. The death of Charles XII in 1717 put an end to this alarm; which, however, was soon renewed by the audacious project of the celebrated Spanish minister, cardinal Alberoni, who formed a quadruple alliance between the three powers already mentioned, with the accession of the emperor. The seizure of Sardinia and invasion of Italy by the Spaniards, gave pretence for the sailing of a strong British naval expedition into the Mediterranean, under sir George Byng, who encountered and nearly destroyed the whole of the Spanish fleet off Sicily. This success was followed by the recovery both of Sicily and Sardinia, and although the court of Spain made heavy complaints of the attack without a declaration of war, it was obliged to accede to the terms of the allied powers, and a pacification of the north of Europe was also effected by the mediation of Great Britain. In 1720 the national delusion, usually entitled the South sea Bubble, was the source of much private calamity in England, and produced disturbances which recalled the king from a visit to his German dominions, in order to concert with his ministers on the measures necessary to restore public credit. In 1722 a new conspiracy against the existing government was discovered, which led to the apprehension of several persons, among whom was the celebrated Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, who was exiled for life. The ministers of France and England, cardinal Fleury and sir Robert Walpole, being both pacifically inclined, the two countries long remained in peace, notwithstanding the death of the duke of Orleans, and the good understanding secured for some years the general repose of Europe. In 1725 a treaty between Spain and the emperor excited king George's jealousy so much, that he deemed it necessary to counteract it by another at Hanover, comprising most of the other European powers. He also sent a fleet to the West Indies under admiral Hosier, who, with his crew, fell a sacrifice to disease and the tantalizing ambiguity of his orders, a catastrophe which was considered the most inglorious disaster of this reign. The Spaniards then commenced the siege of Gibraltar, but all differences were finally settled by a negociation, during which the king, who had set out on a journey to the continent, was seized with a paralytic attack, of which he died at Osnaburgh, June 11, 1727, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and the thirteenth of his reign. George I was plain and simple in his taste and appearance, and grave and sedate in his general manner, although gay and familiar with his intimates. He possessed much natural prudence and good sense, and well understood his interests, at least where his heart was concerned. His able management of his German dominions, was conspicuous, and possibly, looking at the time of life in which he as ended the throne of Great Britain, we ought not to wonder at his disposition to make his acquired dominions of service to his hereditary states. George I, who had put away his wife for several years, had female favourites, but was not governed by them. Learning owes to the first sovereign of the house of Hanover a professorship of modern history in each university, although, in other respects, literature seems to have claimed little either of his respect or attention.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Smollett.*

GEORGE AUGUSTUS II, king of Great Britain, son of George I, was born in 1683. He married in 1703 Wilhelmina Dorothea Caroline of Brandenburg Anspach, and came to England with his father at the accession of the latter, and was created prince of Wales. He was made regent during the king's visit to the continent in 1716, but a political difference ensuing, he lived some time estranged from the court. This breach was however finally accommodated, and he again received the attentions due to the heir apparent, until his father's death in 1727, when he succeeded to the throne. He inherited in full force the predilection of George I for Germany, and the same system of politics, and the same ministers, continued to govern the nation after his accession as before it. In 1732 Walpole introduced into parliament his financial scheme of an extension of excise, which excited so violent an opposition that he was obliged to withdraw it, but most of its intended provisions have been since adopted. In 1737 the same minister took advantage of some theatrical pasquinades (probably rendered obnoxious by design) in order to limit the number of play-houses, and to subject dramatic writings to the inspection of the lord chamberlain. Disputes having long prevailed with Spain, in regard to the trade to the West Indies, a convention between the two courts was signed in 1739, but the terms gave so little satisfaction to the merchants of Great Britain, that Walpole found himself obliged to yield to the clamour, and war with that country taking place the same year, the nation was gratified by the capture of Porto Bello by admiral Vernon. Anson (see his life) was also sent out on his celebrated expedition, and a powerful fleet and army were fitted out to capture Carthagena. The failure of this latter enterprise, owing to the mismanagement and disagreement between the naval and military commanders, produced so much discontent throughout the nation, that Walpole, in 1742, was obliged to resign. In the mean time, the death of the emperor Charles VI roused the cupidity of France and other powers, to strip his daughter, Maria Theresa, of her inheritance, which conduct induced George II, as guarantee of the pragmatic sanction, to declare in her favour. An English army was accordingly sent to the continent, and strengthened by a body of Hanoverians in British pay. The king himself shared in the campaign, the conduct of which was however entrusted to the earl of Stair. The battle of Dettingen followed, in which the French were defeated, but with little benefit to the victors, who were obliged to quit

the field of battle and abandon their wounded. In this battle the king displayed great bravery, but as he interfered with the discretion of lord Stair, that officer soon after resigned in disgust, and the command of the army was entrusted to the king's second son, William, duke of Cumberland, who lost the bloody battle of Fontenoi in 1744, and the French remained ascendant in Flanders during the rest of the war. Instigated by the illusory promises of France, the jacobite leaders in 1745 invited the young pretender to try his fortune in a descent on the northern part of the island, and accordingly he embarked in a French frigate, and landed on the Scottish coast in the July of the same year. He was immediately joined by many of the clans, with whom he proceeded southward, and continually adding to his army he proclaimed his father king at Perth, and took possession of Edinburgh. Having defeated the royal troops at Preston Pans, he at length entered England, where he had promises of adequate support, but although he penetrated without opposition as far as Derby, the people showed but little active inclination to his cause. News of the arrival of the duke of Cumberland with several regiments from Flanders, and of the rapid assemblage of troops from all quarters to oppose and intercept him, so intimidated the pretender and his council, that a retreat was quickly determined upon, and effected without loss. The arms of the adventurers were again successful in a skirmish at Falkirk, but here their fortune ended, for the duke of Cumberland uniting his forces came up with the insurgent army at Culloden near Inverness, and on the 17th of April, 1746, obtained an easy victory, which finally terminated the struggles of the house of Stuart. The young pretender with great difficulty made his escape, and the blood of his adherents, who were treated with great military severity by the duke of Cumberland also flowed very copiously on the scaffold. During these events the king received numerous demonstrations of attachment to his person and family, and it was obvious that the greater part of the nation connected the interests of civil liberty with the support of the principles which had called the house of Hanover to the throne. In 1748 the war, which had been very unproductive of advantage to England, was terminated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1751 died Frederick, prince of Wales, who having lived for a considerable time at variance with his father, was naturally thrown into the opposition party, and thereby in a manner which has not been unusual with English heirs-apparent, became the avowed patron of popular maxims of government. He appears to have been a well-disposed prince, with moderate talents, and little energy of character. In 1755 the disputes between Great Britain and France, in relation to their respective boundaries in Canada, produced hostilities in that country, and an open war between the two nations the following year. The events of this war, in which the principal powers of Europe became engaged, and which finally, under the able auspices of Pitt (first earl of Chatham) raised Great Britain to the pinnacle of power and glory, belong to the province of history, rather than to the biography of the sovereign. The warfare in Germany formed the most inglorious part of these transactions, as the duke of Cumberland, at the head of an Hanoverian army, was obliged to capitulate to the French, who took possession of the whole of the electorate. When Mr. Pitt, however, was called by the voice of the people to the direction of affairs in England, whom weak and divided councils had reduced so low that few troops had been summoned to defend the kingdom from invasion, suddenly exerted the martial energies of her character, and victories followed in every quarter of the globe. The French power in the East Indies was annihilated. In America, Quebec and the whole of Canada yielded to her arms. The islands of Senegal and Guadaloupe fell under British dominion, and the battle of Minden healed the national reputation in Germany. In this state of affairs George II suddenly died from the uncommon circumstance of the rupture of the right ventricle of the heart, which, without previous suffering, terminated his life on the 25th of October, 1760, in the seventy seventh year of his age, and thirty third of his reign. George II was a prince of very moderate abilities, personally parsimonious, and wholly regardless of science or literature, but although hasty and somewhat obstinate in temper, he was honest and open in his disposition. His queen, the cultivated and well informed Caroline, acquired a great ascendency over him, which did not however prevent some of the sexual attachments so common with royalty, but George II was not of a disposition to permit them to be very injurious to his people. Upon the whole, this monarch was not unpopular, and dying as he did, in the midst of a successful war, he enjoyed at the time of his decease, no small share of national attachment.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Smollet's Hist of England.*

GEORGE III, king of Great Britain, born the 4th of June, 1738, was the eldest son of Frederick, prince of Wales, by the princess Augusta of Saxe Gotha. On the death of his father in 1751, his education was entrusted to the earl of Harcourt and the bishop of Norwich, but the formation of his opinions and character seems to have been materially influenced by the maternal ascendancy of the princess dowager, who in her turn appears to have been principally guided by the councils of the earl of Bute. George III, who had been previously created prince of Wales, ascended the throne on the demise of his grandfather, George II, on the 25th of October, 1760, being then in his twenty third year. A prosperous war having made the existing administration, headed by Mr Pitt, (afterwards earl of Chatham,) exceedingly popular, no immediate change was made in the cabinet, and the first speeches of the new king to his council and parliament, were favourable to the sanguine anticipations formed of the conduct of a young prince of handsome person and unspotted reputation, who enjoyed the advantage of being

the first sovereign of the line whose birth and education were entirely English. As all attempts to give a summary of the events of a reign of upwards of half a century, would be nugatory, nothing more will be attempted beyond a slight advertence to its principal features, as illustrative of the character and conduct of the monarch. In 1761 the Pitt administration exchanged Mr Legge and lord Holderness for viscount Barrington and the earl of Bute, a fact worthy notice as commencing that series of incessant ministerial changes which so curiously distinguished the first ten years of the reign of George III In the same year Mr Pitt resigned the seals of foreign secretary, in consequence of being outvoted in the cabinet on the subject of a war with Spain, which he deemed absolutely necessary, an opinion that was borne out by the event before the year expired. The marriage of the king with the princess Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenberg Strelitz, (an union which in its result operated materially on the domestic character of this reign,) also took place in 1761, that ceremony being performed on the 8th of September, and the joint coronation of the king and queen following on the 22d of the same month. A new administration, formally headed by lord Bute, having entered into negociations with France and Spain, preliminaries of peace with those nations were signed on the 3rd of November, 1762, at Fontainbleau, on terms which, although favourable to Great Britain, fell far short of national expectation. In 1763 the publication of the celebrated periodical paper entitled the North Briton, written by Mr John Wilkes, then member for Aylesbury, in a spirit of unsparing censure of the Bute administration, led to a series of ill judged measures, in regard to that individual, that did any thing but honour to the councils which produced them, a remark rather strengthened than otherwise by the fact, that the result of them proved favourable to the interests of civil liberty In the midst of these differences, two voyages of discovery were undertaken, the one under commodore Byron, and the other commanded by captains Wallis and Cartwright, being the first of the series of similar expeditions, which have done very considerable honour to this reign. In 1764 Mr George Grenville, who had become premier by the unexpected retirement of the earl of Bute, began that career of measures in relation to the taxation of the American colonies, the consequences of which have proved so momentous, and notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the colonists, the impolitic stamp act was passed the following year. About the same time, in consequence of some appearance indicative of the malady which obscured the latter years of the king's existence, a bill was passed to enable his majesty to appoint the queen or any of the royal family residing in England, guardian to his successor, and regent of the kingdom. The attempt of the ministry to confine the term *royal family* to the descendants of George II, with the exclusion of the princess dowager of Wales, caused such offence, that another change of administration took place, in which the marquis of Rockingham was placed at the head of the treasury. In 1766 the new administration, among other popular measures, repealed the madviseable American stamp act, at the same time however passing a declaratory act, assertive of the right of imposing colonial taxation. The public approbation which followed this concession, and other measures of the Rockingham cabinet, could not however preserve it from the fate of the many which had preceded it, and upon the 30th July, 1766, it was dissolved, and succeeded by one formed by Mr Pitt, (then created earl of Chatham,) who took the office of lord privy seal, but not without a considerable decline in public favour, and with a paucity of support that materially paralyzed his energies. In 1767 Mr C. Townsend, chancellor of the Exchequer in this administration, revived the American disputes, by imposing duties on certain articles imported into America, and in 1768, lord Chatham, disgusted with the conduct of his colleagues, resigned the privy seal, and was succeeded by lord Bristol. The same year was distinguished by the return of Mr Wilkes for Middlesex, and the popular tumults attendant upon his imprisonment and outlawry In 1769 that popular leader was expelled the house of commons, for publishing, with severe comments, a letter written by lord Weymouth, one of the ministers, in his capacity of chairman of the quarter sessions at Lambeth, he was however returned by his constituents a third, and even a fourth time, until the administration determining to enforce his expulsion at all events, declared the opposing candidate, colonel Luttrel, (notwithstanding a minority of nearly 1000 votes,) duly elected, a proceeding which, some time after the event, was virtually declared illegal by parliament itself. This unconstitutional proceeding did not prevent the same bold and active partizan from gaining a verdict of four thousand pounds against the secretary of state, lord Halifax, for the illegal seizure of his person and papers, by which decision general warrants were judicially declared illegal. The year 1770 was signalized by another change of administration, which rendered lord North premier, by the passing of the Grenville act in regulation of the proceedings of the house of commons, in regard to contested election, by a bold address and remonstrance to the throne from the livery and corporation of the city of London, and by the celebrated letters of Junius. In the session of 1771, the house of commons ordered the attendance of certain printers, for publishing the debates of the house. The printers not attending to the summons, were ordered into the custody of the sergeant at-arms, and one of them being taken and carried before alderman Wilkes, he immediately discharged him, and bound him over to prosecute the person who had arrested him, for false imprisonment. The lord mayor (Crosby) and alderman Oliver acted in a similar manner on the arrest of others of the printers, on which, being members of the house, they were ordered to attend in their

places, and were committed to the Tower, until the prorogation of parliament released them of course. These unpopular and nugatory proceedings, which excited the common mind in the highest degree, ended in the triumph of the press, the debates having been openly and usefully published ever since. The ministry however was in no way weakened by these defeats, and the opposition, by the defection of the Grenville party, was reduced into extreme insignificance. In 1772 the marriages of the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland with lady Waldegrave and Mrs Horton, produced the royal marriage act, which prevents the members of the royal family from marrying, without the king's approbation, before the age of twenty five, as also subsequently, if disapproved by both houses of parliament. In 1773 the discontents in America burst into an open flame, and three sloops laden with tea (one of the taxed articles in the port of Boston) were boarded by armed persons in disguise, who threw the whole of the cargoes overboard. These disturbances produced a royal message in the commencement of the sessions of 1774, calling on parliament for such measures as would duly assert the supremacy of the mother country. This communication was immediately followed by the introduction of new bills by lord North the first inflicting a penalty equal to the value of the cargoes destroyed, and shutting up the port of Boston, the second annihilating the charter of king William, by investing the crown with the nomination to all offices and employments, and the third giving power to send persons accused of political offences to England for trial. It is the province of history to record the consequences of this injudicious policy in the colonies, and the progress of events from the formation of a general congress of the American states at Philadelphia in 1774, until the hostile interference of France, Spain, and Holland, and finally, of the peace which ensured the existence and independence of the United States of America in 1783. The previous summary, as illustrative of the opening of a new reign, and as bearing some reference to the elucidation of personal character might be necessary, but from the commencement of the American war, the personal history of the sovereign merges into that of the country, nor would much information be afforded by a mere advertence to the parliamentary and party struggles which ended in the accession to power of the late Mr Pitt, beyond the fact that George III always exhibited a firmness of temper that, sooner or later, set aside all attempts to force administrations upon him which were disagreeable to himself. The conduct of partymen, indeed, in the notorious coalition, and the oligarchical attempts to form administrations upon principles in opposition to the voice both of king and people, began about this time to produce universal disgust, and notwithstanding the long and disastrous American war, and the loss of what may almost be termed an empire by a course of the most injudicious theoretical policy, and imbecile practical performance, George III, by the steadiness with which he put down the coalition administration, acquired a degree of popularity which never afterwards entirely deserted him. The smooth course of the early years of the administration of Mr. Pitt, materially added to this national disposition, which exhibited itself very strongly when the constitutional malady of the king again displayed itself in 1789, and still more upon his subsequent recovery. In reference to the French Revolution, and the important contests which arose out of it, it is sufficient to remark, that George III zealously coincided in the policy adopted by his administration, and consequently is entitled to his share of the credit or censure which impartial posterity may pass upon the consequences, as exhibited in the lasting benefits acquired, or the lasting burdens which it has imposed on the people of Great Britain. A similar observation will apply to the domestic, and Irish, and Indian policy of the Pitt cabinet, as also to the transactions connected with the Irish rebellion. It is unnecessary to observe that George III was immoveable in his opposition to the demands of the Irish catholics, and seconded by the influence of the church, and a preponderant share of popular feeling in unison with his own, was enabled to eject the Fox and Grenville administration, which succeeded on the death of Mr Pitt, with nearly as much public countenance as had attended the dissolution of the cabinet arising out of the coalition of Mr Fox with Lord North. The proceedings of the Perceval administration, until the final retirement of the king in 1810, require no detail here, while the peculiar species of affliction endured by the monarch, renders the interval which elapsed from his retirement to his death, a blank in his biography. His decease took place on the 29th January, 1820, in the eighty-second year of his age, and fifty-ninth of his reign. The political character of George III is tolerably deducible from the course of policy pursued in his long and eventful reign. It is obvious that he ascended the throne with a disposition to resist that predominant whig influence which, since the accession of the house of Hanover, had exclusively engrossed the management of public affairs. That an abatement of a portion of the oligarchical dictation which the events of the Revolution of 1688, and the Hanoverian succession, had tended so much to systematise, was desirable, will now possibly be allowed by the candid on all sides. It must however be at the same time granted, that the covert influence opposed to whiggish domination on the succession of George III, exhibited notions of government in other respects, which became those who entertained them far better in the character of adherents of the expatriated family, than in that of subjects of the house of Hanover. That the American war, although by no means unpopular in the first instance, was favoured by the predominance of those theoretical ideas of passive obedience, or implicit submission, so

courtly in theory and impossible in practice, can scarcely be doubted. In point of fact, there was absolutely nothing to be gained by the proposed mode of taxing the colonies, but the barren privilege of acquiring, in one form, what would have been granted in another. In the same spirit all the foolish contests with Wilkes, as well as the really small matters after all, which excited the ire and eloquence of Junius, were more or less struggles for the maintenance of some barren privilege or pretension, magnified into theoretical and artificial importance, by the friends of close government and prerogative. The change of circumstances produced by the French Revolution, gave quite a new impulse to practical British policy, and it is for the curious to trace the personal character of the monarch in the course of events so overwhelming and various. Backed as the adopted policy of the country henceforth was, by the fears, alarms, and convictions, of the most influential portion of the community, George III from this time had seldom occasion to put forth his personal feelings or opinions, which are therefore to be gathered only from his ready acquiescence in the various strong domestic measures affecting the liberty of the subject, and otherwise restrictive or severe, upon the partizans of what one side called reform, and the other revolution It is always useful when a sovereign acts for a series of years in accordance with the views and opinions of a large portion of his subjects whether altogether correct or not, it tends to strengthen the popular voice, and proportionably to weaken mere jobbing party interests. The principal feature of the last half of the reign of George III, is indisputably the increasing importance and accuracy of public opinion, which, in conjunction with the press, is gradually becoming a species of fourth estate, which can never be again neglected as it has been, and which, it is obvious is rapidly undermining the close oligarchical influence to which it is in its nature so decidedly opposed. The great progress of the country, in every branch of science and information during the last half century, will, in fact always reflect a portion of honour on the individual whose name it bears, and although, with the exception of voyages of discovery, and the inventions connected with war, the government of George III seems to have had little direct share in the promotion of arts, sciences, or literature, it will, and possibly ought, to share in the honour which follows from their diffusion and prosperity For the rest it may be observed of this sovereign, that he possessed personal courage and steadiness of character in a high degree, and he certainly merits the credit, always due to those, whether kings or subjects, who strictly adhere to their own principles. Of a plain, sound, but not enlarged understanding, he acted upon his convictions with sincerity but was probably neither eminently qualified to anticipate the progress of events himself, or to be instructed in that respect by others. It must be observed however, that he no way expressed dislike to the diffusion of education, the subject of so much alarm to many of his courtiers. With strict conformity, his tastes and amusements were plain and practical. Literature and the fine arts engrossed but a small share of his attention, and hunting, agriculture, mechanical contrivances, and domestic intercourse, seem to have chiefly occupied his leisure. Religious, moral, and in the highest degree temperate, the decorum of his private life was always exemplary, and few sovereigns have enjoyed the benefit of a good character in this respect more abundantly. His deportment as a father and a husband, according strictly with the national and popular notions of propriety, rendered him and the queen an eternal theme of praise, and the throne was regarded as a pattern in respect to the conjugal duties. Although occasionally hurried and repetitionary in speech, his manners were extremely easy and familiar. In conversation he exhibited much general and particular curiosity, a tendency often accompanied with a minutely retentive memory, which he also eminently possessed, never forgetting a person whom he had ever seen, or a circumstance which had ever been communicated to him. To conclude, it has been observed of George III, that "he would never do wrong except he mistook wrong for right" and such doubtless may be regarded as the opinion of a large majority of the people over whom he so long reigned.—*Original.*

GEORGE, called also Amira, a learned Maronite, flourished towards the latter end of the sixteenth, and beginning of the seventeenth century. He came to Rome during the pontificate of Clement VIII, and there published "A Syriac and Chaldee Grammar," which is much esteemed On his return home he was chosen patriarch of the Maronites, and died in 1641. He introduced the use of the Gregorian calendar among the Maronites.—*Moreri.*

GEORGE, surnamed the Cappadocian, was born at Epiphania in Cilicia, where his father was a fuller. From this station he raised himself by his talents of ingratiation, and obtaining, through the influence of his patrons, a lucrative commission to supply provisions to the army, he hesitated not to enrich himself by the basest acts of fraud, until his conduct became so notorious that he was obliged to flee from justice. He then went to Alexandria, and professing much zeal for the doctrines of Arius, he acquired great influence. About the year 356, when Athanasius was obliged to flee from the fury of the soldiers, who were commanded by the emperor Constantius to expel him from his see, George was elected bishop in his place. In this station he gave full liberty to his cruel nature, persecuting the catholics with unrelenting fury, plundering their houses, and burning their monasteries. Nor was his oppression confined to the catholics alone, all the inhabitants of his diocese were alike victims to his rapacity, which he carried to such a pitch, that the people at length rose up and expelled him from the city, nor was

it without great difficulty that they permitted him to resume his authority. On the succession of Julian, the public rage again broke out against George; he was seized and dragged in chains to prison, and at length was murdered by the populace. The rival of Athanasius was dear to the Arians, and on their seeming conversion, his worship was introduced into the catholic church, and the vile George of Cappadocia is considered as a saint and a martyr, if not the patron of England and of the order of the garter. George of Cappadocia formed a very valuable collection of books, which the emperor Julian made the foundation of the library which he established in the temple erected in honour of Trajan at Antioch, but which the emperor Jovian shamefully permitted to be burnt.—*Fabricii Bibl. Græc.* *Gibbon's Decline and Fall.* *Moreri.*

GEORGE of Trebisond, a learned Greek, was born in 1395 in the isle of Crete, of a family originally from Trebisond. He went to Italy, and was patronized by Francis Barbaro, a noble of Venice, through whose influence he obtained a Greek professorship at Vicenza, which he was obliged to quit, he says, in consequence of the unfriendliness of Guarino. He then removed to Venice, where he remained until about 1437, when he received an invitation from pope Eugenius IV to settle at Rome, and during the life of that pontiff he was occupied in teaching rhetoric and philosophy, and in translating Greek into Latin. Pope Nicholas V made him his secretary, but his arrogant temper led him into many quarrels with the learned men of the court, among whom were Guarino, Gaza, and Poggio. Some of his translations also giving offence to the pope, he was obliged to leave Rome, and in 1452 he took refuge at Naples, where he was well received by king Alphonso. In 1459, being at Venice, he presented to the doge his version of Plato's Book on Laws, and was engaged as a professor of belles lettres. In 1464 he revisited his native land, and thence proceeded to Constantinople. On his return to Italy, finding that one of his pupils, Paul II, was pope, he returned to Rome, but falling under his displeasure, he was imprisoned for four months in the castle of St Angelo. He is supposed to have died about 1480. His works, which are very numerous, contributed greatly towards the introduction of Greek literature in the west. He translated into Latin "Eusebius's Evangelic Preparation," several works of Cyril of Alexandria, of Gregory Nyssen, of Gregory Nazianzen, and of John Chrysostom, many pieces of Aristotle, Plato on laws, Ptolemy's Almagest and Centiloquium, and an oration of Demosthenes. He likewise composed "De Arte Rhetorica, lib. v.," "Reflections and Commentaries on some Orations of Cicero," "Letters," "Orations," and many controversial pieces. His "Comparison of Aristotle and Plato" gave great offence to the Platonists, against whom he inveighs vehemently.—*Hodii de Græc. illust.*—*Tiraboschi.*

GEORGE CADOUDAL, the son of a miller, named Cadoudal, born at a village near Auray in Lower Britanny, in 1769. As he was s in the civil wars only under his Christian name, that has become his historical appellation. He was instructed in the college of Vannes in the principles of religion, which he never forgot. He had scarcely finished his studies when the Revolution broke out, in which he at first took no part, but in March 1793, on the first insurrection of Morbihan, he enlisted as a private soldier among the royalists. In November, the same year, George, learning that the Vendeans had passed the Loire, determined on joining them, and after having distinguished himself among them by his courage, he was appointed an officer at the siege of Granville. The royal army having been successively defeated and dispersed at Mans and Savenay, he returned to his native province. Engaging in a new insurrection of the royalists in Morbihan, he was made captive by a party of republicans, and committed to prison at Brest. He made his escape, and after having distinguished himself by his courage and address, he assisted in the scheme of the emigrants, who, under Puisaye, landed at Quiberon bay. The disastrous result of that expedition did not prevent George from continuing his efforts for the restoration of royalty. On the elevation of Buonaparte to sovereign power, he directed his designs against that chief, and formed connexions with the English government, in order to effect his purpose. He assembled an army of 15,000 men, with which he opposed general Brune, but being defeated at Grand Champ and Elvas, he agreed to conditions of peace, and disbanded his troops. He then went to Paris, where he resisted the offers made by Buonaparte to retain him in his service. Finding himself compelled to remain inactive at home, he made a visit to England, and was received with distinction by the ministry and the count d'Artois, who bestowed on him the Cordon Rouge, and the rank of lieutenant-general. About the end of 1800 he returned secretly to Britanny, where he made fresh attempts to organize a royalist insurrection, but in vain. He then went again to England, and connected himself with Pichegru, with whom he concerted measures for overturning the government of Buonaparte. To accomplish their object, they returned to France in the beginning of 1803, and in the following year they were secretly pursuing their projects at Paris, when George was taken by the police, and on the 23rd of June, 1804, he suffered execution, agreeably to a sentence previously passed on him for conspiracy against the emperor Napoleon. George was suspected, and indeed accused, of being connected with the affair of the infernal machine, but he firmly denied having authorized that infamous project, which appears to have been contrived by some officers who had served under him.—*Biog. Univ.*

GEORGES (Chevalier de St) a native of Guadaloupe, equally celebrated for his skill as a swordsman and as a performer on the violin. He composed an opera, entitled "La Chapelle," and was director of the orchestra at the concert of amateurs in Paris in 1770. The che-

luher was repeatedly in England, where he was in the habit of fencing in public against all comers, and seldom met with an antagonist who could compete with him in the management of his weapon. He afterwards returned to Paris, where he died in indigent circumstances in 1801.—*Biog. Dict. Mus*

GERARD (Alexander) a Scotch presbyterian divine and ingenious writer on polite literature. He was born at Garioch in Aberdeenshire in 1728, and was educated at the Marischal college, where he took his degrees in arts, and then went to Edinburgh. In 1748 he obtained a licence as a preacher in the kirk of Scotland, and in 1750 he was chosen assistant to David Fordyce, Marischal professor of moral philosophy at Aberdeen, on whose death he succeeded to the vacant chair in 1752. He took orders in 1759, and the next year he was appointed professor of divinity in the Marischal college, and minister of the Grey Friar's church in Aberdeen. About the same time he was created DD. In 1771 he resigned his professorship and benefice and was raised to the theological chair of King's college, Aberdeen, to the duties of which office he assiduously attended till near the time of his death, which occurred in 1795. His works consist of several occasional sermons, "An Essay on Taste," 1759, 8vo, which was rewarded with a gold medal, offered for the best piece on the subject by the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, and of which an enlarged edition was published in 1780, "Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity" 1766, 8vo, "An Essay on Genius," 1774, 8vo, and two volumes of Sermons, 1780 and 1782 —*Suppl. to Encycl. Brit Aikin's G. Biog* —Gerard (Gilbert) son of the preceding, was a native of Aberdeen, where he received his education. Adopting the clerical profession, he went to Holland, and became minister of an English church at Amsterdam On returning to his native country he was chosen Greek professor at King's college, Aberdeen. After the death of his father he was professor of divinity in the same college, and he was appointed one of the royal chaplains for Scotland He died in 1815 He published from his father's manuscripts in 1799, a portion of his theological lectures, under the title of "The Pastoral Care," 8vo, a work of considerable merit. His own productions are—"A Sermon on Indifference with respect to Religious Truths," and "Institutes of Biblical Criticism," 8vo —*Gent. Mag.*

GERARD (John) a learned German divine of the Lutheran church, in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Jena, and after studying at the university there, he went to Altdorf in 1640, to acquire a knowledge of the Oriental languages. Having returned to Jena, in 1643 he took the degree of MA. and in 1646 he was appointed assistant professor of philosophy at Wittemberg. He afterwards was professor of history at Jena, and finally professor of divinity and rector of the university. He died in 1668, aged forty-seven. Among his works are a valuable treatise on the harmony of the oriental languages, a discourse on the origin, progress, and doctrine of the Coptic church, and an epitome of theological common places, of which an improved edition was published by his son, J. Ernest Gerard, professor of divinity at Giessen, where he died in 1707 — *Aikin's Gen Biog. Niceron.*

GERARD THOM, IUNG, or TENQUA, the founder and first grand master of the order of Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St John of Jerusalem. He was a native of the Isle of Martigues on the coast of Provence, or, according to others, of Amalfi in Italy. Having made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, while it was in the hands of the infidels, he distinguished himself so much for piety and prudence, that in 1080 he was made superior of an hospital attached to a Benedictine monastery near the holy sepulchre. The chapel of this establishment was dedicated to St John, in consequence of a tradition that it stood on the site of the house of Zebedee, the father of St John the Evangelist. After the capture of Jerusalem by Godfrey of Bouillon, Gerard proposed the foundation of a new religious order, which should be devoted to the seemingly incompatible observances of monachism and chivalry. The project was adopted, and in 1100 many individuals entered into an association under the title of Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, who, besides the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, bound themselves especially to assist and protect all distressed Christians. The rules of the order being drawn up, were approved by pope Paschal II, and Gerard was recognized as the first grand-master, which office he retained till his death in 1120 Such was the origin of this celebrated order of military monks, who obtained extensive possessions in almost every part of Christendom, and after escaping the catastrophe which awaited the haughty Templars, they have survived amidst political and religious revolutions, even to the present age, as the knights of Malta.—*Moreri.*

GERARDE (John) an English surgeon, who wrote on botany in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Cheshire, and after having been educated as a surgeon, he appears to have travelled abroad. He at length settled in London, where he not only practised his profession, but also superintended a botanical garden belonging to lord Burleigh. He resided in Holborn, then a suburb of the metropolis, where he had a garden of his own, in which he cultivated many curious exotics. He was master of the Apothecaries' Company, and appears to have been favoured by the College of Physicians. His works are—"Catalogus Arborum, Fruticum, et Plantarum, tam indigenarum quam exoticarum, in Horto Joh. Gerardi, civis et chirurgi Londin. nascentium," 4to, 1596 and 1599, and a "Herbal, or General History of Plants," folio, 1597, republished with great improvements by Thomas Johnson in 1633 The former of these productions contained an enumeration of 1033 species of plants, and the latter was founded on the Herbal of Dodo-

nius, with figures from the Dutch Herbal of Jabernæmontanus. Though the literary abilities of Gerarde appear to have been inconsiderable, yet he has the merit of having excited a taste for botany in this country, and furnished to the cultivators of the science a useful book for reference.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany in England. Aikin's G. Biog.*

GERBERT (Martin) a dignified ecclesiastic, prince abbot of a Benedictine convent at St Blair in the Black Forest, born in the Austrian states in 1720. He united a liberal disposition to extensive learning and great taste in the fine arts, especially in music. With a view to advance the latter, his favourite science, he travelled, with the permission of the pope, through France, Germany, and Italy, his rank in the church procuring him access to the libraries, &c. of all the principal monastic institutions, and thus enabling him to collect materials for a history of church music, from the best and most authentic sources. This work he finished in six years after his return, although a fire, which destroyed the valuable library belonging to his abbey, consumed also a great part of the materials which he had collected, and rendered it much less complete than it would otherwise have been. It appeared in 1774 in two volumes, with numerous engravings, and is entitled "De Cantu et Musica Sacra a prima ecclesiæ ætate usque ad presens tempus." The historical part of it embraces three distinct eras, the first of which ends with the accession of St Gregory to the papal chair, the second descends to the fifteenth century and the third brings his narrative down to the period in which he lived. In 1784 a work of still greater value to artists and literati issued from his pen, being a collection of all the ancient musical writers between the third century and the invention of printing, whose compositions had till his time remained in manuscript. This book, which is entitled "Scriptores Ecclesiastici de Musica Sacra potissimum," is now become exceedingly scarce, an excellent analysis of its contents is however given by M. Forkel in his "Histoire de la Musique." The prince abbot survived till the year 1793. —*Biog. Dict. of Mus*

GERBIER (sir Balthasar) a miniature painter, was born at Antwerp in 1592. He is distinguished as having been engaged, in conjunction with Rubens, to negociate a treaty with Spain, and as being for some time British resident at Brussels. He was employed by Charles I, and being also acquainted with architecture, was engaged by lord Craven to give designs for Hempsted hall, which has been burnt. In 1648 he made his appearance as an author and founder of an academy at Bethnal green, and he continued to publish pamphlets with all kinds of wild schemes and projects. He afterwards settled at Surinam, but the Dutch government considering him an agent of the king of England, he was seized and sent back to Holland. He returned to England on the Restoration, and died in 1667. He was not much distinguished as an artist.—*Walpole's Anecdotes. Pilkington.*

GERBILLON (John Francis) a jesuit missionary, was born at Verdun in 1654, and entered the Society of Jesuits in 1670. In 1685 he embarked on a mission to China with six other mathematicians of the society. He remained at Pekin to study the Tartarian language, and so ingratiated himself with the emperor, that he appointed him to join an embassy sent to regulate the boundaries with the court of Muscovy. By his address he contributed greatly to the success of this negociation, and on his return to China was chosen by the emperor his instructor in mathematics and philosophy. He was permitted to preach the Christian religion in China, and had the direction of the French college in Pekin, and finally was made superior general of all the jesuit missionaries sent from France. He was the author of 'Elements of Geometry, extracted from Euclid and Archimedes,' and "Geometry practical and speculative, both written in the Chinese and Tartar languages, and printed at Pekin. He left in MS a voyage to Siam of which extracts are given in Michault's Melanges Historiques. Gerbillon died at Pekin in 1707.—*Moren. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GERDIL (Hyacinth Sigismond) a Roman cardinal, was born at Samoens in Piedmont, in 1718. He entered the Barnabite order, and in 1742 he became professor of philosophy at Macerata and afterwards at Turin, where he was appointed tutor to the prince royal of Sardinia. In 1777 Gerdil was made a cardinal, and removed to Rome, where he lived in comparative retirement. He warmly opposed the intended negociations with the French consular government in 1801, and considering Buonaparte's proposal for a concordat as a mockery, he openly dissented from it. He died at Rome in 1802. His works are "A Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul," "Treatise on the Nature and Origin of Ideas," in which he maintained the opinions of Malebranche against those of Locke, an "Introduction to the Study of Religion," "A Treatise against Duels," "The Phenomena of Capillary Tubes." He also published three works in confutation of some paradoxes of Melon, Montesquieu, and Rousseau. Of these the last appears to be the best, and Rousseau himself acknowledges, that it was the only book written against him which he thought worthy of being read to the end.—*Athenæum, vol. v from his Eloge published at Rome.— Dict. Hist. Nouv.*

GERHARD (Ephraim) a German lawyer and philosopher, was born at Giersdorf in Silesia, in 1682. He was advocate to the court and regency of Weimar, and afterwards became professor of law in the university of Altdorf, where he died in 1718. He was the author of "Delineatio Philosophiæ rationalis," to which is subjoined an excellent dissertation, "De Præcipuis Sapientiæ Impedimentis," &c. with several treatises in jurisprudence and philosophy.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GERHARD (John) an eminent Lutheran

divine, was born at Quedlinburgh in Saxony, in 1582. He was appointed by John Casimir, duke of Saxony, to a church in Franconia, and at the same time to be professor of divinity in the Casimirian college of Cobourg. In 1616 he was appointed professor of divinity at Jena, where he continued until his death in 1657. He was four times chosen rector of the university. His works, written in Latin and German, consist of treatises on theological subjects, critical and polemical commentaries on certain books of the old and new Testament, &c. only one of which, his "Meditations," is well known in this country.—His eldest son, JOHN ERNEST, was born in 1621 at Jena. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Wittemberg in 1646, and of history at Jena in 1652. He died in 1688. His principal works are "Disputationum theologicarum Fasciculus," "De Ecclesiæ Copticæ Ortu, Progressu et Doctrinâ," "Harmonia Linguarum Orientalium." —*Historia ecclesiastica Seculi*, XVII. *in vita Io Gerhardi, Lipsiæ*, 1727. *Moreri.*

GERLACH (STEPHEN) a Lutheran divine, was born at Knitlingen in Suabia, in 1546, and studied at the university of Tubingen, where in 1566, he took his degree of BA. On account of the plague he removed to Eslingen, where he obtained the degree of doctor in philosophy. In 1573 he accompanied David Ungnad on an embassy from the emperor Maximilian II. to the Turkish court. He continued at Constantinople for five years, during which time he collected several Greek MSS which he purchased for Crusius. On his return to Tubingen he was made professor, dean of the church, and a member of the senatus academicus. He was the author of several controversial pieces, of "Disputationes Theologicæ de præcipuis horum temporum controversiis," and of a journal (in German) of the embassy to the Porte. He died in 1612 — *Melchior Adam Freheri Theatrum. Niceron.*

GERMANICUS (CÆSAR) a Roman general, the son of Drusus, and nephew of the emperor Tiberius. When Augustus adopted the latter as his successor, Germanicus was in turn adopted by his uncle. He entered when young on military service, and towards the close of the reign of Augustus he was sent into Germany, to oppose the celebrated chieftain Arminius, whom he at length subdued after a severe contest, and on his return to Rome he was rewarded with the honours of a triumph. His talents and success excited the suspicious jealousy of his imperial uncle, which was much increased by the disposition which his soldiers had shown, to make him emperor on the death of Augustus. He was then sent into the Oriental provinces, where he extended the Roman power, but was thwarted in his operations by Piso, the governor of Syria, who had been employed by Tiberius as a spy on the actions of his nephew. He died at Antioch AD. 19, at the age of thirty three, owing, as is supposed, to poison administered to him by Piso. His death occasioned a great sensation at Rome, and a profusion of honours was decreed to the memory of this prince, who had been the hope and delight of the Roman people. He was not only famous for his military talents, but also acquired literary reputation, as he wrote some Greek comedies, and translated the Phænomena of Aratus into Latin verse, though the latter production has been ascribed to the emperor Domitian, who was also called Germanicus —*Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

GERSON (JOHN) by some called Charlier, an illustrious Frenchman, usually styled "Doctor Christianissimus," was born at Gerson in France, in 1363. He studied divinity, and received the degree of doctor in 1392, and three years after he became canon-chancellor of the church of Paris. In 1408, when Louis Duke of Orleans was murdered by order of the duke of Burgundy, which John Petit was base enough to justify, Gerson caused the doctrine of this tyrannicide to be censured by the doctors and bishops of Paris. He also distinguished himself at the council of Contance, where he made a speech, in which he enforced the superiority of the council over the pope, he also caused the doctrine of John Petit to be condemned there. Not daring to return to France, for fear of the vengeance of the duke of Burgundy, he retired into Germany, and finally went into a convent at Lyons, where he died in 1429 The best edition of his writings is that of Du Pin, in 1706, in 5 vols fol in which there is a Gersoniana, which is represented as being very curious —*Du Pin. Bloint's Censura Cave. Moreri.*

GERVAISE (ARMAND FRANCIS) a French monk, entered among the barefooted Carmelites, but not finding them sufficiently austere, he took the habit of La Trappe in 1695, of which order he became abbot. He however made himself so obnoxious in this office rousing and fomenting divisions among the monks, that he was obliged to resign, although he still continued to live according to the rules of La Trappe. In his first volume of his "Hist. generale de Citeaux," the Bernardines were so violently attacked, that they obtained an order from the court against him, and he was arrested at Paris, and conducted to the abbey of Notre Dame de Reclus, where he was confined, and died in 1760. He was the author of "The Life of St. Cyprian," "The Lives of Abelard and Heloise," "History of the Abbé Segur," "Life of St. Irenæus," "Life of the Apostle Paul," "Letters on English Ordinations, and against Courayer," "Life of Rufinus," &c —*Moreri.*

GERVAISE (NICOLAS) a French missionary, brother of the preceding, was born at Paris. Before he arrived at his twentieth year he went with some missionaries to Siam, where he staid four years, and made himself master of the language. On his return he published "Hist. naturelle et politique du Royaume de Siam," 1688, 4to., and "Description historique du Royaume de Macaçar," two very curious works. He was afterwards provost of the church of St Martin at Tours, when he wrote a life of St Martin, which was criticised by don Stephen Badier, and sixteen years after he published "Hist. de Boece."

Being consecrated bishop of Horren in Guiana, he went there, but on their arrival, he and all his clergy were murdered by the Caribbs, Nov. 20, 1729.—*Moreri.*

GERVASE of Canterbury, an historian of the thirteenth century, was a monk of the monastery of Christchurch in that city. His principal works are a chronicle of the kings of England from the year 1122 to 1200, and a history of the Archbishops of Canterbury, from St Augustine to archbishop Hubert, who died in 1205. His chief excellence consists in his strict attention to chronology. The above works are published in Twisden's "Hist. Anglican scrip X."—*Twisden ubi supra.*

GERVASE (OF TILBURY) an historian of the thirteenth century, so called from the place of his birth, was nephew to king Henry II, and through the interest of Otho IV he was made marshal of the kingdom of Arles. He was the author of—"A History of the Holy Land," "Origines Burgundiorum," "Mirabilia Orbis," a chronicle entitled "De Otiis imperialibus," of which there is a MS. in Benet college, Cambridge. He likewise wrote a commentary on Geoffrey of Monmouth's British history, and a tripartite history of England. The compilation of the exchequer book, entitled "Liber Niger Scaccarii,' has also been ascribed to him by some, but this has been disputed.—*Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Nicholson's Hist. Library*

GESNER (CONRAD) an eminent physician, naturalist, and general scholar of the sixteenth century. He was born at Zurich in Switzerland, in 1516. The circumstances of his father would perhaps have prevented the due cultivation of those talents for study which he early displayed, had not Ammianus, professor of Latin and rhetoric at Zurich, taken him into his house and liberally afforded him classical instruction. He stayed three years with his patron, and pursued his studies with great diligence. When he was not more than fifteen he lost his father, who was killed during military service, and the small patrimony which he left being divided among a numerous family, Gesner was reduced to distress, which was heightened by his sufferings from a dropsical disease with which he was afflicted. Having however recovered his health, he resolved to seek his fortune abroad, and going to Strasburgh he entered into the service of Wolfgang Fabricius Capito, Hebrew professor in the university, who taught him that language. In a few months he returned to Zurich, and procured a pension from the senate to enable him to make the tour of France. He passed a year at Bourges, where he studied the Greek and Roman classics, and added to his scanty income by giving instruction to others. He afterwards visited Paris, whence he returned to Strasburgh, and not long after was recalled to Zurich to teach grammar to children, at a salary barely sufficient for his support. In this situation he increased his cares and difficulties by entering into wedlock, and with a view to improve his circumstances, engaged at his leisure hours in the study of medicine. At length he went to Basil, to avail himself of the means of improvement which the university of that place afforded. Though his pension was continued, he found it inadequate to his expences, and therefore engaged in editing the Greek lexicon of Phavorinus. From Basil he removed to Lausanne, where the senate of Berne appointed him professor of Greek, and gave him a stipend, which relieved him from the fears of indigence, and enabled him to prosecute his literary researches with less embarrassment than before. After continuing three years in this station he went to Montpelier, where he applied himself particularly to anatomical and botanical enquiries, and then going to Basil, he obtained the degree of MD. Thus qualified for the practice of his profession, he took up his residence at Zurich, where, in addition to his employment as a physician, he gave public lectures on philosophy. Besides these, his stated labours, he took several journeys, in order to collect plants and other objects of natural history, of which he was the first in modern times who is recorded to have formed a museum. He also cultivated a botanic garden, and employed a painter and an engraver, whose labours he assisted and directed. His correspondence with men of learning and science, in various parts of Europe was very extensive, and the vast number of new observations which he collected relative to natural history, entitle him to a place among the principal benefactors of that branch of knowledge. The number of books which he published was so great, that it seems difficult to conceive how, amidst his other occupations, he could have found time to compose them. Among his principal productions may be mentioned—"Historia Animalium," "Mithridates, sive de differentiis Linguarum Observationes," "Bibliotheca universalis, sive Catalogus omnium Scriptorum locupletissimus, in tribere linguis Lat Grac. et Heb. extantium et non extantium, usque ad annum, 1565.' He also published an amplification of a part of this treatise, under the title of "Pandects." This very industrious scholar died of the plague in 1565.—*Tessier Eloges des Savans Haller Bib. Med. et Bot. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

GESNER (JOHN) canon of Zurich, and professor of natural philosophy in the university there. He pursued his studies at Leyden, and afterwards at Basil, where he formed an intimacy with the celebrated Haller. He attached himself particularly to the study of natural history, and in 1741 he published two Dissertations on Plants, in which he announced the discoveries of Linnæus as destined to produce a reform in the science of nature. He was also the author of two dissertations on Petrifactions, or extraneous Fossils, reprinted together at Leyden in 1758. Another discourse which he produced on vegetable monsters, entitled "De Ranunculo Bellidifloro," did not do much credit to his penetration, as it was a descriptive account of a supposed wonderful plant, which in fact had

been formed artificially by fastening the flowers of the daisy on a branch of crowfoot, or ranunculus. Haller, as well as Gesner, became the dupe of this deception, which was discovered by Sir Joseph Banks Gesner's principal work is entitled—"Tabulæ Phytographicæ, analysis Generum Plantarum exhibantes," of which a new and improved edition appeared at Zurich in 10 fasciculi, 1795 1813 Gesner died in 1790 aged eighty one.—*Rees's Cyclopæd Nouv Dict. Hist*

GESNER (John James) brother of the preceding was professor of Hebrew in the Caroline college at Zurich, and was distinguished as a writer on numismatics. He formed an extensive collection of coins and medals, which he bequeathed to his brother on his death in 1787, at the age of eighty His works comprise accounts of the medals of the Greeks, Macedonians, Syrians, Egyptians, Sicilians, &c and of those of the Roman emperors, and contain the result of his own researches, as well as those of the learned medalists who preceded him —*Hirsching's Manual of Eminent persons of the 18th Cent Biog Univ*

GESNER (John Matthias) an eminent philological writer, who was a native of Franconia in Germany, and was educated in the gymnasium of Anspach, whence, in 1710, he removed to the university of Jena, and studied theology. In 1715 he was appointed co rector of the gymnasium of Weimar, and keeper of the public records Thence he went to Leipsic to preside over the school of St Thomas in that city, and on the establishment of the university of Gottingen he accepted of an invitation to become professor of rhetoric, in 1734. He was also entrusted with the inspection of all the schools in Gottingen, and of the philological seminary there, and was made librarian and president of the German society. On the establishment of the Royal Society of Gottingen in 1751, he was appointed a member, in 1759 he was nominated a counsellor of state and in 1761 perpetual director. He died August 3 the same year, at the age of seventy —His principal work is Novus Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ,' 4 vols folio, besides which he published selections from the classic writers under the titles of "Chrestomathia Græca," "Ciceroniana, Plinianæ &c, editions of the Scriptores Rei Rusticæ of Quintilian, of Horace, of Claudian of the Orphic Fragments, and he was also the author of "Primæ lineæ Isagoges in Eruditionem universalem, 2 vols 8vo, and other learned productions —*Adams G. Biog*

GESNER or GESSNER (Solomon) a Swiss landscape painter, more distinguished as a writer of pastoral romance He was born in 1730 at Zurich where his father was a bookseller. After having finished his education, he was admitted as a partner in the trade, and at the age of twenty two he travelled through Germany on commercial business, and in the course of his tour formed an acquaintance with many of the German literati Soon after his return home in 1753 appeared his first production, a short piece, entitled "Night, in a style of composition between prose and verse, of which the English reader may form an idea from the translation of Gesner's subsequent work, "The Death of Abel," or from Macpherson's Ossian His next publication was "Daphnis," a pastoral romance in three cantos, and this was followed by his "Idylls" which established his reputation. "The Death of Abel appeared in 1758 and not only went through numerous editions at home, but was also translated into many foreign languages Gesner afterwards published some minor pieces among which was 'The First Navigator,' and he attempted, but with no extraordinary success, the pastoral drama. About his thirtieth year he married the daughter of M. Heidegger, a gentlemen of Zurich, who had a collection of paintings by artists of the Flemish school, the inspection of which inspired Gesner with a taste for the art of design. He had learned to draw when young, and he now began seriously to attempt the imitation of those productions which he so much admired He at first only designed ornaments for the books which he published, but in 1760 he published twelve etchings of landscapes, from his own designs, and twelve more appeared in 1769 His offices and employment were various, for to his occupations of bookseller, engraver, painter, and author, he added the civic distinction of being a member of the council of Zurich, and in 1768 he was appointed bailiff of Elhbach. He received testimonies of respect and admiration from several parts of Europe, and the empress Catherine of Russia presented him with a gold medal. He died of apoplexy March 2, 1788 All his works are written in prose, but in a style of great purity and elegance, fewer traces of the Swiss dialect appearing in his compositions than in those of any of his countrymen Popular as his "Death of Abel' has been in England, the translation affords no just ideas of the German original, much of the merit of which depends on taste and delicacy of expression. An edition of his works was published in two vols, 4to, embellished with engravings from his own designs —*Aikins G. Biog. Nouv. Dict Hist Biog Univ*

GESUALDO (Carlo) prince of Venosa in the Neapolitan territories, flourished about the close of the sixteenth century. He gave his attention to the cultivation of the science of music, which he studied under Pomponio Nenna In the composition of madrigals he met with great success and is supposed to have formed his style on the model of those ancient Scottish melodies which had become popular in the preceding century, but which he is said to have much improved upon. Dr Burney, however, who appears to have examined the whole six books of madrigals, which go under his name, is of a different opinion, but Geminiani on the other hand, was frequently known to declare that the foundation of all his studies was laid on the works of this author. Two editions were of detached parts of his composition were

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of medical care, his constitution suddenly acquired firmness, and he entered as a gentleman commoner at Magdalen college Oxford, before he had completed his fifteenth year. He remained fourteen months at Oxford, which he characterises in his memoirs as most unprofitably spent, and his censure of that university is very strong and unequivocal To a total neglect of religious instruction he attributes his boyish conversion to the Roman catholic religion, which was produced entirely by an assiduous perusal of the controversies between the catholics and protestants, and to use his own expressions, as he entered into the field "without armour," he fell before the "weapons of *authority*, which the catholics know so well how to wield.' Following his convictions, he solemnly abjured the errors of heresy at the feet of a catholic priest in London, and then wrote a long letter to his father to justify the step which he had taken. The consequence of this disclosure was his immediate banishment to Lausanne, where he was placed under the care of M. Pavillard, a learned calvinistic minister. By the well directed efforts of his tutor, aided by his own mature reflections, his new faith gradually gave way, and he was again restored to protestantism. His residence at Lausanne was also highly favourable to his progress in knowledge, and the formation of regular habits of study. The belles lettres, and the history of the human mind, chiefly occupied his attention, and to this fortunate period of retirement and application, he was chiefly indebted for his future reputation as a writer and a thinker. In 1758 he returned to England, and immediately began to lay the foundation of a copious library, and soon after composed his "Essai sur l'Etude de la Literature," in the French language, which for some years had been more familiar to him than his own This work, which was printed in 1761, was a highly respectable juvenile performance, and obtained considerable praise in the foreign journals. He some time after accepted a captain's commission in the Hants militia, and for some time studied military tactics with great assiduity, but he heartily rejoiced when the peace of 1763 set him free. After passing some months in the metropolis he visited Paris and Lausanne, at which latter place he employed himself in collecting and preparing materials for a profitable journey to Italy. This took place in 1764, and it was at Rome, as he himself informs us, on the 15th October in that year, as he sat musing among the ruins of the capitol, "while the bare-footed friars were singing vespers in the temple of Jupiter," that his idea of writing the decline and fall of the Roman empire entered his mind. He had previously thought of the history of the republic of Florence, and of that of the Swiss liberty, in the last of which he had made some progress, but he subsequently committed the MS. to the flames. In 1770 he first tried his powers in his native tongue, by a pamphlet in refutation of Warburton's extraordinary hypothesis concerning the connexion of Virgil's fabled descent of Æneas, with the Eleusinian mysteries, entitled "Critical Observations on the sixth book of the Æneid' It received great commendation, particularly from professor Heyne, and with some unnecessary asperity, of which however Warburton was little entitled to complain, proved a conclusive refutation In the same year he lost his father, who left him possessor of an involved estate, which never seems to have been entirely extricated. In 1774, by the favour of his kinsman, Mr, afterwards lord Lhott, he obtained a seat in parliament for the borough of Liskeard, and was a silent supporter of the North administration and its American politics for eight years. In 1776 the first quarto volume of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' was given to the public, which at once rivetted general attention, the first edition going off in a few days, and a second and a third being scarcely equal to the demand Of all the applause he received, none seemed to flatter him so much as the spontaneous suffrages of Hume and Robertson, but on the other hand his chapters on the *secondary* causes of the growth and progress of Christianity, produced much acrimonious attack. Of his numerous assailants however, he answered Mr Davis only, and that because he attacked "not the faith but the fidelity of the historian." His vindication against this opponent has been much admired for the keenness and polish of its retort and it is generally admitted that he successfully refuted the principal charges against his historical accuracy, and as he was evidently an unbeliever in revelation, he judiciously sought to do no more. The prosecution of his history was for some time delayed, by his complying with the request of ministers to answer a *manifesto* which the French court had issued against Great Britain, preparatory to war. This he very ably executed, in a "Memoir Justificatif,' composed in French which was delivered in a state paper to the courts of Europe, and for this service he received the appointment of one of the lords of trade. In 1781 appeared the second and third volumes of his history, and at a new election he lost his seat for Liskeard, but was brought in by ministerial influence for the borough of Lymington. On the retirement of the North administration, he lost his appointment by the dissolution of the board of trade, and immediately formed the resolution of retiring to his favourite Lausanne, which plan he put into execution in 1783, and becoming joint possessor with his friend Deyverdun of a handsome and finely situated house, he commenced a mode of living happily compounded of the man of letters, and the gentleman of easy fortune. Here in the course of four years he completed the three remaining volumes of his history, which were published together in April 1788. Of a work so well known, it is unnecessary to dilate in a compendium like this dictionary, although liable to some objection on the score of style, and occasionally of sober moral propriety, it has taken a secure

place among the English classics, and forms a distinguished object in the literary history of the eighteenth century. The remainder of Mr Gibbon's life was that of a private gentleman. The storms of the French Revolution, which he regarded from the first with extreme fear and aversion, gradually lessened his attachment to Lausanne, but his return to England, which took place in 1793, was hastened by his solicitude to sympathise with his friend lord Sheffield, under a heavy domestic calamity. He spent some months with that nobleman, when his attention was called to the progress of a disorder which he had endured in silence for three-and twenty years. This was a rupture, that finally produced a hydrocele, which after two palliative operations terminated in a mortification, that carried him off on the 16th January, 1794, in the sixty seventh year of his age. Mr Gibbon was fond of society, and possessed in an eminent degree the manners and sentiments of a gentleman. As a politician or public man, he appears to less advantage, as he wore the yoke of ministerial servitude, on the merest notions of interest and emolument and never seems to have ascended to the dignity of a principle in reference to any portion of his parliamentary career. It is however as the student and historian that he principally claims attention, and in these capacities the universal acknowledgment of the world has allowed him the highest rank. In 1796 his friend, lord Sheffield, published two quarto volumes of his miscellaneous works, of which the most valuable part is the memoirs of his life and writings, which are written with much apparent frankness. Many of his private letters are subjoined, which are lively and entertaining. The second volume contains a journal of his studies, with remarks upon books, besides his smaller publications already mentioned.—*Gibbon's Mem. with lord Sheffield's Additions.*

GIBBON (John) an ancestor of the preceding, was born in London in 1629. After serving as a soldier in the Netherlands and America, he returned home, and by the patronage of Sir William Dugdale procured the employment of blue mantle in the herald's college. At his death he was the oldest officer at arms, but his visionary and eccentric conduct prevented his farther promotion. He died about 1700. He wrote "Introductio ad Latinam Blazoniam, an Essay towards a more correct blazon in Latin," 8vo. and various tracts, exhibitive of much superstition and credulity in regard to astrology omens, &c. &c. He also collected a particular account of the services of heralds, from various authors, which he published under the title of "Heraldo Memoriah."—*Noble's Hist. of College at Arms.*

GIBBONS (Grinling) an eminent sculptor, born in London, of Dutch parents, about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a member of the board of works under Charles II and James II. He excelled particularly in carving flowers, both in wood and stone, and many fine productions of his chisel are yet to be seen in the choirs of St Paul's and Windsor, the font in St James's church, Westminster, the archbishop's throne in Canterbury cathedral, the decorations of Petworth house, and Lord Campden's monument at Exton. The base of the fine equestrian statue of Charles I at Charing-cross and that of James II at the back of Whitehall chapel, are also specimens of his ability as a statuary. His death took place in 1721.—*Walpole's Anecdotes.*

GIBBONS Mus. Doc. (Orlando,) an excellent musician and composer, born in 1583 at Cambridge. In 1604 he was appointed organist to the chapel royal St James's, and graduated as MD at Oxford in 1622. In his capacity of composer to the king, he was appointed to write the music to be introduced in solemnizing the nuptials between Charles I and Henrietta Maria, on which occasion he went to Canterbury in 1625, and presided at the organ during the ceremony, but unfortunately catching the small pox, he died in that city, and lies buried in the cathedral. Besides his church music, the characteristics of which are fine harmony, simplicity, and extraordinary grandeur, he published in 1612 a collection of madrigals of five parts, the melodies to Withers' translation of "Hymns and Songs of the Church," and several pieces for the organ and the virginals. His was a musical family,—Edward, his elder brother, having taken his degree as Mus. Bac. at Oxford, became organist to the cathedral at Bristol, and was the preceptor of Matthew Locke. He was possessed of considerable landed property, the whole of which was sequestered by the parliament on account of his having advanced 1000*l.* for the king's service during the civil war.—Ellis, the younger brother, published in 1601 a collection of madrigals.—Christopher Gibbons, the son of Orlando, was educated under his uncle Ellis, and in 1664 was admitted to the degree of doctor in music by the university of Oxford, on the personal recommendation of the king, with whom he was a great favourite. Several anthems of his are extant, and he is said to have assisted in the "Cantica Sacra," published in 1674. His death took place in 1676.—*Biog. Dict. of Music.*

GIBBONS (Thomas) a dissenting clergyman of the sect called independents, born in 1720 at Swaffham, Norfolk. In 1742 he came to London, and entered upon his ministerial functions in Silver-street, Haberdashers' hall, &c. and ultimately occupied a situation as one of the masters of the Mile end academy. He was the author of a great variety of sermons, several of which were collected and published, after his decease, in three volumes. His other works are a "Life of Dr I. Watts," "Female Worthies," "Juvenilia," a collection of miscellaneous poems, and a "System of Rhetoric." He obtained the degree of DD. from the University of Aberdeen in 1764, and died in 1785.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

GIBBS (James) a Scotch architect, born, according to some, in 1674, though others

have fixed the time of his birth so late as in 1685. He was a native of Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal-college in that university, where he graduated. Travelling into the Netherlands he was fortunate enough to attract the notice of a noble countryman, the then earl of Mar, whose liberality gave him the means of following up the pursuit of his favourite study, architecture, among the classical models of ancient Rome. The interest of the same patron was exerted in his behalf on his return to Great Britain in 1710, and through his exertions and recommendation Mr Gibbs was entrusted with the execution of several public buildings, an employment which tended much to the increase, not only of his pecuniary resources, but of his reputation. Among these the church of St Martin's in the fields, (the beautiful façade of which is considered his chef d'œuvre,) was erected by him, at an expence, it is said, of 36000*l*. A church at Derby, the new buildings of King's college Cambridge, and the senate house in the same University, the church of St Mary-le Strand, London, and the Radcliffe library at Oxford, are also reckoned among his happiest efforts. The copyright of a collection of his designs, which appeared in 1728 in folio, including the copper plates, sold for 1900*l*. His death took place in August 1754. —*Walpole's Anecdotes.*

GIBBS (Vicary) a clever English lawyer, born in 1752 at Exeter, in which city his father practised as a surgeon. He proceeded in due course from Eton to King's college, Cambridge on the royal foundation, and in 1772 obtained a Craven scholarship. Entering himself of Lincoln's-inn, he contracted an intimate acquaintance there with Mr Dunning, afterwards lord Ashburton, whose countenance and support tended mainly to his future advancement in the profession of the law. He succeeded Mr Burke in the recordership of the city of Bristol, and was soon distinguished as an eloquent pleader and an able advocate. His subsequent exertion on the trials of Hardy, Tooke, Thelwall, &c ranked him still higher in his profession. He obtained a silk gown, and proceeded rapidly through the different situations of chief justice of Chester, solicitor, and attorney general, (on accepting which last office he was knighted,) till being raised to the bench as a puisne judge, he was finally elevated to the dignity of lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas in 1814. Sir Vicary Gibbs filled this important post about four years, when his advanced age and increasing infirmities induced him to resign. He survived his retirement from public life about two years, and died in the month of February 1820.—*Gent. Mag.*

GIBSON (Edmund) an English prelate, distinguished as an antiquary and divine. He was born at Knipe in Westmoreland in 1669, and after receiving a grammatical education at a free-school in his native county, he proceeded to Oxford, and entered himself a servitor at Queen's college. He much distinguished himself while at the university by his learning and industry, especially in the acquirement of the northern languages. He commenced his literary career by the publication of new editions of Drummond's "Polemo Middiana," and James V of Scotland's "Cantilena Rustica." These works were followed by a Latin version of the "Chronicon Saxonicum," and a catalogue of MSS. in the library of bishop Tennison, together with those of Dugdale at Oxford. In 1713 appeared his "Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani." In 1716 he succeeded Dr Wake as bishop of Lincoln, and in 1720 was translated to the see of London, over which he presided until his death in 1748. Besides the publications already noticed, he edited in 1698 the posthumous works of sir Henry Spelman, and composed a life of sir Thomas Bodley, several tracts on the antiquities of Britain, sermons, and pastoral letters.—*Biog. Brit.*

GIBSON (Richard) an English portrait painter of considerable eminence in his profession, though singularly diminutive in stature, his height not exceeding three feet ten inches. He was born in 1608 of humble parentage, and was placed as dwarf page in the service of a lady of rank, residing at Mortlake, who noticing his talents, placed him under the tuition of De Cleyn, superintendent of the tapestry works in that village, and an artist of no mean skill. With these advantages, Gibson made considerable progress, especially in water colour drawing. In oils also his copies from Lely, whose manner and style of painting he was most successful in catching, obtained him considerable reputation. Charles I sent for him to court, took him into his household in the capacity of page of the back stairs, and carried his condescension so far as to give away the bride in person at his wedding. A wife seems to have been purposely provided for him by nature, in the person of a Mrs Anne Shepherd, who was of precisely the same height with himself. The fruits of this eccentric marriage on which Waller composed an epithalamium, were nine children, all of the usual stature, five of whom attained to maturity. During the Commonwealth, Gibson was in high favour with the protector Cromwell, who sat to him repeatedly. His political sentiments indeed appear to have been either extremely pliant or little regarded from the insignificance of his person, as after the Restoration we find him equally patronized by the court, and instructing the daughter of James II in his favourite art. Gibson reached his seventy fifth year, when he died at his lodgings in Covent garden in 1690. His wife survived him nineteen years, and attained to the age of eighty nine. The portraits of this diminutive couple were painted by sir Peter Lely. Two members of the same family exercised the same art—William Gibson, nephew of Richard, whose style he followed—and Edward, who purchased the whole of Lely's collection at his death, and who applied himself principally to Crayon paintings. The former was born in 1614, and died in 1702.—There was also a Thomas Gibson, a painter, who

lived in the early part of the last century at Oxford, and produced many creditable pictures. He was born in 1680, and died in 1751.—*Walpole's Anecdotes.*

GIBSON (THOMAS) a native of Morpeth in Northumberland, equally eminent in the sixteenth century as a physician and a polemic. In his controversial writings he distinguished himself as a warm advocate of the reformed religion, of which he was a most zealous member. The free promulgation of his opinions made it advisable for him to go abroad for the Continent, during the reign of Mary, but on the accession of her successor he returned to England. His writings are now but little known, the titles of most of them have been however preserved by Lanner and Aikin. The principal are—"The sum of the Actes and Decrees made by divers Bishops of Rome," "A briefe Chronicle of the Bishops of Rome's Blessynge," and a tract, entitled "A Treatise behoovefful to preserve the People from Pestilence." His death took place in 1652.—*Wood*

GIFFORD (JOHN) an historical and political writer, whose real name is stated to have been *John Richard Green*, He was born in 1758, and was supported by his grandfather, from whom he derived property sufficient to enable him to enter as a gentleman commoner at St John's college, Oxford. He left the university without taking a degree, and adopted the legal profession, but having dissipated his fortune, and involved himself in difficulties, he went to the Continent under the assumed name by which he was subsequently designated. He returned to England in 1788, and when the French Revolution had excited the hopes and expectations of one party in this country, and the anxious fears of another, Mr Gifford took up his pen in behalf of the alarmists, and produced some political pamphlets, which have been long since consigned to oblivion. He also became a contributor to the British Critic and to the Antijacobin Review, besides which he was the author of "The Reign of Louis XVI, and complete History of the French Revolution," 1794, 4to, "The History of France, from the earliest times to the End of the Revolution," 1795, 5 vols. 4to, "A Residence in France in the Years 1792, 3, 4, and 5, &c." 1797, 2 vols. 8vo, and "A History of the Political Life of the Right Honourable William Pitt," 3 vols 4to. In reward of his services as a political partizan, Mr Gifford obtained a pension, and he was made one of the police magistrates of the metropolis. He died at Bromley in Kent, March 6, 1818.—*Ann. Biog.*

GIGGEO (ANTHONY) a learned Italian ecclesiastic and Oriental scholar, flourished during the former part of the seventeenth century, and was a priest of the congregation of Oblati at Milan. He was admitted by the Ambrosian college of Milan to the degree of doctor. He was the author of a Latin translation of the "Commentaries of R. R. Solomon, Aben Ezza, and Levi Gersom, on the Book of Proverbs," of a "Chaldee and Targumic Grammar," and of "Thesaurus Linguæ Arabicæ seu Lexicon Arabico Latinum,' 1632, 4 vols. folio, for which pope Urban VIII nominated him to an honourable post in the College de Propagandi at Rome, but he died when going to take possession of it in 1632.—*Landi's Hist. de la Lit. d Italie. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GILBERD or GILBERT (WILLIAM) an English physician and experimental philosopher of the sixteenth century. He was born in 1540 at Colchester in Essex, of which borough his father was recorder. After having studied at Cambridge, and, according to Anthony Wood, at Oxford also, he went to a foreign university, where he took the degree of MD. Having returned to England, he was chosen a fellow of the College of Physicians, and settling in London, he was appointed physician in ordinary to queen Elizabeth, who bestowed on him a pension. He was continued in his post by James I, but died very shortly after the accession of that prince, November 30, 1603. His corpse was interred in Trinity church, Colchester, where a monument was erected to his memory. He has perpetuated his name by a work entitled "De Magnete, magneticisque corporibus, et de magno magnate Tellure, Physiologia nova," London, 1600, folio. In reference to this treatise professor Millington, in his Lectures at the Royal Institution, says, "Dr William Gilbert, a physician of Colchester, who, notwithstanding he wrote in the sixteenth century, was a strenuous advocate for the inductive mode of reasoning in philosophical matters, which was so happily introduced by the great lord Bacon, and who investigated every circumstance connected with magnetism with a degree of zeal and success hardly to be expected at so early a period, ascribes the first application of the magnet to the purposes of navigation in Europe, to Flavio or John de Gioja or Giova, a Neapolitan, who, he says, used it in the Mediterranean sea in the thirteenth century." This work has been highly applauded by several English philosophers, especially by lord Bacon and Dr Isaac Barrow, and it is also deserving of notice that Dr Halley adopted Gilbert's hypothesis of a great central magnet in the earth, and applied it to the explanation of the variation and dipping of the needle in the mariner's compass. He also proposed a mode of discovering the latitude at sea, described in a work published in 1624 by Thomas Blondeville, under the title of "Theoriques of the Planets, together with the making of two Instruments for Seamen, for finding the Latitude without Sun, Moon, or Stars, invented by Dr Gilbert." A posthumous treatise of this writer, "De Mundo nostro sublunari, Philosophia nova," Amsterdam, 1651, 4to, was edited by the learned Gruter. It is an ingenious but fanciful piece, in which he advances the notion that the planets are animated beings, actuated by magnetism as an intelligent principle. *Wood's Athen Oxon. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Aikin's G. Biog.*

GILBERT (sir HUMPHREY) an English navigator and maritime discoverer in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was born in Devonshire about 1539, and his mother, soon after becoming a widow, married Mr Raleigh, and the celebrated sir Walter Raleigh was the fruit of her second nuptials. The subject of this article studied at Eton and Oxford but his disposition inclining him to prefer an active life to literary retirement, he was early introduced at court, where he probably acquired those principles of devoted loyalty, which were then extremely fashionable. Adopting the military profession he served with reputation in the expedition to Havre in 1563, and on other occasions. He was then sent into Ireland where he rose to the chief command in the province of Munster, and in 1570 he was knighted by the lord deputy sir H. Sydney. Returning to England shortly after, he married a rich heiress but unfortunately lost a part of his fortune by engaging in a project for converting iron into copper. In 1571 he was returned MP for the borough of Plymouth, and the next year he was sent on military service to the Netherlands. Possessing a strong propensity for speculation and enterprise, he next turned his attention to a scheme for exploring the Arctic Seas, relative to which he published "A Discourse of a Discovery for a new passage to Cataia" 1576. This work, which is said to display the knowledge and ingenuity of the author to advantage, is a book of very rare occurrence, and in a bookseller's catalogue for 1825, a copy is marked £8 8s. It was reprinted in Hakluyt's collection of voyages, vol iii. In 1578 sir Humphrey Gilbert obtained from the queen a most ample patent, empowering him to discover and colonize in North America any land then unsettled. He made a voyage to Newfoundland, but soon returned home unsuccessful. In 1583 he sailed again with a small fleet, and having landed on Newfoundland in the beginning of August, he took possession of the harbour of St John's. Shortly after he embarked in a small sloop to explore the coast, and one of his vessels having foundered, he steered homewards in the midst of a tempestuous sea. On the 9th of September, when his little bark was in manifest danger, he was seen by the crew of the larger vessel, standing on the stern with a book in his hand, and was heard to exclaim, "Courage, my lads! we are as near heaven at sea as on land." About midnight the bark was swallowed up by the waves, and all on board perished with her. Such was the fate of a man who possessed talent, enterprise and courage, which, had he survived, might have enabled him to make some important discoveries.—*Pitseus de Brit Scriptor. Princes Worthies of Devon. Biog Brit*

GILBERT (sir JEFFREY) an English judge and writer on judicial affairs, whose works are much esteemed. He was born in Devonshire in 1674, and probably received a regular legal education, but where he studied is uncertain. In 1715 he was appointed one of the judges of the court of King's Bench in Ireland, and was afterwards chief baron of the Exchequer in that kingdom. In 1722 he obtained the office of a baron of the Exchequer in England, and was subsequently joined in a commission with sir Joseph Jekyll and sir Robert Raymond, for the custody of the great seal. He rose to the rank of chief baron of the exchequer, and died not long after at Bath, in 1726. He was interred at Bath abbey church and a commemorative cenotaph was erected for him in the Temple church, London. He published 'Reports of Cases in Equity and the Exchequer' folio, "The History and Practice of Civil Actions in the Common Pleas, 8vo, "A Treatise of the Court of Exchequer 8vo, "The History and Practice of the Court of Chancery,' 8vo besides works on wills trusts, ejectments distresses, and replevins, tenures, rents, &c., and an abridgment of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, but his principal production is a treatise on the "Theory of the Law of Evidence,' which has passed through several editions, one of the latest of which, considerably enlarged by Capel Lofft appeared in 1801, 3 vols 8vo.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

GILBERT (THOMAS) an English gentleman, distinguished for his efforts towards the improvement of the poor laws. He inherited a small estate which he endeavoured to improve by legal practice, and with that view he entered as a student of the Temple. Not meeting with much success as a lawyer he accepted of a military commission in a regiment raised by lord Gower in 1745 and was afterwards appointed paymaster of the pensions to the widows of officers in the royal navy, which office he held from the first institution of the fund till his death. Through the interest of the Gower family he was elected MP for Newcastle under Line, and afterwards for Lichfield, which place he represented for several years but at length vacated his seat in favour of lord Francis Gower, and retired from public life. While a senator he promoted many plans for the improvement of the roads in the interior of the kingdom but his exertions were principally directed towards the amelioration of the laws for the relief of paupers. He procured an act of parliament to oblige overseers of the poor to make returns of the sums expended for their maintenance, and another for a list of all charitable donations for their support. He proposed various other measures, which failed from the opposition they experienced. Mr Gilbert succeeded sir Charles Whitworth as chairman of the committee of ways and means, and he held the place of comptroller of the great wardrobe till it was abolished. He died at his seat at Cotton, in Staffordshire, in December 1798, aged seventy eight. Between 1781 and 1787 he published several tracts on the poor laws, among which was a "Plan for the better relief and employment of the Poor," 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

GILBERT (JOHN) the younger brother of Thomas and son of a gentleman in Staffordshire, who, after receiving a common education

at home, was bound apprentice to the father of Matthew Boulton of Birmingham, the celebrated engineer On the death of his father, when he was but nineteen, he undertook the management of some extensive lime works belonging to his family. He was subsequently introduced to the duke of Bridgewater, at the time when he was projecting improvements of his collieries in the vicinity of Manchester. Mr Gilbert having surveyed the works, formed the plan of making a navigable canal for the conveyance of coal to Manchester, which undertaking he afterwards carried into execution in conjunction with Mr Brindley, to whom the whole design and conduct of the work has been usually attributed In June 1797 Mr Gilbert removed with his family to Worsley, that he might with greater convenience attend the prosecution of the business in which he had engaged. He resided there forty years highly respected and esteemed by his noble employer and all with whom he was connected, dying August 4th, 1797, aged seventy three. Besides the works carried on for the duke of Bridgewater, he was employed on other occasions wherein he manifested no common degree of skill and judgment as a civil engineer, and among the improvements which he suggested was a method of obtaining rock salt, by blowing it up with gunpowder —*Rees's Cyclopad.*

GILBERTUS (Anglicus) a medical practitioner and writer of the twelfth century Leland bestows on him high praise for his skill in the art of healing, and he is said to have been the first Englishman who treated diseases in a rational manner. He was the author of a work entitled "Practices Medicinæ," another called "Compendium Medicinæ," and commentaries or illustrations of the aphorisms of Hippocrates.—*Leland de Script Brit. Freind's Hist of Physic.*

GILBERT (William) a writer distinguished for the peculiarity of his opinions, and his merit as a poet. He was a native of the West Indies, and was bred to the colonial bar, Between 1780 and 1790 he came to England, being employed on a case of court martial and here he appears to have spent the remainder of his days, at first in a state of distress, owing to the detention of some litigated property, which was however afterwards adjudged to him. Of his private life but little is known except that he was an admirer of the French Revolution, from its imagined correspondence with some peculiar speculations of his own relative to providential retribution, and the causes of the rise and fall of nations. He was also a believer in judicial astrology His principal literary production is "The Hurricane a Theosophical and Western Eclogue. To which is subjoined, a Solitary Effusion in a Summer's Evening," Bristol, 1796 He also published a pamphlet on a professional topic and two works entitled "The Law of Fire," and "The Standard of God displayed, which were probably expositions of the author's peculiar theological tenets. Besides these publications he wrote a poem in praise of Garrick, perhaps suggested by sir Joshua Reynolds's picture of the celebrated actor between tragedy and comedy, as it turned on the same idea. Mr Gilbert at length became deranged, and died in that state about 1804 —*Retrospective Review*, vol. x.

GILCHRIST, FSA (Octavius) a distinguished literary character, son of an officer of the 3d regiment of dragoon guards, and brother of Mr R. A Gilchrist, an artist of eminence. He was born at Twickenham in 1779, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. Mr Gilchrist's principal productions are an "Examination of the Assertions of Ben Jonson's enmity to Shakspeare,' 8vo 1808, an edition of the "Poems of Bishop Corbet, with notes, and a Life of the Author," 8vo 1808, and a "Letter to W Gifford, esq on a late edition of Ford's plays" He had collected materials for, and made considerable progress in a work intended to illustrate the rise and progress of the English stage, comprehending specimens of every one of the minor dramatic writers anterior to the Revolution, including the collections of Dodsley, Reed, and Hawkins with selections from the works of Greene, Peele, Lodge, Nash, and others, and specimens of masques, pageants &c The appearance however of another publication in periodical numbers, entitled 'Old Plays" partially anticipating his design, deterred him from publication. He died at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in June, 1823, aged 44 — *Ann Biog.*

GILDAS SAPIENS a British ecclesiastic and historian of the sixth century He was the son of Caw, a prince of the Strathcluyd Britons, who, with his family emigrated to North Wales, to avoid submission to the Anglo Saxons. Gildas is supposed to have been educated in the famous monastery of Bangor, and to have gone as a missionary to Ireland, after which, according to some authors, he visited France and Italy. He appears to have passed some time in retirement on one of the small islands called the Holmes, in the estuary of the Severn, but being disturbed by piratical intruders, he removed to the monastery of Glastonbury, where he died in 570 There is extant a declamatory diatribe ascribed to Gildas, which has been repeatedly published under the title of "Epistola de Excidio Britanniæ, et Castigatio Ordinis Ecclesiastici" This is a violent invective against the whole British nation, exhibiting a frightful picture of the depravity of manners which pervaded all ranks of society, and imputing to the retributive vengeance of heaven the miseries consequent on the numerous Saxon invasions. Some doubts have arisen as to the authenticity of this epistle, the unsparing severity of animadversion with which the Britons are treated being considered as more characteristic of a foe to their race and nation, than of the alleged author. Such was the opinion of the rev. Peter Roberts, who moreover conjectured that the chronicle of the kings of Britain, called 'Brut Tyssilio' was the work of Gildas, and that the querulous epistle ascribed to him was written by the Saxon prelate, St Aldhelm, who, according to

illiam of Malmesbury, composed such a ork against the Britons.—*Leland de Script. rit. Nicholson's Eng. Hist. Lib. Roberts's ransl. of the Brit. Chron. Append. No. I.*

GILDON (CHARLES) an English dramatic riter, one of the many heroes of the Dunciad, hom Boyer describes as "a person of great terature but mean genius." He was a native of Gillingham, Dorset, where he was born in 666, and placed at an early age in the college at Douai, with the view of taking orders in the Romish church. Neither his inclination however, nor his opinions, which were adverse to revelation, fitted him for the cloister, and he accordingly returned abruptly to his native country in 1685. The little property in his possession was soon wasted in the pleasures of a town life, and an imprudent marriage completed, the disarrangement of his affairs, for the purpose of retrieving which he turned his attention to the stage, in the double capacity of actor and author. In neither of the branches of his new pursuit however, was his success commensurate with his expectations. Besides three plays, all of which were unsuccessful, he was the author of a life of Betterton the actor, a grammar of the English language, and a treatise, entitled the "Deist's Manual," in which he recants certain sceptical opinions, formerly published by him in the preface to his friend Charles Blount's works, an edition of which he superintended. The work by which he is principally known is his "Complete Art of Poetry." He printed several other pamphlets in his capacity of critic, and died in 1723.—*Biog. Diam.*

GILL (ALEXANDER) There were two of this name, father and son, both in succession head masters of St Paul's school. The elder was a native of Lincolnshire, born 1564. He studied at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he graduated as AM. in 1590, and in 1608 was placed by the Mercers' Company at the head of the foundation above mentioned, over which he presided with considerable reputation till his death in 1635. He was the author of a Commentary on the Creed, printed in one volume folio, a tract on the Trinity, and another entitled "Logonomia Anglica," in 4to. He lies buried in the chapel belonging to Mercers' Hall, in Cheapside. His son, who was born in London in 1597, succeeded his father in his appointment, on obtaining which he took the degree of DD. at Trinity college, Oxford, of which society he was a member. While in this situation he had for his pupil John Milton, who appears to have been much attached to his preceptor. In 1640 circumstances occasioned his removal from the school, on which he opened one on his own account, in Aldersgate-street. Wood speaks highly of his Latin poems, a collection of which was printed in 1632, in 1 vol. 12mo, under the modest title "Poetici Conatus." His death took place in 1642.—*Wood. Warton's edition of Milton.*

GILL (JOHN) a supralapsarian divine of the last century, eminent as an oriental scholar, [illegible] at the same time a profound acquaintance with the Classics. He was born Nov. 19, 1697 at Kettering, Northamptonshire, and at the age of nineteen became pastor to a congregation of Baptists in his native place. In 1718 he removed to Higham Ferrers, which again he quitted for the superintendence of a more considerable meeting in the Borough of Southwark. He was the author of a most laborious commentary, in 9 folio volumes, entitled an "Exposition of the Bible," in which he displays deep erudition and unwearied industry. This work, of which a subsequent edition, in ten volumes, has appeared, procured him the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity from the university of Aberdeen. His other productions, all distinguished for the learning which they exhibit, are "An Exposition of the Song of Solomon," folio, 1728, "The Cause of God and Truth" 4 vols. 8vo, 1735, "A Dissertation on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Tongue," 1767, and "A Body of Divinity," 3 vols. 4to, besides a great variety of sermons and other devotional tracts. His death took place in the month of October, 1771, at his house in Tooley-street, Southwark.—*Life prefixed to Tracts & Sermons.*

GILLIS (JEAN) an eminent composer and native of Provence, educated for the profession of music, in the cathedral of Aix. Besides several fine motets. He was the author of a celebrated "Requiem for the Dead," originally written in order to be performed at the funeral of two brothers, counsellors of the parliament of Toulouse, whose sons employed Gilles for the purpose. At the end of six months however, the time originally agreed upon for the production of the music, when all the most celebrated musicians of the neighbouring provinces were engaged for the performance, the filial piety of the young men seems to have so far cooled that they demurred to the payment of the stipulated sum, on which the indignant composer exclaimed, "Very well then, I will keep it for myself." His decease taking place within a few months, it was actually performed at his funeral, and in 1767 was repeated at the church of the oratory in Paris, in the burial service for Rameau.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

GILLIS (PETER) a scholar and traveller, was born at Alby, in 1490. He visited the coasts of Provence, and travelled into Italy, making observations on natural history and antiquities. On his return he passed some time with George d'Armagnac, bishop of Rhodez, who induced him to compose his book "De Vi et Natura Animalium," which he dedicated to Francis I in 1533. He was some time after sent by that monarch to travel in the Levant, but not being supplied with money, he was at length obliged to enlist in the troops of Sultan Soliman II for a subsistence. He returned in 1550, and went to Rome to his patron, the cardinal d'Armagnac, where he died in 1555. He also published some translations from the Greek, and two geographical pieces, "De Topographia Constantinopoleos lib. IV," and "De Bosphoro Thracio, lib. III," which are much esteemed.—*Moreri.*

GILPIN (Bernard) an English divine of the sixteenth century, styled, on account of his zeal and piety, the Apostle of the North. He was born at Kentmire in Westmoreland, in 1517, and received his education at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of MA. in 1541, and about the same time obtained a fellowship, and was admitted into holy orders. His reputation as a scholar procured him advantageous offers from the agents of cardinal Wolsey on the foundation of the college of Christchurch, and he accordingly removed thither. In this station he displayed his zeal as an advocate for the catholic faith in a public dispute with Hooper, afterwards bishop of Gloucester. On the accession of Edward VI Gilpin again entered the lists as a catholic advocate, though not without some reluctance, and being opposed by the famous Peter Martyr, he acknowledged himself unable to maintain his cause. From this time his religious opinions became unsettled, till his doubts finally terminated in his becoming a protestant. In 1549 he commenced BD., and in 1552 he was presented to the vicarage of Norton, in the diocese of Durham. This living however he resigned, and went abroad, first to Louvain and then to Paris, where he superintended the printing of a treatise on the Eucharist written by his uncle, bishop Tonstal, who had entrusted him with it for that purpose. In 1556 he returned to England and was made rector of Easington, and archdeacon of Durham, which benefices he subsequently exchanged for the living of Houghton le Spring. Being now ardently attached to the cause of reformation, he applied himself to the correction of superstitious practices among his parishioners, and the promotion of the Protestant cause. Queen Mary being on the throne, and the old religion re-established, the conduct of Mr Gilpin exposed him to the displeasure of his superiors. Twice he was accused of heresy before his relative bishop Tonstal, who protected him against his enemies, though he disapproved of his principles. At length an information was forwarded to bishop Bonner, whose zeal for the doctrines of the Catholic church induced him to adopt immediate measures for the apprehension of Mr Gilpin. His friends apprised him of his danger, and advised him to withdraw from the kingdom. But his zeal was of too ardent a character to admit of his profiting by this counsel, and anticipating the fate of martyrdom, he ordered his steward to provide him a long garment to wear at the stake, and awaited with composure the arrival of the expected messenger with the order for his arrest. Before he could reach London, queen Mary died, and he returned in peace and safety to Houghton. The accession of Elizabeth restored the ascendancy of the protestants, and the bishopric of Carlisle becoming vacant, he was destined to fill that situation, but conscientious motives prevented him from accepting it. In 1561 the provostship of Queen's college was offered him, but this also he refused, contenting himself with the living of Houghton, where he discharged in a most exemplary manner the duties of a parish priest, besides which he founded schools for the education of youth, and contributed as far as his influence extended, to the advancement of religion and virtue. His death took place March 4, 1583. Independent of his theological studies he was a man of learning, having a general acquaintance with such branches of knowledge as were then cultivated. But though he is said to have had a talent for poetry as well as prose composition, he did not publish any of his own productions.—*Life by Rev. W. Gilpin.*

GILPIN (Sawrey) RA. an eminent modern painter of horses and wild beasts. He was born at Carlisle in 1733, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to Mr Scott, a ship painter, who resided in Covent-garden. The taste of the young artist was influenced by the scenes amidst which he was placed, and the first productions of his pencil which attracted notice, were sketches of carts, horses, and market groups, made from his master's shop window. He obtained the patronage of William duke of Cumberland, uncle of his late majesty, from whose stud at Windsor he selected subjects on which to [illegible] by his pencil and by practice and observation made himself intimately acquainted with the structure and action of that noble animal the horse, whence the peculiar spirit and accuracy of his delineations. Some of his compositions on historical subjects have great merit, especially "The Triumph of Camillus," the "Election of Darius," "The Horses of Diomede," and "The Hall of Phaeton." He also executed a painting of a group of tigers, which has been much admired, and is said to be his chef-d œuvre. This piece was in the collection of the late Mr Whitbread. His studies from nature of the lion are strikingly characteristic of the sullen dignity and commanding presence of the king of brutes. Mr Gilpin practised at least one branch of engraving, as he made etchings of heads for works on biography published by his brother, the rev W Gilpin. He died at Brompton, March 8, 1807.—*Bryant's Dict of Paint. Rees's Encyclopad.*

GILPIN (William) brother of the subject of the last article born at Carlisle in 1724. He was destined for the church, and received his education at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of MA. in 1748. After entering into orders he for many years kept a grammar-school at Cheam, in Surrey, but at length he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and the vicarage of Boldre, in the New Forest in Hampshire, where he died, April 5, 1804. He was the author of several works relating to divinity and ecclesiastical biography, which were well received by the public, but his literary reputation is principally founded on his picturesque tours through various parts of the kingdom. His principal publications were "The Life of Bernard Gilpin," 1753, 8vo, "The Lives of John Wicliff, &c." 1764, 8vo, which was translated into German, "Lectures on the Catechism of the Church of England," 1779,

2 vols. 8vo, "Remarks on Forest Scenery," 2 vols. 8vo, "Observations relative to Picturesque Beauty, made in 1772, on several parts of England, particularly the mountains and lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland," 2 vols. 8vo, "Observations relative to Picturesque Beauty, made in 1776, on several parts of Great Britain, particularly the Highlands of Scotland,' 2 vols. 8vo, 'Sermons to a Country Congregation" 2 vols. 8vo, and "Exposition of the New Testament, &c" 4to, 1790 reprinted in 2 vols 8vo —*Gent. Mag.*

GILRAY (James) an artist famous for his talents as a designer of caricatures, which he engraved or etched with aqua fortis. His works which exhibit much humour, spirit, and fertility of invention, procured him the reputation of being the first caricaturist of his day He died June 1, 1815.—*Linnes's Dict of the Fine Arts.*

GIN (Peter Louis Claudi) a French writer, was born at Paris in 1726, and became successively counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and member of the grand council. His works are 'Traité de l'Eloquence de barreau "De la Réligion par un homme du Monde, 1778," "Les vrais Principes du Gouvernement Française," "Analyse raisonnée du droit François." He was also the author of several translations, which are highly esteemed of Homer, Hesiod, Theocritus, Demosthenes, and Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. He died in 1807.—*Dict Hist.*

GIOJA (Flavio, or John) an Italian mathematician of the fourteenth century, who is supposed to have invented the mariner's compass He was a native of Pasitano, near Amalfi, in the kingdom of Naples, and was born about the year 1300. The custom of marking the north point of the compass with a fleur de lis is said to have been adopted in honour of the Neapolitan royal family of the house of Anjou, who bore the arms of France, and as a memorial of Gioja's discovery, the territory of Principato, in which he was born, has a compass for his armorial ensign Yet this valuable instrument seems to have been known in Europe before the time of Gioja, since Dante alludes to the magnetic property of the needle and its attraction for the north pole. And there is reason to believe that the Chinese were accustomed to use the magnetic needle for nautical purposes long before their country was known to the Europeans, who probably derived it, either mediately or immediately, from that ingenious people The claims of Gioja as an original discoverer are at best extremely problematical.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

GIORDANI (Vital) an able engineer and mathematician, born in 1633, at Bitonto, in the Neapolitan territories. He was of low origin, and served in his youth as a private soldier in the Pope's Gallies. Having devoted his leisure hours to the study of arithmetic, he succeeded in obtaining a situation on board one of them as purser, but quitted it on being appointed keeper of the castle of St Angelo at Rome. On the foundation of the academy in that capital, by Louis XIV. Giordani, who had by this time acquired considerable reputation as a mathematician, was appointed by him tutor in that science, and afterwards obtained a professorship in the Sapienza college. He published a treatise, "De Componendis Gravium momentis," folio, "De Euclide Restituto," folio, "Fundamentum doctrinæ Motus Gravium," and an epistle, "Ad Hyacinthum Christophorum." His death took place in 1711 at Rome.—*Morери.*

GIORDANO (Luca) a Neapolitan artist, the pupil of Spagnoletto and Pietro da Cortona, born 1629. After travelling through the principal cities of Italy, and studying more particularly the style of Paolo Veronese, Correggio and Titian, he settled in Spain, where he became a great favourite with Philip V, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and carried him with him to Naples. His most celebrated picture, the "Revolt of Lucifer," is still preserved in that capital, others of his works are to be found at Milan. Some of them are said to be such excellent imitations of Titian, both in composition and colouring, as to be with difficulty distinguished from the paintings of that great master. His death took place at Naples in 1704.—*Pilkington.*

GIORGI (Augustine Anthony) a learned Italian ecclesiastic, was born in 1711 at St Maur, in the diocese of Rimini, and entered the Augustine order in 1727. He devoted himself particularly to the study of the oriental languages, and was professor at various Italian seminaries until 1746, when he was invited to Rome by pope Benedict XIV, to the theological chair of La Sapienza, he also made him librarian del Angelica. The emperor Francis I gave him repeated invitations to settle at Vienna accompanied by the most liberal offers, all of which Giorgi declined. In 1761 he published a work entitled "Alphabetum Tibetanum,' containing many valuable dissertations, and the geography, mythology, history, and antiquities of Tibet,' which proved of considerable use to the missionaries sent by the college de Propaganda to Tibet. His next publication, "Fragmentum Evangelii S Iohannis Græco-Copto Thebaicum sæculi quarti, &c. &c." was no less valuable. His other works consist of letters, dissertations on subjects of oriental criticism, and antiquities and polemical treatises. He died in 1797.—*Fabroni Vitæ Italorum.*

GIORGIONI, an eminent painter, whose real name was Giorgio Barbarelli was born in 1478 at Castel Franco in the Trevisan, but was educated at Venice. His earliest passion was music, in which he was no mean proficient, but applying himself next to design, he became a scholar of John Bellini, whom he soon surpassed. By frequent experiments he became the first colourist of his time. Titian worked under him to learn his secret, but Giorgione discovering his aim, it is said, immediately dismissed him. He introduced the fashion of painting the fronts of the houses at Venice in fresco. He died of the plague in

1511. His expression was strong and elevated, his imagination rich, and colouring lively and strictly natural. He painted some spirited portraits and beautiful landscapes.—*D'Argenville Vies de Peint. Pilkington.*

GIOTTO, the second of the revivers of painting in Italy, was the son of a simple peasant named Bondone, and was born in 1276, in the district of Vespignano near Florence. Being observed by Cimabue drawing figures on the ground whilst feeding his sheep, he took him to Florence, and instructed him in the art of painting, to which he entirely devoted himself. He improved greatly upon his master, and his reputation soon spread through Italy, many cities of which he adorned with his works, which are still existing. He particularly excelled in mosaic, in which the Death of the Virgin at Florence was highly admired by Michael Angelo, and the Ship of St Peter placed over the grand entrance of that church in Rome, has received numerous encomiums. Giotto was a generally informed and lively man, and has been often introduced into their novels by Boccacio and Sacchetti. He died in 1336.—*Tiraboschi. Pilkington's Dict*

GIRALDI (Lilio Gregorio) better known to the learned by his Latin name Gyraldus, an erudite and ingenious author, born in 1479 at Ferrara. He studied under Guarini and Demetrius Chalcondyles, and has been considered by Causabon, De Thou, and other authorities, one of the most learned men whom modern Italy has produced. Cardinal Rangoni induced him to quit Modena for Rome, where he continued till the sacking of that city by the troops of Charles V, on which occasion he lost every thing that he possessed, and returned in indigence to his native city, where he died of gout in 1552, and was buried in the cathedral. He was the author of seventeen publications on various subjects, the principal of which are—his history of the heathen deities, ten dialogues on the histories of the Greek and Latin poets, two on those of modern Italy, and a treatise on the calendar, entitled "De Annis et Mensibus." His works were collected after his decease, and printed first at Basil in 1580, in two folio volumes, and again at Leyden in 1696.—*Moreri.*

GIRALDI (Giovanni Battista) better known by his adopted name Cintio, an Italian novelist and poet, whom some have not hesitated to rank among the best tragic authors of his country. He was nearly related to Lilio Gregorio, with whom he was contemporary, being born at Ferrara in 1504. His attention was in the earlier part of his life directed to the study of medicine, in which science he graduated and lectured in the university belonging to his native city at a period when he had scarce attained the age of majority. He was afterwards secretary to the duke his sovereign, and on his decease read lectures on the belles lettres at Turin, Mondovi, and other principal cities, till he obtained the professorship of eloquence at Pavia. His principal works are, nine tragedies, and a series of 100 novels, written in the manner of those of Boccacio, and published under the title of "Hecatonmithi." He was also the author of some orations composed in the Latin language. The gout which seems to have been hereditary in his family, afflicted him severely, and at length caused his death, which took place at Ferrara in 1573. His son, Celso Giraldi, collected his works after his decease, and published the whole in 8vo at Venice, 1583.—*Moreri. Biog Univ.*

GIRALDUS, (see Barry).

GIRARD (Gabriel) a learned and ingenious ecclesiastic, a native of Clermont born 1678. The duties of a canonry, which he possessed, interfering with his studies, he resigned it in order to be able to pursue them at leisure. The duchess de Berri made him her almoner, and he was employed by the government as Russian and Sclavonian interpreter to the king. He became a member of the Academy in 1744, and published a treatise on the principles of the French tongue, in two duodecimo volumes, as also another on French Synonymes, which has gone through several editions. He died in 1748.—There was also a jesuit of this name, a native of Dol accused of sorcery before the parliament of Aix by a girl of eighteen, named Cadiere, who declared that he had made use of infernal arts to debauch her person. He was however acquitted after a long trial which caused a great sensation at the period, all over France. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GIRARDON (Francis) an eminent French sculptor, the pupil of Anguier. He was born at Troyes in 1628. Louis XIV patronised him, and sent him to Rome in order to complete his studies. On his return he executed the celebrated equestrian statue of his royal patron, who, on the death of Le Brun, appointed him his successor as inspector-general of sculpture &c. Girardon produced several very fine specimens of art, among the best of which are the Richelieu mausoleum in the church of the Sorbonne, and a group on the subject of the rape of Proserpine, in the royal gardens at Versailles. He died in 1715.—*D'Argenville*

GIRTIN (Thomas) an eminent English landscape painter, a native of London, born in 1775. He was a pupil of Dayes, and was the first who introduced the method, since practised with success, of drawing on cartridge-paper. Many of his landscapes thus executed were equally admired with his paintings in oils. The productions by which he was principally known in his life time were his panoramic views of Paris and London, exhibited in Spring-gardens, which evinced both taste and genius. He laboured for many years previously to his death under a constitutional asthma, which did not however entirely prevent his following up his profession till within a very short period of his decease. This took place in November 1802.—*Edwards's Anec.*

GLABER (Rodolph) a Benedictine monk of Clugni, who flourished in the eleventh century, and who has perpetuated his name by a "Chronicle or History of France," written in

Latin, which, though barbarously composed and full of fable, is valuable for the information it contains of those remote periods It consists of five books, the first of which contains the events of the monarchy previously to the election of Hugh Capet, and the others which followed it, to the year 1046 He also wrote a life of William, abbot of St Benignus at Dijon —*Moreri*

GLANDORP (Matthias Lewis) a German physician of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Cologne, where his father was a surgeon, under whom he pursued his professional studies He afterwards went to Padua, to attend the lectures of Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Spigelius and Sanctorius, and in the university of that place he graduated as MD. Having visited the principal towns of Italy, he returned in 1618 to Bremen where he settled as a practitioner of physic and surgery, and acquired so much reputation, that in 1628 he was made first physician to the archbishop, and afterwards to the state of Bremen He died after 1653, but at what period is not exactly known, though some writers date his death as late as 1660. He wrote on surgical topics, and his works, consisting of four tracts, were republished in one volume 4to at London in 1729 with a life of the author.—*Hutchinson's Biog Med.*

GLANVIL or GLANVILL (Joseph) a philosophical and theological writer of the seventeenth century He was born at Plymouth in 1636, and was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took the degree of BA in 1655. The next year he removed to Lincoln college, and proceeded MA in 1658 about which time he was appointed chaplain to Francis Rus, provost of Eton college, who was in favour with Oliver Cromwell The death of his patron taking place, Mr Glanvil returned to Oxford, and engaged in making researches into experimental philosophy On the formation of the Royal Society, after the Restoration, he was chosen one of the fellows, and he distinguished himself as a zealous and active, if not a very efficient member of that scientific association. Having taken holy orders he obtained a living in Essex, and in 1662 he was inducted to the vicarage of Frome in Somersetshire. This he exchanged in 1666 for the rectory of the abbey-church at Bath, in which city he then fixed his residence. Much of the remainder of his life was occupied in literary disputes in defence of the Royal Society and the philosophy of Bacon, against those who advocated the sinking cause of Aristotle and the schoolmen. Glanvil's chief opponent was Henry Stubbe, a physician of Bath, but their controversy has long since ceased to interest the reading public, and our author is better known at present on account of an elaborate and singularly credulous treatise which he wrote, entitled "Some Philosophical Considerations touching the Being of Witches and Witchcraft," than as the advocate of experimental philosophy. He died in 1680.—*Biog. Brit.*

GLANVIL or GLANVILL (Ranulph de) an English baron of the twelfth century, celebrated as a lawyer and a warrior. He was of Norman descent, and in the reign of Henry II he held the office of justiciary of the kingdom. It was at that period that he signalized his valour in repelling the invasion of England by William, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner as he was besieging the castle of Alnwick Richard I, after his accession to the crown, is said to have imprisoned Glanvil, and obliged him to pay for his freedom the immense sum of fifteen thousand pounds towards the expences of a crusade to the Holy Land. The aged magistrate accompanied his master on the expedition to which he had so largely contributed, and perished, together with a vast multitude of other English warriors, at the siege of Acre in 1190 To judge Glanvil is attributed a curious treatise on the laws and customs of England. This work remained in manuscript till 1554, when it was published by the "permission and procurement of sir William Stanford," a judge of the Common Pleas, as sir Edward Coke informs us, and a translation from the pen of John Beames, esq of Lincoln's inn, appeared in 1812 with a life of the author —*Dugdale Orig. Jurid*

GLASS (John) a Scottish clergyman was born at Dundee in 1698, and educated at New College St Andrews After taking his degrees he became minister of a country church, and in 1727 he published a treatise to prove that the civil establishment of religion was inconsistent with Christianity This gave so much displeasure that he was deposed, and became the founder of a new sect, called Glassites, and afterwards Sandemanians. He wrote a great number of controversial tracts, and died at Dundee in 1773.—His son, John Glass, was also born at Dundee in 1725 and was brought up a surgeon He made several voyages to the West Indies, but not liking his profession he quitted it, and took the command of a merchant ship trading to the Brazils. In 1763, returning to London with all his property on board, four of the sailors entered into a conspiracy, and murdered captain Glass, his wife and daughter, and some of the men. They then proceeded to Dublin, where they were apprehended and executed Captain Glass was a man of considerable abilities, and published "A Description of Teneriffe, with the Manners and Customs of the Portuguese who are settled there."—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Dict*

GLASSE (George Henry) an English clergyman and classical scholar of eminence. He was educated at Christchurch college, Oxford, where he took the degree of MA. in 1782 On the resignation of the rectory of Hanwell, Middlesex, by his father, Dr Samuel Glasse in 1785 he was collated to that benefice, which he held till his death in November 1809. He fell by his own hand in a state of mental irritability. Mr Glasse obtained distinction for his classical acquirements at an early period of his life, and possessed a remarkable facility of writing Greek verses. In 1781 he published a Greek translation

of Mason's Caractacus, and in 1788 a translation of the Samson Agonistes of Milton into the same language, both in verse. He likewise published "Contemplations on the Sacred History altered from the Works of Bishop Hall," 4 vols. 12mo, "Louisa, a Narrative of Facts, supposed to throw Light on the Mysterious History of the Lady of the Hay-stack," translated from the French, a volume of sermons on various subjects, besides many single sermons, and articles in the Gentleman's Magazine.—*Lysons's Environs of Lond. Supp. Gent. Mag.*

GLASSIUS (Solomon) a learned ecclesiastic, a native of Thuringia, born at Sonderhausen in that province in 1593. He received his education in the university of Jena, where he took his doctor's degree in theology, and was elected to a professorship in the same science. He afterwards obtained the appointment of superintendent of the churches and schools in Saxegotha. He was the author of "Onomatologia Messiæ Prophetica," "Philologia Sacra," 4to, "Exegesis Evangeliorum et Epistolarum," "Christologia Mosaica et Davidica," "Disputationes in Augustanam Confessionem," &c. His death took place in 1656.—*Moreri.*

GLARIANUS, the name by which Henry Loris or Lorit, a celebrated Swiss musician, author and composer, is generally known, being so called from the place of his nativity Glaris, where he was born in 1488. He studied under Cochlæus, and was the intimate friend of the celebrated Erasmus, who speaks of him as an excellent general scholar, and one well versed in divinity, philosophy, mathematics, and other sciences His principal work is a treatise, now become extremely rare, entitled "Dodecachordon," printed at Basle in one volume, 1547. It is important from the insight it gives into the state of practical music at the commencement of the sixteenth century, and contains a variety of specimens selected from the chef d'œuvres of the principal composers of the period, with many anecdotes and documents connected with them and their works. Choron has made much use of this tract. He also composed the poetry of the "Panegyrique de l'Alliance des Cantons," which gained him great credit as well as more substantial marks of approbation from his countrymen, and the emperor, Maximilian I, honoured him on another occasion, with a ring and laurel wreath. He died in 1563.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus. Teissier.*

GLAUBER (John Rodolph) a chemist of eminence in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Germany, and after having travelled in other countries, he settled at Amsterdam in Holland, where he carried on his researches into the theory and practice of chemistry with some success, and made some useful discoveries. He published the following works —"Furni novi philosophici," 1650 "De Auri tinctura, seu de Auro potabili vero,' 1650, "Explicatio miraculum mundi," 1656 "Salus Germaniæ, seu Concentratio Vini, Frumenti et Ligni," "De Natura Salium," 1658, "Operis Mineralis partes tres," 1659; &c. These treatises appear to have contained all the chemical science then extant, intermixed however with a great deal of visionary speculation concerning the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life. The compound now termed sulphate of soda, was discovered by this chemist, whence it was long known by the appellation of Glauber's salts. Mr Brande ranks Glauber with Van Helmont, Basil Valentine, Begum, and George Agricola, and to these experimentalists, as he observes, we are indebted for a rich and profitable harvest of discoveries, and with them many weighty doctrines and brilliant discoveries had their origin, which now adorn our science, and of which we daily avail ourselves, forgetful of the fountain whence they flow. An abridgement of the works of Glauber was published in German in 1715.—*Rees's Cyclopæd. Journal of the Royal Institution*, vol. ix.

GLEDITSCH (John Gottlieb) a physician of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, born at Leipsic in 1714, graduated as MD. at the former university in 1740. Here he lectured on physiology, the materia medica, botany, and other cognate branches of the art of medicine. He afterwards settled at Berlin, where he was appointed superintendent of the botanical garden, and professor of anatomy in the Royal Academy of Sciences. He wrote on the management of trees, on the method of destroying locusts, on fungi, on the management of bees, on the system of plants, with a variety of miscellaneous tracts on subjects connected with rural economy, botany, physic, &c. and died in 1786.—*Chalmers's Biog.*

GLENDOWER (Owen) who has been sometimes called the Wallace of Wales. The precise date of his birth is uncertain, some fixing it at May 28th, 1349, others on the same day in 1354. The place of his nativity is better ascertained to have been Trefgarn, in Pembrokeshire, where he was born of Ellen, a lineal descendant from Catherine, daughter and heiress to Llewellyn, last Prince of Wales. His father's name was Gryffyd Vychan. At an early age he was sent to London for education, and afterwards entering himself of one of the inns of court, studied for the English bar, but relinquished the profession on being appointed scutiger to Richard II. Jolo Goch, a contemporary bard, gives a splendid description of his family mansion, or rather palace, and indeed he appears at this time to have exercised considerable feudal influence, carrying on with great spirit a contest of some duration with Reginald lord Grey de Ruthyn respecting an estate called Croesau, in which he was for a time successful, but on the deposition of his royal patron by Henry of Bolingbroke, his old antagonist took advantage of the unsettled state of the country to renew his usurpation. Nor did his evil practices end here, for Grey, being charged with the delivery of a summons to Owen from the new king to attend him on his Scotch expedition, purposely neglected to deliver it, and Glendower being in consequence

outlawed for disaffection, his enemy seized upon all his lands, and the parliament treated his remonstrances with contempt. Glendower, in revenge, rushed into rebellion, forcibly dispossessed Grey of his lands, and having succeeded in raising a considerable force, caused himself to be proclaimed prince of Wales, September 20, 1400. To this strong measure he is said to have been mainly incited by some traditionary prophecies of Merlin, and certain it is, that many of his countrymen of consideration were induced, by the same motives, to join his standard. In one of the battles fought on this occasion, in 1402, he made prisoner his old enemy, the lord Grey, the price of whose ransom was fixed at 10,000 marks, and a stipulation of neutrality, which latter was cemented, or rather converted into amity afterwards, by Jane, Owen's third daughter, becoming lady Grey. Having defeated the king's troops under sir Edward Mortimer, Henry put in motion against him three grand divisions of his army, but returning to the mountains he foiled all attempts to bring him to action, and the rebellion of the Percys breaking out, joined the coalition, causing himself at the same time to be formally crowned, at Machynlaeth in Montgomeryshire, "Sovereign of Wales." The rashness of Henry Percy brought on the fatal battle of Shrewsbury before all his Welch auxiliaries had come up. Their Prince, however, is said to have been so near as to have reconnoitered the action from the top of a lofty tree, but seeing all was lost, directly retreated, and continued his marauding warfare. This he kept up with various success, occasionally assisted by Charles VI of France, with whom a treaty of his is yet extant, dated 1404, in which he is styled "Owenus Dei gratia Princeps Walliæ." Finding it impossible to subdue, Henry in 1415 condescended to treat with him, but Owen died on the 20th of September in that year, during the negociation, which was however continued and ratified by his son Meredyd ap Owen, February 24, 1416. Direct descendants of his are yet living in the family of Monington, settled at the place of that name in Herefordshire, which is also assigned, by tradition, as the burial place of Glendower. He appears to have been a man of considerable ability, considering the rude age in which he lived, and to have united, in no common degree, the different qualities of a statesman and a captain of banditti.—*Thomas's Life of O. Glendower.*

GLISSON (Francis) an eminent English physician and anatomist, was born in 1597 at Rampisham, in Dorsetshire. He received his academical education at Cambridge, and applying to the study of physic, settled in London in 1634, became a fellow of the college of physicians in 1639, and acquired great reputation by his lectures "De Morbis Partium." During the civil wars he retired to Colchester, where he practised with great credit. Returning to London he remained there during the great plague, and although he visited many patients, escaped the infection. He died in 1677, at the age of sixty. Dr. Glisson was highly esteemed by the greatest men of the faculty in his own day. His "Anatomia Hepatis," London, 1654, in particular, attracted considerable attention, containing a more exact account of the anatomy and functions of the liver than had hitherto appeared and the name of the author has been attached to a part supposed to be of his own discovery—the capsule of the vena portarium. Besides his medical and anatomical works, Dr Glisson was author of an elaborate metaphysical treatise, entitled "Tractatus de Natura Substantiæ Energetica." London, 1672, 4to.—*Hallæ Bibl. Med. Aikin's Mem. of Medicine.*

GLOVER (Richard) a poet of some reputation. He was the son of Richard Glover, a merchant of London, and was born in St Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, in 1712. Being intended for trade, although he received a classical education at a private school, it was not followed up by an attendance at either university. He early displayed an attachment to the belles lettres, and when only sixteen, wrote some verses to the memory of sir Isaac Newton, which obtained considerable attention. In 1737 he married a lady with a handsome fortune, and in the same year published the epic poem of "Leonidas," which was highly countenanced by the party in opposition to sir Robert Walpole, headed by Frederick prince of Wales. It is no mean performance, abounding in noble sentiments, considerably varied by incident and description, but it labours under the want of interest, and its poetry is not of a character sufficiently imaginative for lasting popularity. A poem, entitled the "Progress of Commerce" followed in 1739, one of the objects of which was to rouse a spirit of national hostility against the Spaniards and the ministry, a purpose which was much more effectually answered by his celebrated ballad of "Hosier's Ghost." In 1742 he was chosen by the London merchants to conduct an application to parliament, complaining of the neglect of trade, and the speech which he pronounced at the bar of the house was printed, and much applauded. While rising to notice as a public man however, he became embarrassed in his private affairs, and made a temporary but honourable retreat, with a view to greater economy. In 1751 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of chamberlain to the city of London. In 1753 his tragedy of "Boadicea" was performed at Drury lane theatre, with partial success. His "Medea," imitated from Euripides and Seneca, appeared in 1761, and obtained greater attention. About this time too, his circumstances were so much improved that he ventured to return to public life, and being chosen MP. for Weymouth, he was esteemed by the mercantile interest as an active and able supporter. He died in November 1785, at the age of seventy-three. He left behind him another epic poem, forming a sequel to "Leonidas," entitled the "Athenaid," which was published in 1788, but engaged very little

attention. Mr Glover was also one of the many persons to whom partizans have attributed the letters of Junius.—*Johnson and Chalmers's British Poets.*

GLOVER (THOMAS) a native of Ashford, Kent, born 1543. He was well skilled in the antiquities of this country, and obtained the appointment of Somerset herald, after going through the preliminary grade of pursuivant at-arms in the herald's college. In this capacity he was employed to accompany the lords Willoughby and Derby on their missions to the courts of Copenhagen and Paris, in order to institute the several sovereigns knights companions of the order of the garter. He was the author of a treatise "De Nobilitate Politica," folio, 1608, and a "Catalogue of Honor," folio, 1610, both which were printed after his decease, by his nephew, Thomas Miller. Camden was much indebted to him for his assistance in developing many pedigrees of the principal families of Great Britain His death took place in 1588.—*Noble's College of Arms. Fuller's Worthies.*

GLUCK (CHRISTOPHER) one of the most eminent composers of modern times, who has indeed been styled the Michael Angelo of music. He was born of low parentage in the Upper Palatinate, on the borders of Bohemia, in 1714, or as Laborde asserts, in 1712. In this part of the country the peasantry are naturally inclined to music, and young Gluck exhibiting a still more decided taste for it than even the generality of his young companions, set out for Vienna, supporting himself on the road by the exercise of his talents. Arrived at the capital, by laborious application and the strictest economy, he was enabled to procure better instruction than his native province afforded, until a nobleman of the court, whose notice he was fortunate enough to attract, took him with him into Italy, where he studied under Martini, at Milan, and made so great a proficiency in a very short period, that before the expiration of the four years, during which he remained in the country, he had composed several operas, and acquired such a reputation, that lord Middlesex, then the principal director of the English opera, was induced to offer him an engagement, which he accepted, to visit London. The times however were unfavourable to him he reached England in 1745, during the height of the rebellion, when all foreigners, especially catholics, were looked upon with suspicion, and although, in order to conciliate public favour, Gluck commenced by the production of a piece entitled "La Caduta de Giganti," full of complimentary allusions to the duke of Cumberland, it had not the good fortune to survive more than five representations. His "Artamene," and "Piramo e Tisbe," which followed, were scarcely more successful, and mortified and disappointed at his failure, he returned to Italy, where he applied himself, with great success, to the reformation of the dialogue and business of the opera, which up to this period had been little more than a series of unconnected scenes, serving as mere vehicles for the airs and accompaniments. In this design he derived great assistance from Calzabigi, a writer of considerable taste and genius, who composed for him several dramas, all the parts of which were in unison, and regularly developing a specific plot. Of these the principal were, the "Orfeo," "Alceste," and "Armida," pieces which stimulated the genius of Gluck to the composition of that sublime and powerful music which has insured his immortality. Vienna, Naples, Rome, Milan, and Venice, were in turn the theatres of his glory and an additional expenditure of upwards of fifty thousand pounds in a single winter, is said to have enriched the Bolognese, arising principally from the concourse of strangers attracted to their city, in order to witness the performance of "Orfeo." His next attempt, which he commenced at Paris, was of a nature hardly less hazardous, this was to adapt, if possible, the French tongue, with success, to Italian melody, of which, from the genius of the language, it was supposed to be scarcely susceptible Here too he was again completely triumphant, as was evinced by the brilliant run of his "Iphigenie en Aulide," the text of which was taken, with little or no variation, from the drama of Racine. In 1766 "Alceste," an exact copy of the tragedy of Euripides, made an impression equally strong, after which "Iphigenie en Tauride," closed the lyric career of the composer. Gluck was at the zenith of his reputation when the celebrated Piccini arrived at Paris, and immediately a contest, hitherto unknown in the annals of musical rivalry commenced. The whole capital was divided upon the merits of the two composers, and "Etes vous Picciniste ou Gluckiste?" was the first question asked of every one. Pamphlets innumerable were published on the occasion. Suard and Arnaud espoused the cause of Gluck, while La Harpe and Marmontel wrote on the part of Piccini. The merits however of the parties were so nicely balanced, that it proved at last but a drawn battle. In 1779 Gluck quitted Paris for Vienna, where, in 1782, he was visited by the grand duke Paul of Russia and his consort, two years after which he suffered a paralytic affection, which eventually deprived him of life, November 15, 1787. He was said to have amassed a fortune of thirty thousand pounds sterling by the exercise of his talents, and the profits arising from the sale and performance of his compositions.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

GLYCAS (MICHAEL) a Greek historian, was a native of Byzantium, is supposed to have flourished in the twelfth or thirteenth century. He is principally known by his "Annals," in four parts, containing the history of the world to the birth of Christ, and that of the Byzantine emperors down to the death of Alexius Comnenus in 1118. His "Annals" were translated into Latin by Leunclavius, and published by father Labbe in 1660, with notes.—*Vossii Hist. Græc. Moreri.*

GMELIN (JOHN GEORGE) a German botanist, physician, and traveller, of the last cen-

tury. His father was an apothecary at Tubingen, where he was born in 1709, and after completing his studies in the university there, he took the degree of MD. in 1727. He went to Petersburgh, and was made a member of the imperial academy, and in 1731 professor of chemistry and natural history. In 1733 he was employed, in conjunction with G. F. Muller and others, in an expedition to explore the boundaries of Siberia. He returned to Petersburgh in 1743, and resumed the offices he had previously filled. In 1747 he visited his native country, and during his absence he was appointed to another professorship, vacant by the death of Bachmeister, on the duties of which he entered in 1749. He died of a fever, in May 1755. His works, which are valuable for the scientific information they afford, are "Flora Sibenica, seu Historia Plantarum Sibenæ," 1747, 1749, 2 vols. 4to, to which two more parts were added by his nephew, and "Travels through Siberia," written in German, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

GMELIN (SAMUEL THEOPHILUS) nephew of the preceding, was born in 1713 at Tubingen, where he studied, and took the degree of MD. in 1763. He travelled through France and Holland, and becoming distinguished for his acquaintance with natural history, he was made professor in the Imperial academy at Petersburgh. He was sent by the Russian government, with professor Guldenstadt, on an expedition of discovery to the provinces of the empire bordering on the Caspian sea After travelling from 1768 till 1773, Gmelin was made a prisoner by a Tartar chief, who being disappointed of the sum he demanded for his liberation, treated the traveller with so much harshness that he died in confinement, in July 1774. He published "Historia Fucorum," Petrop. 1768, 4to, and an account of his travels appeared in 4 vols. 4to, 1771, 1774, and 1786, the last volume having been edited by professor Pallas.—*Idem.*

GMELIN (JOHN FREDERICK) an eminent chemist and natural philosopher, who, like the foregoing, was a native of Tubingen. He studied at the university of that place, and at Gottingen, where he obtained the professorship of chemistry and natural history. He was the author of "Onomatologia Botanica," 9 vols. 8vo, "Apparatus Medicaminum," 2 vols. 8vo; and many other works relating to chemistry, mineralogy, and natural history, but he is most advantageously known as the editor of the "Systema Naturæ," of Linnæus, published at Leipsic, in 9 vols. 8vo, 1788. He died at Gottingen in May 1805. Besides his literary labours he is distinguished by some discoveries of vegetable and mineral substances useful in the art of dying.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GOAD (JOHN) an eminent classical teacher, was born in London in 1651, and educated at Merchant Tailors' school, and at St John's college, Oxford. He took orders, and in 1643 was made vicar of St Giles's, Oxford, where he performed his duties with perseverance during the siege of the city by the parliamentary forces. He then obtained the vicarage of Yarnton, and took his degree of BD. In 1661 he was made head master of Merchant Tailors' school, which situation he held for nearly twenty years, but in 1681 it being suspected that he was inclined towards popery, he was discharged, but with a gratuity of 70*l.* These suspicions proved true, for in 1686, in the reign of James II, he openly professed himself a Roman catholic. He died in 1689. His works are "Genealogicon Latinum," a dictionary for the use of Merchant Tailors' school, "Autodidactica, or a practical vocabulary, &c.," "Declamation whether monarchy be the best form of Government?" "Astro-Meteorologica, or Aphorisms and Discourses of the Bodies celestial, their natures, influences, &c." The subject of this is a kind of astrology founded on reason and experiment, and gained him great reputation. After his death was published "Astro-Meteorologia sana," &c.—*Ath. Oxon. Dodd's Church Hist. Granger.*

GOBELIN (GILES) a French dyer, who lived in the seventeenth century, whose name has been perpetuated by being applied as the designation of a kind of tapestry. He made improvements in the art of dyeing scarlet, and residing in the suburbs of Paris, his house and manufactory were called the Gobelins He died before the middle of the seventeenth century, and in 1666 an establishment for the manufactory of fine tapestry was founded on the spot he had occupied, under the auspices of the minister Colbert, whence the work produced there was termed the Gobelin tapestry.—*Dufresnoy.*

GOBIEN (CHARLES LE) a French jesuit, born in 1653 at St Maloes. He is principally known as the author of a series of letters on the progress of Christianity among the Chinese, having accompanied the missionaries sent out by the brethren of his order to that empire in the capacity of secretary. He also published an account of the edict issued by the emperor of China in favour of the Christian religion, in 12mo. "A History of the Marian Islands," 12mo, and was a contributor to the "Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses." He died in 1708 at Paris.—*Moreri.*

GODDARD (JONATHAN) a learned and ingenious chemist and physician, born at Greenwich about the year 1617. He was originally a member of Magdalen college, Oxford, and went through the usual course of study during a residence of four years in that university, after which he travelled, and on his return graduated as doctor of medicine, at Catherine hall, Cambridge. On the breaking out of the civil war, Dr Goddard took part with the parliament, and was in 1651 appointed by Cromwell (whom he attended both in Scotch and Irish expeditions, in quality of physician to the forces) warden of Merton college, in the university where he had first matriculated, his patron being then its chancellor. In the short parliament of 1653 he sat as sole representative for Oxford, and two years after was chosen professor of physic in Gresham college. His acknowledged rank as a man of science and

talent, at length overcame the prejudice raised against him by his republican principles, which were not however of so uncompromising a nature as to prevent his accepting, in 1663, a situation at the council board of the Royal Society, on the first institution of that incorporation. In 1668 he published a pamphlet, entitled a "Discourse setting forth the unhappy condition of the practice of physic in London," the principal object of which was to induce his brother physicians to follow his example in always mixing up his own prescriptions without the intervention of the apothecaries. This excited of course a strong sensation among the members of the latter body, who attacked him in all directions, and eventually carried their point. The invention of the famous nostrum, called Gutta Anglicanæ, but more generally known by the name of Goddard's Drops, the secret of which composition Charles II is said to have purchased for 5000*l*, has been erroneously attributed to him, instead of Dr William Goddard. The principal pretension however of Dr Goddard, on the score of ingenuity, is his title to be considered the first English constructor of a telescope, a claim which professor Ward, in his history of Gresham college, advances for him. He continued to lecture on chemistry and medicine as Gresham professor till the 24th of March, 1674, when returning from a meeting of some philosophical friends, he was suddenly seized with apoplexy, in Cheapside, and died before he could be conveyed home. Several of his tracts are preserved in Birch's Memoirs of the Royal Society, and in the philosophical transactions of that body.—*Biog. Brit. Ward's Gresham Professors*

GODEAU (Antoine) an active and exemplary French prelate, bishop of Grasse, and afterwards of Vence, born in 1605 at Dreux. He was one of the earliest and most able members of the French Academy, and was particularly distinguished by cardinal Richelieu, to whose patronage he owed his preferment. He appears to have had a strong turn for sacred poetry, and was a voluminous writer on devotional subjects, as well in verse as in prose, of the former, a specimen exists in his translation of the book of Psalms, which the protestants preferred to that of Marot, while in the latter, his ecclesiastical history, in three folio volumes 1653, which, though left unfinished, contains the history of the first eight centuries, gives ample proof of his learning and industry. He also published a treatise called "Christian Morals," of which there is an English translation by Kennet. He died of apoplexy April 21, 1671.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GODEFROI. There was a French family of this name several members of which were distinguished for their learning and abilities during the latter half of the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries.—Denys Godefroi, the father, was a native of Paris, born in 1549. He was eminent as a lawyer, and held a seat in the parliament of Paris till the revocation of the edict of Nantes drove him from his native country to Geneva, whence he afterwards retired to Strasburg. Of his works, which are voluminous, those by which he is most advantageously known are his "Corpus Juris Civilis,' 4to, "Notæ in Quatuor Lib. Instit.," and "Opuscula varia Juris.' He died in 1622 at Strasburg, leaving two sons, Theodore and James; of these the former adhered to the religion which his father had abjured, and became a counsellor of state in Paris. He published a work on the genealogies of the principal French families, and died in 1642, at Munster.—His son Denys, so named after his grandfather, was the author of a political treatise, containing memoirs of instructions concerning "Les Droits du Roi," folio. His death took place in 1681.—John Godefroi, a son of his, published an edition of the memoirs of Philip de Comines, in 2 8vo vols, the "Memoirs of Queen Margaret," and the "Journal of Henry III." He died in 1732.—James, the brother of the first Theodore, followed his father to Geneva, where he became professor of jurisprudence and a member of the council having embraced the reformed religion. He was the author of several tracts on professional as well as miscellaneous subjects, and died in 1652.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GODFREY of Bouillon, chief of the first crusade, and king of Jerusalem, was the son of Eustace II count of Boulogne, and in his mother's right was heir of the Lower Lorrain. He served in the armies of the emperor Henry IV, who conferred upon him the title of duke of Lorrain. When the first crusade was set on foot, Godfrey was one of the earliest and most illustrious princes who took the cross, and the command of the principal army was confided to him, for which he was eminently calculated by his prudence and moderation. He was accompanied by two of his brothers, Eustace and Baldwin. Before his departure he sold or pledged his reversion of the lands of Bouillon to the church of Liege. In the autumn of 1096 he led his army through Germany, Hungary, and Bulgaria, and arriving at Philippolis in Thrace, he sent to the Greek emperor, Alexius Comnenus, to demand the liberation of Hugh, count of Vermandois, brother to the king of France, who had been seized at Durazzo, and detained as a captive. Mutual jealousies arising between the eastern and western Christians, he was obliged to use some violence to obtain the security and justice which he required, but at length an agreement was concluded. After gaining several advantages of less moment, Godfrey at length proceeded to the great object of his enterprise, the conquest of Jerusalem. The siege of this city began in June 1099, and it was carried by storm July 15. Eight days after Godfrey was proclaimed king of Jerusalem, by the unanimous voice of the army, but his humility would not suffer him to assume the ensigns and titles of a sovereign, and he governed under the title of Defender and Baron of the Holy Sepulchre. He then overthrew the sultan of Egypt with a vast host at

the battle of Ascalon, and the reduction of all Palestine followed. Godfrey established the feudal institution in his kingdom, and a code of jurisprudence, entitled "The Assize of Jerusalem." He died after a year's reign in 1100. He is immortalized as the hero of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," nor did his splendid qualities require the aid of fiction to establish his character.—*Univ. Hist. Gibbon Moreri.*

GODFREY, of Viterbo, an ancient chronicler, is supposed to have been born in the twelfth century at Viterbo in Italy. He was chaplain and secretary to the emperor Frederick, and his son Henry VI. His chronicle, which, according to his own account, was the fruit of immense research, begins with the creation of the world, and ends with 1186. It is written in Latin prose, and entitled "Pantheon." It was first printed at Basle in 1559, and is to be found in Pistorius's collection of German writers. Although of little authority in other respects, it is thought worthy of credit for the events of his own time. Another work by Godfrey, entitled 'Speculum Regium,' is preserved in MS. in the imperial library at Vienna.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

GODOLPHIN (John) a learned civilian of the seventeenth century, born at the place of the same name in one of the Scilly islands in 1617. He was educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford, where he graduated in 1643, as LL.D. On the breaking out of the troubles he joined the puritanical party, and during the protectorate was a judge of the admiralty court. After the restoration his reputation for learning and integrity did away the offence of his previous political conduct, and the court appointed him one of the king's advocates, in which situation he became a warm assertor of royal supremacy. His works are—"A View of the Admiral's Jurisdiction," 1661, 8vo, 'The Orphan's Legacy," 1674, 4to, "The Holy Arbour,' folio, "The Holy Limbec," and 'Repertorium Canonicum,' 4to. He died in 1678.—*Biog. Brit.*

GODOLPHIN (Sidney) a native of Cornwall, born in 1610. He received his education at Exeter college, Oxford, and according to Hobbes, was possessed of considerable literary attainments, as well as of an elegant fancy. Of his works there are only remaining a few miscellaneous poems, and a translation of that part of Virgil's Æneid which describes the loves of Dido and Æneas, printed together, in one 8vo volume, 1658. He espoused the Royalist party during the civil wars, and was killed in a skirmish at Chagford, Devonshire, in 1643.—Sidney Godolphin, earl of Godolphin, of the same family as the preceding, and educated at the same university. He began a career of politics at an early age, under Charles II, and was one of those who voted for the exclusion of the duke of York from the throne in 1680, notwithstanding which he continued in office after the accession of James II. On the flight of that monarch, and while the country was yet in suspense, Godolphin voted for a regency, yet was, after the settlement of the crown on William and Mary, made a treasury commissioner. During the reign of Anne he reached the head of his department, being appointed lord high treasurer of England, and in 1704 became a knight companion of the garter. This honour was followed up in 1706 by a patent creating him earl of Godolphin. He had now however reached the zenith and four years afterwards was obliged to retire from office. His death took place in 1712.—*Birch's Lives.*

GODWIN (Francis) son of Thomas Godwin, bishop of Bath and Wells a prelate who fell into disgrace with queen Elizabeth, in consequence of his contracting a second (some say a third) marriage in his seventieth year. Francis, the subject of this article, was born in 1561, at Havington, Northamptonshire, and in his seventeenth year was elected to a studentship at Christchurch, Oxford. Having entered the church he obtained the rectory of Samford Orcais, in Somersetshire, with a stall in Salisbury cathedral, and in 1590 graduated as Doctor in Divinity on being promoted to the sub deanry of Exeter. Possessing a strong turn for the study of ecclesiastical antiquities, he associated himself with his friend Camden in a tour, for the purpose of exploring the principal monastic remains in the kingdom especially in Wales. The result of his labours was a work descriptive of that part of their united researches to which he had more particularly applied himself which he published in 1601, under the title of "A Catalogue and Lives of English bishops." This treatise, through the recommendation of Lord Buckhurst, gained him the notice and the favour of Elizabeth, who raised him to the see of Llandaff whence her successor, in 1617, translated him to the more lucrative one of Hereford. He married a daughter of Wollton, bishop of Exeter, and after a lingering illness died in 1633. Bishop Godwin was a good mathematical scholar and is said to have understood the true theory of the motion of the moon nearly a century before it was generally known. Bishop Wilkins is indebted to him for many hints, afterwards followed up by the latter in his "Secret and Swift Messenger." He was also an elegant Latinist as appears by the third edition of his Episcopal Catalogue, which he published under his own superintendence, in consequence of the very slovenly manner in which the second had been printed in his absence. As an historian he is considered clear and accurate, and his annals of the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Mary, have gone through three editions, to the last of which his son Morgan (archdeacon of Shropshire) added an English translation in 1630. His other works are "The Man in the Moon, by Domingo Gonzales," 8vo, printed after his death, a treatise "On the Value of the Roman Sesterce and Attic Talent,' and "Nuncius Inanimatus."—*Biog. Brit.*

GODWIN (Mary) better known by her maiden name of Wolstonecraft, a writer of considerable but eccentric genius, was born in

or near London in 1759 Her parents, whose circumstances were humble, afterwards removed to a farm near Beverley in Yorkshire, where she attended a day-school. The family again returned to London, but nothing appears to have taken place remarkable until Miss Wolstonecraft attained her twenty fourth year, except her adoption of very singular opinions in respect to the privileges of her own sex, and on religion, politics, and matters generally. On attaining the age above mentioned, she set up a school, in conjunction with her sisters, with whom she removed to Newington green, where she obtained the notice and friendship of Dr Price. She never however appears to have relished the confinement of a school, and meditating literary employment, she wrote a pamphlet, entitled "Thoughts on the Education of Daughters," the copyright of which she sold for ten guineas to Mr Johnson of St Paul's Church yard, who afterwards proved one of her most liberal patrons. She was subsequently employed for some time as governess in the family of an Irish nobleman, on quitting which she had again recourse to literature, and produced "Mary, a Fiction," "Original Letters from real Life," "The Female Reader,' and some articles in the Analytical Review. She was also one of the first to answer Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution, which answer was followed by her celebrated "Vindication of the Rights of Women." The eccentricity of her theory was altogether equalled by the singularity of her practice, which led her first into the indulgence of a romantic but fruitless attachment to Mr Fuseli, the painter, although a married man, and unhappily to one more intimate with an American, of the name of Imlay, whose desertion caused her to attempt suicide. This ardent passion, like the former, was however overcome by a succeeding one, the object of which was Mr Godwin, author of "Political Justice," "Caleb Williams," and other well-known productions. As the bonds of wedlock were deemed a species of slavery in the theory of this strong minded but fanciful female, it was only to legitimatize the forthcoming fruits of the union that a marriage between the parties took place. The connexion however proved unfortunate, as she died in childbed, after being delivered of a daughter in August 1797. From the account given of her by Mr Godwin, who published her life, she was a woman of great, but undisciplined, natural powers and strong passions, to the suggestions of which she yielded as to the voice of nature, which it could not be improper to attend to, and as the forms and laws of society are particularly restrictive upon females in this respect, she held that they augmented the prejudices to which it was unreasonable to submit. Setting aside all discussion of the correctness of this theory, of the danger attendant on its practice this extraordinary female was herself an eminent instance. Besides the works abovementioned, Mrs Godwin published a "Moral and Historical View of the French Revolution," and "Letters from Norway," which were written with great sense and elegance. After her death, Mr Godwin published, in 4 vols. 12mo, some miscellaneous letters and an unfinished novel, with a life of the authoress, almost as curious as herself, and which it is apprehended will do little to advance the credit of the theory under which she acted.—*Life by Godwin.*

GODWIN (THOMAS) a native of Somersetshire born 1587, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He took his master's degree in that university in 1609, and became shortly after master of the Abingdon grammar-school. Bishop Montagu patronized him much on account of his learning and abilities, and presented him in 1616 to the living of Brightwell, Berks, when he retired from his former situation. His writings consist of "Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia," an excellent school-book, printed in 4to, 1613, for the use of the seminary over which he then presided, "Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum,' 8vo, 1616, "Moses et Aaron," a treatise on the Jewish rites and ceremonies, 1657, "Three Arguments to prove Election upon Foresight by Faith," and "Florilegium Phrasicon.' His death took place in the spring of 1643, at his parsonage house in Brightwell.—*Biog. Brit.*

GOLZ (DAMIAN DE) a Portuguese author of the sixteenth century, born of a noble family in 1501 at Alenquer, and educated in the court of king Emanuel, of whose household he was a member. Having obtained permission to travel, he visited most of the continental courts, cultivating an acquaintance with the literati whom they maintained, among others with Erasmus, Olaus Magnus, and cardinal Bembo. John III recalled him to Lisbon after fourteen years' absence from his native country, during which he had married and settled at Louvain. His reception was at first in the highest degree favourable, and he was commissioned by the court to write the history of Portugal, his success however appears to have created him enemies, who went so far as to lodge a public accusation against him, and procured him to be put under arrest with orders not to pass the boundaries of the capital. The truth or falsehood of the charge was prevented from being brought to an issue by his sudden and unexpected death, the manner of which has been variously related, some asserting that it took place accidentally in a fire, while others aver that he was found dead in his own house, whether by apoplexy or strangulation could never be ascertained The date of his decease is by all fixed in 1560. His principal writings are—"Hispaniæ Laudatio," "Fides, Religio, Moresque Æthiopum," "De imperio et Rebus Lusitanorum," "Commentarium Rerum Gestarum in India a Lusitanis," and "Legatio Indorum Imperatoris ad Emanuelem Lusitaniæ Regem, AD. 1532." The style of his compositions in the Portuguese language is said to have been much vitiated by his long residence in foreign countries.—*Moreri.*

GOFF (THOMAS) a divine and dramatic writer, born in Essex about 1592, and was educated at

estminster school and at Christ's college, Oxd, where he took the degree of BD. In 1625 was preferred to the living of East Clandon, ere he died in 1629. He wrote several eces and five tragedies, which were not pub lished until some years after his death. In ie latter part of his life he wrote some serions which possess a good deal of fancy and ivacity, with funeral orations.—*Athen. Oxon* ol. i. *Biog. Dram. Gent Mag.*

GOGUET (ANTHONY YVES) a French writer, who was the son of a Parisian advocate, and was educated for his father's profession. He obtained by purchase the place of counsellor of the parliament, but distinguished himself more as a man of letters than as a lawyer. In 1758 he published a work, entitled "Origine des Loix, des Sciences, et des Arts et de leurs Progres chez les Anciens Peuples," 3 vols. 4to, reprinted in 1758 and 1809, and translated into English. He commenced a treatise on the origin and progress of laws, &c. among the French, but was prevented from completing it by his death, which occurred in 1758 at the age of forty two. As an author Goguet exhibits much industry and research, and a considerable degree of learning, but there is nothing in his speculations very striking or profound, and his volumes are valuable only for the mass of information which he has laboriously collected.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog Univ.*

GOLDING (ARTHUR) an English writer of the age of Elizabeth, born in London. He translated Ovid's Metamorphoses into English verse, of which Pope speaks in terms of qualified commendation, also Cæsar's Commentaries and Pomponius Mela into prose. He was likewise the author of an account of the earthquake of 1580, and of several devotional and other treatises. He was patronized by Cecil, Sidney, and other of the leading literati of his time, but the precise period both of his birth and decease is uncertain.—*Biog Brit.*

GOLDONI (CHARLES) an eminent writer of comedy, was the son of a physician of Venice, where he was born in 1707. As soon as he could read, he attached himself to the writers of comic drama, and before he was eight years of age he sketched a plan of a comedy of his own invention. He was sent to learn rhetoric at the Jesuits' college of Perugia, and philosophy at Rimini. However, his inclinations still leading him the contrary way, he eloped from Rimini with a company of comedians. After his father's death he was prevailed upon by his mother to take up the profession of a lawyer at Venice, but circumstances causing him to quit it he went to Milan, where he became the secretary of the Venetian resident. He here brought out his first piece, entitled "Il Gondoliere Veneziano," and soon after removing to Verona, he joined a company of players, whom he accompanied to Genoa, where he married. He then returned to Venice, and set himself about reforming the Italian stage. In 1761 he received an invitation from the manager of the Italian theatre at Paris, whither he repaired, and made similar efforts. On the conclusion of his engagement he obtained an introduction to court, and was appointed Italian master to the princesses, with apartments in Versailles and a pension. On the accession of Louis XVI he was appointed Italian teacher to the princesses Clotilda and Elizabeth, but his infirmities obliging him to retire from court, he went to Paris, where in his old age he was deprived of his pension, in consequence of the Revolution. He died in 1792 at the age of eighty-five. Goldoni possessed real comic talents, but he wrote too rapidly to attain the highest rank. Voltaire in one of his letters styles him "the painter of nature." His dialogue is lively and spirited, and his pieces have a moral tendency. They were printed at Leghorn in thirty one volumes, 8vo, 1788-91.—*Life by Himself. Monthly Mag*

GOLDSMITH (OLIVER) an eminent poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1731, at Pallas, in the county of Longford, Ireland. His father, the rev Charles Goldsmith, a clergyman of the establishment, sent him, at an early period, to Dublin college and afterwards, with a view to the medical profession, to the university of Edinburgh. At both these institutions, the eccentricity and carelessness of his conduct involved his friends in considerable difficulties, and he was removed to Leyden at the expense of his uncle, the rev Thomas Contarine. After studying medicine and chemistry at the university for about a year, he left it with only one clean shirt, and no money in his pocket, to make the tour of Europe on foot, and actually travelled in this way through Flanders, part of France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. It was probably at Padua that he took a medical degree, as he remained there six months, but his uncle dying while he was in Italy, he was again obliged to travel on foot to England, and reached London with a few pence in his pocket. He luckily found a countryman and fellow collegian, Dr Sleigh, who generously assisted him, and recommended him as an usher to a school at Peckham. He remained but a short time in this situation, and then took lodgings in London, in order to follow the profession of an author. He acquired a department in the Monthly Review, wrote essays in the Public Ledger, (since published under the title of "The Citizen of the World") and also a weekly pamphlet, entitled "The Bee." In 1765 he suddenly appeared as a poet, by the publication of his celebrated production, "The Traveller," which having been written some time before, he finished and enlarged at the recommendation of Dr Johnson. The public agreed with that eminent critic, and the celebrity which this poem procured its author, was the cause of his introduction to the most eminent literary characters of the day. In 1766 appeared his well-known "Vicar of Wakefield," which at once secured merited applause. He also about this time, composed one of his most successful works, a "History of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son,"

2 vols. 8vo, which for its elegance and liberal spirit was usually attributed to lord Lyttelton. In 1768 his comedy of the "Good Natured Man," was acted at Covent garden with but indifferent success, and he applied to the more certain labour of a "Roman History," and a "History of England," in four volumes. His poetical fame was greatly enhanced in 1770 by the publication of his "Deserted Village," for which he could hardly be induced to take the proffered recompence of 100*l* until satisfied that the profits of the bookseller could afford it. In 1772 he produced his comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," which being completely successful was very profitable. He did not on this account neglect compilation, and besides a Grecian history, he supplied the booksellers with "A History of the Earth and Animated Nature," composed out of Buffon and others, in a manner which was both amusing and instructive, although the scientific acquirements of the author were not sufficient to guard against numerous errors. Such was the confidence he had acquired of his skill in compilation, that he was meditating a universal dictionary of the arts and sciences, when a despondency of mind, probably owing to the derangement of his circumstances, brought on a low fever, which, owing to an over dose of a powerful remedy, terminated his existence in April 1774. He was buried with little attendance in the Temple church, but a monument has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, with a Latin inscription, by Dr Johnson. The manners of Goldsmith were eccentric, even to absurdity, but no writer of his time possessed more genuine humour, or was capable of more poignancy in marking the foibles of individuals, of which faculty his unfinished poem of "Retaliation" furnishes a very happy specimen. His literary fame as a poet is fixed by his poems of "The Traveller," and "The Deserted Village," not to mention his pleasing ballad of "The Hermit," which, with some short miscellaneous pieces, complete the catalogue of his pieces in verse. His "Vicar of Wakefield" forms no mean claim for him as a novelist, and as a prose writer his style is peculiarly easy, clear, and unaffected As a thinker he possibly possesses little depth or originality, and his humour both as a dramatist and essayist, although lively, is occasionally extravagant. His compilations are peculiarly felicitous, and it was truly observed in his epitaph, by Dr Johnson, that he left no species of writing untouched, and adorned all to which he applied himself.—*Ann. Reg. Aikin'. G. Biog.*

GOLIUS. The name of two brothers, natives of Holland, born of an ancient family, and both celebrated as eminent Oriental scholars. JAMES, the elder and more distinguished of the two, was born in 1596 at the Hague He commenced his education at Leyden, and in 1622 accompanied the Dutch embassy to the court of Muley Zeydan, emperor of Morocco, in quality of interpreter. He acquired the favour of the emperor, who made him many valuable presents of books and manuscripts, including a history of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco. On his return to Europe, he was chosen to succeed his former friend Erpenius, lately deceased, in the Arabic professorship at Leyden, and was soon after appointed also to the mathematical chair in the same university, and made Oriental interpreter to the states-general having previously spent fifteen months in travelling to Aleppo, various parts of Syria and Constantinople. A large collection of manuscripts, made by him in his travels, he presented to his university and died at length September 28, 1667. Of his works the principal are an Arabic translation of the New Testament, with a Greek version, as also the Protestant Confession, Catechism, and Liturgy. He compiled two valuable lexicons of the Arabic and Persian tongues, the latter of which was printed in London, wrote a life of Tamerlane, and published a new edition of Erpenius's Grammar, and translations of Elmacin's "History of the Saracens" and the astronomical works of Alfragan —PETER, his brother, born at Leyden, embraced the Catholic religion, and travelled into Syria, where he became the founder of a carmelite convent on Mount Libanus. Returning to Europe he went to Rome, and assisted in bringing out the Arabic Bible, printed in that capital in 1671. He translated also the works of Thomas-a-Kempis into the same language, and died in 1673 at Surat in the East Indies, whither he had proceeded as a missionary —There was also a THEOPHILUS GOLIUS, professor of ethics at Strasburg, in which city he was born in 1528. He published a Greek grammar, and is known as the author of an abridgment of Aristotle's "ad Nicomachum." His death took place in 1600 —*Moreri*

GOLTZIUS (HUBERT) an eminent antiquary, was the son of a painter, and was born at Venloo in 1526. He was instructed in his father's art, and at the same time he applied himself to the study of literature, history, and particularly of antiquities He resided some years at Antwerp, but in 1558 he removed to Bruges. He made several tours through the Low Countries, Germany, France, and Italy, in pursuit of his favourite study. He was patronized by the emperor Ferdinand and other distinguished persons, and he was created a citizen of Rome. He died at Bruges in 1583 He was the author of "Fasti Romani ex Antiquis numismatibus et marmoribus," "Julii Cæsaris et Augusti Vit. ex numismatibus," "Sicilia et Magna Græcia ex numismat," a work much esteemed, "Fasti Consulares," "Icones Imp. Romanorum et series Austriacorum," "Thesaurus Antiquitatum.' Goltzius was also a printer and engraver on wood —*Moreri.*

GOMAR or GOMARUS (FRANCIS) an eminent Calvinistic divine, a native of Bruges, born 1563. He studied awhile in both the English universities, and graduated at Cambridge as BD. On his return he obtained a professorship at Heidelberg, which in 1593 he relinquished for the theological chair, at Ley-

den, the celebrated Arminius being his colleague. The different views taken by these two professors on some of the leading polemical questions, both as to doctrine and discipline, soon terminated in a controversy which was carried on by both parties with scarcely less acrimony than acuteness. Gomar stoutly defending the opinions of Calvin, especially on the points of election and predestination, and distinguishing himself much by his zeal in the synod, which condemned those of his opponent. He subsequently filled literary situations, both at Middleburgh and Saumur, but died at Groningen in 1641 having for some short time previously to his decease filled the chair of Hebrew professor there. His controversial tracts were collected four years after his death, and printed in one folio volume at Amsterdam.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

GOMBERVILLE (Marin le Roi sieur de) a French writer, was born in or near Paris in 1599. His first productions were romances and works of a light kind, which gained him a literary reputation and caused him to be enrolled in the number assembled by cardinal Richelieu for the foundation of the French Academy. At the latter part of his life he determined to devote his mind and his pen to religion, and adopted a strict course of life which it is hinted was not long continued. He died in 1674. His works are—"Memoires de Louis de Gonzague, duc de Nevers," "Rélation de la Riviere des Amazones," "La Doctrine des Mœurs, tirée de la Philosophie des Stoiques representee en cent Tableaux," which, though curious, is not much admired, "Caritee," "Cytherea" "Polexandre," and "Le jeune Alcidiane" published by Madame Gomez who says that Gomberville's was merely an outline. He also wrote "Discours des Vertus et des Vices de l'Histoire," with several pieces of sacred poetry, &c.—*Niceron. Moreri.*

GOMERSAL (Robert) a divine and poet, was born in London in 1600, and was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and being created bachelor of divinity, distinguished himself as a preacher at the university. He became vicar of Thornecombe in Devonshire, where he died in 1646. He published a volume of sermons, which were much esteemed. His poetical productions are numerous, the principal are—"The Levite's Revenge," and a tragedy called "Lodovick Sforza, duke of Milan.'—*Athen. Oxon. Biog. Dram.*

GOMEZ DE CIUDAD REAL (Alvarez) a Spanish Latin poet was born in 1488 at Guadalaxara in Spain. He was page of honour to the archduke, afterwards the emperor Charles. He was the author of "Thalia Christiana," or the triumph of Jesus Christ, in twenty-five books, "Musa Paulina," or the Epistles of St Paul, in elegiac verse, the Proverbs of Solomon, but his most esteemed work is a poem on the order of the golden fleece, entitled "De Principis Burgundi Militia quam Velleris aurei vocant." He died in 1538.—*Antonio Bibl. Hisp. Moreri.*

GOMEZ DE CASTRO (Alvarez) a Spanish writer, was born at St Eulalia near Toledo in 1515, and was educated at Alcala. He was the author of many works, the principal of which is a life of "Cardinal Ximenes." He was patronized by Philip II, who employed him in preparing an edition of the works of St Isidore, but on the death of Gomez it was concluded and published by John Grialus. Gomez died in 1580.—*Ant. Bibl. Hist. Moreri.*

GOMEZ (Madalin Angelica Poisson de) a French authoress was the daughter of Paul Poisson, a player and was born at Paris in 1684. She married M. de Gomez, a Spanish gentleman of small fortune, in whose circumstances she was deceived. She however procured sufficient by her works to live at St Germaine en Laye, where she died in 1770. She was the author of a great number of romances, which are well written, and have been much esteemed.—"Les Journees Amusantes," 8 vols., "Crementine, 2 vols., 'Anecdotes Persans,' 2 vols., "Hist. du Comte d'Oxford," "La Jeune Alcidiane," 3 vols (see Gomberville), 'Les Cent Nouvelles,' 8 vols. She also wrote some tragedies, which were unsuccessful.—*Dict. Hist. Moreri.*

GONGORA (Louis) a celebrated Spanish poet, was born at Cordova in 1562, and was the son of Francis des Argores and Eleanora de Gongora, whose name he took. He was brought up to the church and was made chaplain to the king, and a prebendary in the cathedral of Cordova. His works were published in one volume, quarto, under the title of 'Obras de Dom. Louis de Gongora y Argote.' They consist chiefly of lyrical poems, in which he excelled, being called by his countrymen "the prince of lyric poets. His style however is often difficult to comprehend, even to the Spaniards themselves, and he has had almost as many censurers as admirers in his own country. He died in 1627.—*Moreri.*

GONZAGA (Lucretia) a celebrated lady of the sixteenth century, was the daughter of Pirro Gonzaga, lord of Gazzuolo. She received a literary education, and was a pupil of the famous Bandello. At the age of fourteen she married Gianpaola Manfroni of Ferrara, who, conspiring against the life of duke Hercules II, was capitally condemned in 1546. Lucretia used every effort to procure his pardon, but in vain, for though his life was granted him he was imprisoned for life. A collection of letters, imploring the intercession of almost all the powers of Europe, have been attributed to this lady, but are now proved to have been composed by Ortensio Landi. They however show that she had acquired much reputation by her real compositions. She died at Mantua in 1576. Several of her works were printed, one of which was a small volume of poems.—*Bayle. Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

GOODAL (Walter) a Scotch antiquary, was born in Banffshire, Scotland, in 1706, and in 1723 he entered himself a student in King's college, Aberdeen. In 1730 he was employed in the advocate's library, Edinburgh, of which

he was appointed librarian in 1735. He died in 1766. He was warmly devoted to Mary queen of Scots, and projected her life, which he relinquished for his work entitled "An Examination of the Letters said to have been written by Mary to James, earl of Bothwell, in which he endeavoured to prove them forgeries. In 1704 he published an edition with emendatory notes of sir John Scot's "Staggering State of Scot's Statesmen," and contributed to Keith's "New Catalogue of Scotch Bishops," and published an edition of Fordun's "Scotochronicon." He also assisted the celebrated Thomas Ruddiman in compiling the catalogue of the Advocates library, upon the plan of the "Bibliotheca Cardinalis Imperialis.—*Life of Ruddiman by Mr. G. Chalmers.*

GOODWIN (Thomas) a nonconformist divine in the seventeenth century, was born at Rolesby in Norfolk in 1600 He was educated at Christchurch college and Catherine hall, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became fellow. Having taken orders, he was elected lecturer of Trinity church in Cambridge in 1628, and in 1632 he was presented by the king to the vicarage of the same church. Becoming however dissatisfied with the terms of conformity, he relinquished his preferments and in 1634 he quitted the university. When the puritans were persecuted by the episcopal consistories, he fled to Holland, where he became pastor of the congregation at Arnheim At the beginning of the long parliament he returned to London, and became a member of the assembly of divines, with whom however he did not always agree. His attachment to the independent party rendered him a favourite with Cromwell, through whose influence in 1649 he was made one of the commissioners for the approbation of public preachers, and appointed president of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he formed a meeting upon the independent plan. He attended Cromwell upon his death-bed, and expressed himself most confident in his recovery, and when the event proved that he was mistaken, he thus expressed himself in a subsequent address to God, "thou has deceived us, and we are deceived." After the Restoration he was ejected from Oxford, and retired to London, where he was permitted to continue in the exercise of the ministry till his death in 1679. He was the author of numerous sermons, expositions, pious and controversial treatises.—*Calamy's Account of eject. Min. Palmer's Noncon. Mem. Neal's Hist. Purit. Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.*

GOOGE (Barnaby) a celebrated poet and translator, flourished in the sixteenth century He was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, whence he removed to Staple's-inn. He is supposed to have been the same who was a relation and retainer of sir William Cecil, queen Elizabeth's minister, and who was gentleman pensioner to the queen. He was the author of a volume published in 1563, entitled "Eclogs, Epitaphs, and Sonnets," which is very scarce. His principal translation was the "Zodiake of Life," from Marcellus Palingenius Stellatus, a very moral but tiresome satire, with other works.—*Phillips's Theatrum Poet.*

GORDON (Alexander) a learned writer and excellent draughtsman, was a native of Scotland, but resided for many years in Italy and other parts of Europe. He was successively appointed secretary to the society for the encouragement of learning, to the Egyptian club, and to the Antiquarian Society In 1711 he went to Carolina with governor Glen, where he received a grant of land and occupied several offices He died there about 1730 He was the author of "The Lives of Pope Alexander VI and his son, Cæsar Borgia," "Itinerarium Septentrionale, or a Journey through most Parts of the Counties of Scotland, illustrated by Copper plates," "Additions and Corrections to the Above," "A Complete History of ancient Amphitheatres, translated from the Italian," "Twenty five Plates of all the Egyptian Mummies in England and other Egyptian Antiquities," "An Essay towards explaining the Hieroglyphical Figures on the Coffin of a Mummy"—*Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes.*

GORDON (Andrew) professor of philosophy in the Scot's monastery of the Benedictines at Erfurt, and correspondent of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, was born near Aberdeen in Scotland in 1712 He was sent to study at Ratisbon, and in 1731 he undertook a tour through Austria, Italy and France. In 1732 on his return he entered the order of the Benedictines in the Scot's monastery, where he was ordained a priest. He drew upon himself the attacks of the jesuits and the displeasure of some of his catholic brethren, by preferring the modern philosophy to the scholastic. He is also well known by his discoveries in electricity. Besides some controversial pieces, he was the author of the following—"Impartial Account of the Origin of the present War in Great Britain," "Physicæ experimentalis Elementa," "Philosophia utilis et jucunda," "Phænomena Electricitatis exposita." Dr Priestley mentions him as the first person who used a cylinder instead of a globe in the electrical apparatus. He died in 1751.—*Hirsching's Manual of eminent Persons who died in the Eighteenth Century.*

GORDON (hon George) called, by courtesy, lord George Gordon, was the son of Cosmo George, duke of Gordon, in Scotland, and was born in 1750. He entered when young into the navy, but left the service during the American war, in consequence of a dispute with lord Sandwich relative to promotion. He then became a member of the house of Commons, where he sat during several sessions for the borough of Ludgershal His parliamentary conduct was marked by a certain degree of that eccentricity which became but too conspicuous in his subsequent behaviour, but he displayed no deficiency of wit or talent, often animadverting with great freedom on the proceedings of the ministers and their opponents. At length, in 1780, a bill

having been introduced into the house for the relief of Roman catholics from certain penalties and disabilities, he collected a vast mob, consisting of the members of a protestant association and the rabble of the metropolis, at the head of whom he marched in procession to the house of Commons, to present a petition against the proposed measure. The dreadful riot which ensued, and which was not suppressed till after the destruction of many catholic chapels and dwellings, the prison of Newgate, and the house of the chief-justice, lord Mansfield, led to the arrest of lord George Gordon, and his trial on the charge of high treason, but no evidence being adduced of treasonable design, he was acquitted, though the magnitude of the mischief which his imprudence had occasioned, rendered him the object of apprehension as an insane and dangerous enthusiast. His future conduct was little calculated to efface such impressions. In May 1786 he was excommunicated for refusing to come forward as a witness in a court of law He then published a "Letter from Lord G Gordon to the Attorney-General of England in which the motives of his Lordship's public Conduct from the beginning of 1780 to the present Time are vindicated," 1787, 8vo In the beginning of 1788, having been twice convicted of libelling the French ambassador, the queen of France, and the criminal justice of this country, he retired to Holland, but he was arrested, sent home, and committed to Newgate, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died November 1, 1793, disturbed in his last moments by the knowledge that he could not be buried among the jews, of whose religion he had become a zealous professor during his imprisonment.—*Ann. Reg.*

GORDON (Thomas) an industrious writer in favour of civil and religious liberty, was born at Kircudbright, in Scotland, towards the close of the seventeenth century. After receiving an academical education in his own country, he came to London, and maintained himself as a classical teacher. He first distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy, in defence of bishop Hoadly, which acquired him the notice of Mr Trenchard, a zealous Whig, in conjunction with whom he wrote a series of papers, entitled "Cato's Letters" They were likewise the authors of "The Independent Whig," and on the death of Trenchard, sir Robert Walpole acquired the literary aid of Gordon, and procured him the place of commissioner of wine licences, which he held until his death. Besides his political works he supplied English versions of Tacitus and Sallust, which he disfigured by an attempt to imitate the energy and conciseness of the originals, but on the other hand showed a very critical knowledge of the sense of his authors. He died in 1750, at the age of sixty six leaving behind him two posthumous works, entitled "A Cordial for Low Spirits," and "The Pillars of Priestcraft, and Orthodoxy shaken." As a party writer he possesses strength and acuteness, but is too prone to coarseness and vulgarity. He was a manly writer on the side of freedom, but it was at a time when exertions in this direction were not unrewarded.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

GORE (Thomas) an heraldic writer, was born at Alderton in Wiltshire, and was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He then went to Lincoln's-inn, but soon after retired to his patrimony at Alderton. In 1680 he was appointed high sheriff of Wiltshire, but having suffered from some attacks upon his character while in that office, he wrote a defence, entitled "Loyalty displayed, and Falsehood unmasked." He was also the author of "A Table shewing how to blazon a Coat ten several ways," 1655, "Series Alphabetica Latino-Anglica, Nomina Gentilitiorum, sive cognominum plurimarum familiarum, quæ multos per annos in Anglia floruere,' 1667, "Catalogus in certa capita seu classes, alphabetico ordine concinnatus plerorumque omnium Authorum (tam antiquorum quam recentiorum) qui de re Heraldica, Latine, Gallice, Ital. Hisp scripserunt," "Nomenclator Geographicus." He died at Alderton in 1684.—*Ath. Ox Gent. Mag.*

GORGIAS, surnamed Leontinu, from Leontium in Sicily, was a learned orator and sophist, who flourished in the fifth century BC. He is said to have been a disciple of Empedocles, and was one of the earliest writers on rhetoric. He displayed his eloquence at the Olympian and Pythian games, and made such an impression that a golden statue was erected in his honour at Delphi. He was one of the first who introduced numbers into prose, and who treated of common places, and showed the use of them for the invention of arguments, and on this account Plato gave the name of Gorgias to his elegant dialogue on this subject, which is still extant. Gorgias lived to the age of one hundred and seven or one hundred and eight years.—*Fabricius. Bibl. Græc. Moreri. Saxii Onom.*

GORIO (Antony Francis) a learned antiquary of the eighteenth century, was a native of Florence. He was the author of "Musæum Etruscum," 3 vols. folio, 1737, "Musæum Cortonense," folio, 1750, "Musæum Florentinum, or a Description of the Cabinet of the Grand Duke," 11 vols. folio, and of Ancient Inscriptions in the Towns of Tuscany," 3 vols folio, 1727.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GORLÆUS (Abraham) a celebrated medallist, was born at Antwerp in 1549. He resided at Delft, and devoted himself entirely to collecting ancient rings, seals, and curiosities. His works are much valued by all antiquarians, they consist of "Dactyliotheca, seu Annulorum, Sigillorumque e Ferro, Ære, Argento, atque Auro, promptuarium," "Paralipomena Numismatum," and "Thesaurus Numismatum familiarum Roman."—*Bayle. Moreri.*

GOSSELINI (Julian) an Italian writer, was born at Rome in 1525, and at the age of seventeen was taken into the service of Ferdinand Gonzaga, then viceroy of Sicily, whom he accompanied to his government of Milan in 1646. He then became his secretary, which situation he held under three succeeding

governors. His writings were much esteemed, and obtained him great reputation, the principal are—"Three Conspiracies, viz. of the Pazzi and Salviati against the Medici, of Giovan Luigi de Fieschi against the Republic of Genoa, and of some Placentines against the duke Pietro Luigi Farnese," "The Life of Ferdinand Gonzaga," "Rime,' or a collection of Poems several times reprinted, "Discourses," "Letters,' and some Latin poems and letters. He died in 1587.—*Bayle. Tiraboschi*

GOSSON (Stephen) a divine and poet, was born in Kent in 1554, and studied in Christchurch, Oxford. He left the university without completing his degrees and came to London, where he wrote some dramatic pieces which were never published. He then took a rooted dislike to the drama, and returning into the country he became tutor to a gentleman's son, but in consequence of some dispute with the father, he quitted his situation and took orders. He was first preferred to the living of Great Wigborow in Essex and in 1600 to the rectory of St Botolph Bishopsgate, where he died in 1623. He was an imitator of sir Philip Sidney, whose contemporary he was. His unpublished plays were—'The Comedy of Captain Mario.' 'Praise at Parting,' and 'Catiline's Conspiracies' and in opposition to the drama he wrote 'Play confuted in five several Actions,' and "The School of Abuse." He was also the author of the 'Ephemerides of Phialo,' and of a sermon, entitled "The Trumpet of War."—*Athen. Ox. Gent. Mag. Biog. Dram.*

GOSTLING (William) an English clergyman of some note as a collector of antiquities and topographical writer. He was born in 1703, and having received an academical education, and taken the degree of M.A. he entered into holy orders. He obtained the vicarage of Stone in the Island of Oxney and was a minor canon of Canterbury where he long resided, and died March 9, 1777. He published in the Philosophical Transactions an account of a fire ball seen in the air, and an explosion heard December 11, 1741, and he was also the author of "A Walk in and about the City of Canterbury, with many Observations not to be found in any Description hitherto published," London, 1774, 8vo, second edition, enlarged, Canterbury 1777. It is rather an odd circumstance that this perambulation on paper was performed while the author was confined to his chamber by a tedious fit of sickness.—*Reuss's Register of Eng. Authors. Pref. to Hasted's Hist. of Canterbury.*

GOTTSCHED (John Christopher) a German author of the last century, born at Konningsberg in 1700. He was professor of philosophy, logic, and metaphysics in the university of Leipsic and did much by the purity of taste exhibited in his dramatic writings, towards the reformation of the German stage. In the composition of these pieces he derived considerable assistance from his wife, herself a woman of great talent, who translated the "Rape of the Lock" into German, with much felicity of adaptation. The principal works of Gottsched are his tragedy of "The Death of Cato,' an "Introduction to Dramatic Poetry," "Principles of General Philosophy,' "Principles of the German Language,' "Critical History of the Language, Poetry, &c of the Germans' 'The German Poets," and some miscellaneous poems. He was also the author of several treatises on music among which are—'Remarks on the Origin and Antiquity of Music, &c," "On the Composition of Cantatas,' and "Remarks on the Opera." He survived his wife little more than two years, dying at Leipsic in 1765.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GOUDIMEL (Claude) an eminent musician of Franche Compte, much celebrated among the Calvinists in France for his church music. He appears to have been originally a Catholic, from the circumstance of his setting to music the "Chansons Spirituelles of Muret, which were printed in 1555 at Paris. In 1565 however appeared his music of the Psalms of Marot, reprinted in 1607 for the use of the Calvinists in Holland. These are composed in fugue, and are some of them so difficult, that though much admired by those for whom they were written, they seem to have availed little for general use. This work lost the unfortunate composer his life, as he was one of those assassinated by the mob at Lyons in 1572, on the day of the memorable massacre of St Bartholemew.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

GOUFFIER (Marie Gabriel Auguste Laurent count de Choiseul) a French nobleman of the same family with the duke de Choiseul, who distinguished himself by his patronage of the fine arts, as illustrative of classical archæology. He was born in 1752, and was educated in a manner becoming his station in society. At the age of twenty two he commenced a tour through Greece and the neighbouring islands and on his return to France he published a most splendid work, entitled "Voyage pittoresque de la Grece," folio illustrated with engravings by artists of the first eminence. The merit of this production however is by no means confined to the plates, as the text which accompanies them is replete with valuable information, derived from the labours of historians, poets, and geographers ancient and modern, as well as from the observations of the author. The reputation which the count de Choiseul Gouffier derived from this undertaking, procured him admission into the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and likewise into the French Academy. But he had completed only one volume of his work, which was published in parts, when in 1784 he was appointed ambassador to Constantinople. Intending to prosecute his design of illustrating the antiquities of Greece, he took out in his suite several artists and literati, and established a printing press in the palace which he occupied in the Turkish capital. The occurrence of the French Revolution diverted his attention from the arts and sciences to politics. In January

1790 a letter was read before the National Assembly, which announced the patriotic donation of 12,000 livres from the French residents at Constantinople, and also of an equal sum from a citizen, who professed a desire to remain unknown, but it was well understood that the anonymous citizen was the count de Choiseul. In 1791 he was nominated ambassador to the court of London but he did not accept the appointment, and on the 22d of October, 1792, a decree of arrestation was issued against him by the Convention, for having held intercourse with the French emigrant princes. He then quitted Constantinople and went to Russia, where the empress, Catharine II, gave him a most favourable reception, and bestowed on him a pension as a member of the Academy of Petersburgh. Paul I in February 1797, made him a privy counsellor, and he was also appointed director of the Academy of Arts, and superintendent of the imperial libraries His name having been erased from the list of emigrants he returned to France in 1802 He was elected a member of the National Institute in 1803, and resuming his literary undertaking he published in 1809 part of the second volume of his Picturesque Tour in Greece and the remainder soon after. The publication of Le Chevalier's "Voyage de la Troade,' and the Picturesque Travels of Cassas, gave offence to M de Choiseul, both those gentlemen having made their researches under his auspices. An appeal to the press was productive of a controversy of too personal a nature to be eminently interesting On the re establishment of royalty in France, the subject of this article obtained a place among the peers of the realm. He did not enjoy this dignity many years his death having taken place in 1817 Besides his great work, he published papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions —*Biog Univ. Dict des H. M du 18me. S*

GOUGH (RICHARD) an eminent English topographer and antiquary, who was the son of an East India director, and was born in Winchester street, Austin Friars, London in 1735 He was educated at home, and the first fruits of his studies was a translation from the French of a history of the Bible, produced when he was only eleven years old —The pardonable partiality of a fond mother induced her to have this monument of precocious talent printed, only however for private distribution the edition being limited to twenty five copies At the age of fifteen Mr. Gough translated Fleury's treatise on the manners of the Israelites, and this work was also printed for gratuitous circulation As an additional proof of his application, it may be mentioned that he formed a laborious compilation, entitled "Atlas Renovatus, or Geography Modernized' In 1752 he entered as a student at Bennet college, Cambridge, and his academical pursuits appear to have been of a similar description with those which occupied his future life, as it was during the time he remained at the university that he laid the plan of his very useful work, entitled "Anecdotes of British Topography," published in one volume quarto in 1768, and reprinted with improvements in 2 vols. 1780 He left Cambridge without taking a degree, the exclusive nature of his literary researches having probably prevented him from following the accustomed routine of study. Engaging in no profession, and being possessed of a competent income, he was enabled to dedicate his time and talents to the cultivation of his favourite branches of science, and the number and importance of his publications are creditable to his industry, and have secured him no small share of reputation. He was chosen a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in the Archæologia, or Transactions of that Society, as well as in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, and the Gentleman's Magazine he published many communications He also produced a work entitled Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," 1786 2 vols. folio, an enlarged edition of Camden's Britannia, 1789, 3 vols folio, and one still more augmented in 4 vols. 1806, an Account of the Bedford Missal, and the History of Pleshy in Essex. After having resided many years at Enfield in Middlesex, he died there February 20, 1809, and was interred at Wormley in Hertfordshire He bequeathed to the Bodleian Library at Oxford his collection of books and manuscripts relative to Saxon and Northern literature and to British topography — *Nichols Lit Anec.*

GOUJET (CLAUDE PITTE) a French writer was the son of a tailor, and was born at Paris in 1697 He was educated in the Jesuits college, and on taking orders he became a canon of the church of St Jacques de l'Hopital in Paris His works are very numerous and display much erudition, the principal are— "Histoire du College Royal de France' 12mo, "Hist du Pontificat de Paul V, in which he is by no means favourable to the jesuits, "Les Vies des Saints, 2 vols. 4to, "Supplement to Moreri's Dictionary,' displaying much industry but little judgment, 'De l'Etat des Sciences en France,' 12mo, "Bibliotheque des Auteurs ecclesiastiques du XVIII Siecle, 3 vols 8vo —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GOUJON (JEAN) a French artist in the reigns of Francis I and Henry II, a native of Paris, the elegance and correctness of whose works have procured him the honourable designation of the "Correggio of Sculpture" Goujon was a Huguenot, and constituted one of the many victims who perished in the general massacre of St Bartholemew in 1572 The fine façade of the old Louvre was by him. —*D'Argenville.*

GOULLI (NICHOLAS) a French architect, was born at Paris in 1745, and died in 1820. He built or decorated many Parisian hotels, and was the author of the following works — "Dissertations sur les Mœurs des Quais, sur les Trottoirs et les Fontaines de Paris,' "Sur les moyens d'eviter les incendies et d'economiser le bois des la construction des Bâtimens,' "Sur les inconveniens des Fosses d aisance et les moyens d'y suppleer," "Description des Fetes a l occasion du Mariage de

Napoleon," with the text of the "Description de Paris et de ses Edifices," in the third volume of Landon's work, lastly, the text of M. Krafft's work, entitled "Recueil d'Architecture civile." Goulet also cultivated elegant literature, and was the author of some agreeable songs and poetry.—*Biog. Univ. des Contemporains.*

GOURNAY (MARY LE JARS DE) a learned French lady, was born at Paris in 1566. While very young she lost her father, and was adopted by the celebrated Michael de Montaigne, who called her his daughter of alliance. She was well versed in the learned languages, and corresponded with most of the literary characters of her time, by some of whom she was styled the "tenth muse" and the "French syren." Her style however was stiff and awkward, and she was greatly attached to ancient phraseology. Her temper also was so violent and resentful that she made herself many enemies, who attacked her in writings, the principal of which were the "Remercimentodes Bourrieres," and the "Anti Gournai." She published an edition of the "Essays' of her adopted father, dedicated to cardinal Richelieu. Her works were collected and published in a quarto volume, under the title of "Les Airs ou les Presens de la Demoiselle de Gournai." She passed her life in celibacy, and receiving a small pension from the court. She died in 1645.—*Bayle. Moreri. Nouv. Dict Hist.*

GOUSSIER (JOHN JAMES) a French writer on mathematics and natural philosophy. He was a native of Paris, where he died in 1800 at the age of seventy eight. His principal production was a work entitled "La Physique du Monde," Paris, 1780 7 vols 4to, published in conjunction with M Marivetz. He was also the author of "A Prospectus of a Treatise on the Physical Geometry of France," 4to, and he edited Condamine's "Memoir on the Mensuration of the first three Degrees of the Meridian in the Southern Hemisphere," 4to. He was well acquainted with mechanics, and invented some ingenious machinery for agricultural operations, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GOW (NEIL) a native of Strathband in Perthshire, of humble origin, born in 1727. He exhibited an early talent for music, but appears to have been almost entirely self-taught till his fourteenth year, when he received some instruction from a Mr Cameron, a musician in the employ of sir G. Stewart of Grandtully. His progress towards excellence as a violinist was singularly rapid, and he soon carried away a prize from some of the best performers in the country, the judge, who was blind, declaring he could "distinguish the stroke of Neil's bow among a hundred players." The patronage of the Athol and Gordon families soon after introduced him to the notice of the fashionable world, with which he continued a distinguished favourite till his death. This took place at Inver near Dunkeld in 1807. One peculiar excellence appears to have been a striking feature in Gow's performance, the power with which he handled his bow, particularly in what is called the upward or returning stroke. This was his excellence, and where the note produced by it was generally feeble in other hands, in his it was struck with a strength and certainty which never failed at once to delight and to astonish. In private life he was distinguished by a sound and vigorous understanding, while his appearance exhibited so characteristic a model of the Highlander, that his portraits have been multiplied all over the country Four excellent originals of him are in existence, three by sir Henry Raeburn, and the fourth by Allan, who has introduced striking likenesses both of him and his brother, Donald Gow, (who usually accompanied him on the violincello) into his picture of "A Highland Wedding"—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

GOWER (JOHN) an ancient English poet of the fourteenth century, said by Leland to have descended from a family settled at Sittenham in Yorkshire. He was liberally educated, and was a member of the society of the Inner Temple, and some have asserted that he became chief justice of the Common Pleas, but the more general opinion is that the judge was another person of the same name. He particularly attached himself to Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, uncle to Richard II, and wrote his principal work at the desire of that unfortunate monarch He appears to have been in affluent circumstances, as he contributed largely to the building of the conventual church of St Mary Overy in Southwark. He lost his sight in the first year of the reign of Henry IV, which misfortune he did not long survive, dying at an advanced age in 1402 He was buried in the church to which he was a benefactor, where his tomb is still to be seen. Gower takes a place among English poets, more in reference to antiquity than poetical merits. He abounded in the learning of the age, but advances little claim to genius or invention, and is so uniformly grave and sententious even upon topics which might inspire vivacity, that his friend Chaucer styles him "the moral Gower." He was author of a tripartite work, entitled "Speculum Meditantis," "Vox Clamantis," and "Confessio Amantis," of which the first is a moral tract relative to the conjugal duties, written in French rhymes the second a metrical chronicle of the insurrection of the commons under Richard II, in elegiac verse, and the third an English poem in eight books, relative to the morals and metaphysics of love, which alone has been printed, and was one of the earliest products of the English press, being printed by Caxton in 1483. The most interesting part of this motley work, in which he endeavours to display all his erudition, is composed of a variety of stories, adduced as moral examples. The language of this early production is tolerably perspicuous, and the versification often harmonious. In his Latin style he aims at copying Ovid's Elegiacs, but had not surmounted the barbarism of monkish rhymes.—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

GOZZI (GASPAR) count, was born in Venice in 1713, and died in 1786. He distinguished himself among modern writers by the purity of his language and style. His translation of the "Loves of Daphnis and Chloe" of Longus is much esteemed, but his tragedies and other dramatic works are inferior to those of his brother, count Carlo. The "Osservatore Veneto,' a periodical work which he brought out in imitation of the Spectator, also enjoys a deservedly high reputation His works were collected and printed in 12 vols 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

GRABE (JOHN ERNST) a learned divine and critic of the last century. He was born in 1666 at Konningsberg in Prussia his father being professor of theology and history in the university there. After having gone through a course of study to qualify him for the clerical office, and taken the degree of MA. he was led from perusing the writings of the fathers, to a lopt the opinion that an outward and uninterrupted succession of bishops is essential to the constitution of a true church. Dissatisfied with Lutheranism, in which he had been educated, he was on the point of taking refuge in the bosom of the church of Rome, when the arguments of M Spener, a Prussian divine, induced him to relinquish his purpose, and seek a religious communion congenial with his views in the episcopal church of England. Coming to this country he was patronized by king William III, who allowed him a pension of 100*l* a year. He then devoted his talents chiefly to the illustration of the monuments of ecclesiastical antiquity In 1698 he published the first volume of a collection of the smaller treatises and remains of the early Christian fathers and heretics, entitled "Spicilgium SS Patrum,' and the second volume of the work appeared in the following year In 1700 he took deacon's orders in the church, and was presented to the chaplaincy of Christchurch Oxford, which was the only preferment he ever held. He next edited some of the works of Justin Martyr and Irenæus, and queen Anne on her accession having continued his pension, employed him in publishing the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, from the Alexandrian MS. In 1705 he issued proposals for a subscription in aid of his undertaking, with specimens of the manner in which it might be executed. The university of Oxford testified approbation of his design by giving him a diploma of DD. In 1707 appeared the first volume of his edition of the Septuagint in folio and octavo. The expectation of obtaining additional materials for the second and third volumes, induced him to postpone their publication till after the fourth, which issued from the press in 1709 He died in 1712, and the remainder of the work was published from his manuscripts in 1719 and 1720. Besides his literary labours already noticed, he edited the Latin works of bishop Bull, and wrote a tract against Whiston.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

GRACCHUS (TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS) a highly distinguished Roman, was the son of a father of the same name, who, although of plebeian origin, had obtained the consulship. The happy disposition of Tiberius was cultivated with the most assiduous care, and he early distinguished himself for eloquence, sobriety, and political knowledge. In conformity with the Roman custom, he passed his youth in military service, and as his influence increased, stimulated by the abject condition of the lower classes of Roman citizens, he attempted to revive a modification of the Licinian law, in total contempt of which the patricians and men of opulence had, by a long series of usurpations, appropriated to themselves all the public lands The opposition of the superior orders was, of course, violent and strenuous, and Gracchus who had procured himself to be elected a tribune of the people, was not backward, on his part, in rousing the people to an assertion of their rights. He was however defeated in the first instance by the negatives of his colleague, the tribune Octavius who, although at one time the friend of Gracchus had been gained over by the patricians He then took a step which the strange constitution of Rome allowed, and suspended all the magistrates from the execution of their offices This strong measure not availing he induced the people to deprive Octavius of his office, upon which the agrarian law was passed without farther opposition, and Gracchus, his brother Caius, and Appius Claudius, were appointed to see it put into execution. He also carried his attack upon the nobles still farther, by adding to his law a clause for recalling all usurpations from the republic, and passing another, for distributing among the poorer citizens the treasures of Attalus, king of Pergamus, who had made the Roman people his heirs. He also planned other regulations for abridging the authority of the nobles, until the latter determined to make a final stand, and on the day of the election for tribunes a violent affray took place, which terminated in the assassination of Gracchus, and three hundred of his party, by an armed faction led on by Scipio Nasica. This storm of civil fury took place BC. 133, before Gracchus had reached his thirtieth year All have agreed in acknowledging the great talents and private worth of Tiberius Gracchus, and his memory has been regarded either as that of a martyr to patriotism, or a victim to personal ambition, according to the principles of those who have studied his history. The most candid however, are disposed to credit the purity of his original intentions and to regard such of his actions as appear the most indefensible, to the inevitable consequences of the nature of the influence against which he had to contend.—*Plutarch, Vit Grace.*

GRACCHUS (CAIUS) brother of the preceding, and his junior by nine years. He enjoyed the same advantages of education, which he so well improved, that he became one of the ablest orators of his time. After the tragical end of Tiberius, he passed some time in retirement, but subsequently accompanied the consul, Aurelius Orestes, to Sardinia, as his

questor. On his return he became candidate for the tribuneship, and such was the zeal of the people, that the Campus Martius could not contain the multitude which flocked from the Italian cities to support his election. He soon openly pursued the plans of his deceased brother, and passed laws still more obnoxious to the patricians. By the arts of the senate, however, his influence was gradually undermined, and he not only lost his third election for tribune, but his professed enemy, Opimius, was chosen consul. The two parties at length came into open conflict, and Fulvius, one of the partizans of Gracchus, having seized upon mount Aventine, Caius reluctantly set out to join him. On arriving at the spot, he sent proposals of accommodation to the consul, which being rejected a form l battle ensued, and Caius who either from timidity or humanity had refrained from fighting was induced to retire from the city. Being pursued, he reached a grove dedicated to the Furies, where, according to one account, he ordered his slave to dispatch him and to another statement he fell beneath the weapons of his pursuers. His head was cut off, and sold by his captors for its weight in gold, and his body was thrown into the Tiber, but subsequently delivered to his mother for burial. Three thousand persons perished in this catastrophe which happened BC. 121. The senate immediately abolished all the laws of the Gracchi, whose names were long fondly cherished by the people, and held in equal detestation by the aristocracy. Caius has generally been regarded as more violent and less pure in his intentions than his brother Tiberius, but the difference appears rather in the circumstances opposed to him, than in original purpose.—*Ibid.*

GRACIAN (Balthasar) an eminent Spanish writer, was born at Calatayud in 1600, and entering among the Jesuits at the age of sixteen, he became successively a teacher of belles lettres, of philosophy, and of theology. He was also a preacher, and was made rector of the Jesuits' college of Tarragona. He is much esteemed by his own countrymen, and his works have been translated into French and other languages. They are "Agudezza y arte de Ingenio," 1612, a treatise on the different kinds of witty conceptions, "El Heroe," 1637, "El Político D. Fernando el Catholico," 1641, "El Discreto," "El Criticon," a work treating of the errors to which man is liable, "El Comulgador," 1655, a collection of meditations on taking the holy communion, "Oraculo Manuel y arte de Prudencia," 1647, a manual for prudent conduct. He died in 1658.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GRÆME (John) a Scottish poet, was born at Carnwarth, in Lanarkshire, in 1718. He was the youngest of four sons of a petty farmer, who on discovering his early capacity, found means at a late period to have him classically educated, and in due time to remove him to the university of Edinburgh. His turn for elegant composition, first appeared in the solution of a philosophic question, proposed as a college exercise, which he chose to exemplify in the form of a poetic tale. This happened in 1769, and he fell a sacrifice to a consumption so early as 1772 leaving behind him some elegiac and miscellaneous poetry, which was published in 1773, in an octavo volume.—*Anderson's Poets.*

GRÆVIUS or GRAVE (John George) a learned classical scholar, born at Naumbourg, in Saxony, in 1632. Such was his ardour for study, that while at school he sometimes passed the greater part of the night in reading the works of Homer and Hesiod. He then went to the university of Leipsic, where he was the pupil of Andreas Rivinus and John Strauchius, and he afterwards passed two years at Deventer. At the age of twenty four he obtained a professorship at Duisburg, and subsequently succeeded John Frederic Gronovius, at Deventer. Thence he was invited by the states of Utrecht to become professor of politics, history, and rhetoric in their university, which station he filled with great reputation during forty one years, and he also held the office of historian to the king of Great Britain, William III. He died in 1703. His literary productions consist of valuable editions of the Epistles and Orations of Cicero and of the works of Florus, Cæsar, Suetonius, Hesiod, &c., besides two voluminous collections — "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum, 12 vols. folio, and "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Italicorum," 9 vols folio, afterwards continued by Peter Burman. Graevius displayed but little of the pedantry and arrogance which too often deform the character of the critic, and was deservedly esteemed both as a man and a scholar.—*Stollii Introd. in Hist. Lit. Moreri.*

GRAFFIGNY (Frances d'Issembourg d'Happoncourt, de) a literary lady, was born at Nancy about 1691. She married the chamberlain to the duke of Lorrain, De Graffigny, a man of such brutal disposition, that after living many years with him, she was obliged to obtain a legal separation. She then went to Paris, where she soon made herself known by her literary productions, the first of which was a Spanish novel. This was soon followed by the "Lettres d'une Peruvienne" which work was much read and esteemed for its development, of the delicacies and intricacies of sentimental passion. She was also the author of a dramatic piece, entitled "Cenie," which was considered an excellent specimen of the grave or pathetic comedy. "La Fille d'Aristide," was less admired. She was an associate of the academy of Florence, and received a pension from the court of Vienna. She died at Paris in 1758.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GRAFTON (Richard) an English chronicler of the sixteenth century. He was a printer in the metropolis, and is said to have written part of Hall's Chronicles, entitled "The Union of the Two Noble and Illustrious Families of York and Lancaster," of which he printed an edition in 1548. He also compiled a "Chronicle at large of the Affayres of Englande, from the Creation of the Worlde

unto queene Elizabeth," 2 vols. folio, printed by Henry Denham, in 1569, when he had probably relinquished his occupation. He was alive in 1572, but the period of his decease is not known. Grafton's "Chronicle" was republished in 2 vols. 4to, 1809.—*Dibdin's Typog. Antiq.*

GRAHAM (GEORGE) a celebrated clock and watch-maker, and the most accurate artist of his day, was born at Kirklinton, in Cumberland, in 1675. He was received into the family of the celebrated Tompion, and became the inventor of several astronomical instruments, which much advanced the progress of science. He was a member of the Royal Society, and constructed the great mural arch in the observatory at Greenwich. He also composed the whole planetary system, within the compass of a small cabinet, from which model all succeeding orreries have been formed Several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1751.—*Hutchinson's Cumberland.*

GRAHAME (JAMES) a Scottish poet, was bred to the bar, but forsook the law to take orders in the church of England. He then entered upon a curacy in the neighbourhood of Durham, when he died in the prime of life, in 1811. His poetry is mostly of a meditative and religious character, but animated, flowery and descriptive. His principal pieces are "The Sabbath," "The Bards of Scotland," and "British Georgics"—*Gent. Mag.*

GRAINGER (JAMES) an English physician, who distinguished himself as a poet in the last century. He was born at Dunse, in Berwickshire, in 1724. His father, who after having sold an estate in Cumberland, had obtained the situation of an excise officer, bestowed on him a classical education, and placed him as a pupil with a surgeon at Edinburgh, where he also attended the medical lectures at the university. Having finished his studies he entered into the army as a regimental surgeon, and served in Germany under the earl of Stair, till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, after which he took the degree of MD. and settled in the metropolis His practice as a physician however was probably but trifling, and he is said to have supported himself principally by writing for the press. An "Ode to Solitude," first published in Dodsley's collection of fugitive poetry, procured him deserved reputation in the literary world, and among his more intimate acquaintance were Shenstone and Dr Percy, afterwards bishop of Dromore. In 1759 he published a translation of the Elegies of Tibullus, which was respectably executed Some criticisms on this production, in the Critical Review, involved him in a paper war with Dr Smollett. He then went to the West Indies, with a young gentleman to whom he had become tutor, and during the voyage he formed an attachment to a lady whom he married on his arrival at Basseterre, in the island of St Christopher, of which her father was governor. He engaged in medical practice at that place, and was very successful. His leisure was still devoted to poetry, and he produced a kind of West Indian Georgic, or didactic treatise in blank verse, entitled "The Sugar Cane" and "Bryan and Pereene," a ballad. The former he published in 1764, during a visit to England, for the purpose of submitting the MS to the criticism of his friends. He then returned to Basseterre, where he died of an epidemic fever, in 1767. The Ode to Solitude, which, as Boswell informs us, extorted the praise of that severe censor, Dr Johnson, is the only composition of Grainger calculated to yield him durable fame, though some passages in his Sugar Cane, and the West Indian Ballad, occasionally find their way into collections of poetry.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Aikin's G. Biog.*

GRAMAYE (JOHN BAPTIST) a Flemish traveller, antiquary and historian of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Antwerp, and studied at the university of Louvain, where he obtained the professorships of law and rhetoric. He was subsequently historiographer to the Netherlands, provost of Arnheim, and apostolical prothonotary. Having made a tour through Germany and Italy, he was proceeding by sea to Spain, when he was captured by an Algerine pirate, and taken to Barbary. After his return home he travelled into Moravia and Silesia, and at length was placed at the head of a college in the latter province. He died while on a journey at Lubeck, in 1635. His works are numerous, relating chiefly to the history and antiquities of his native country. Among the others are "Africa illustrata," "Diarium Algeriense," and "Specimen Literarum et Linguarum universi Orbis," besides Latin poems.—*Foppens's Bibliot. Belgic. Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

GRAMMONT (PHILIBERT count of) son of Antony, duke of Grammont. He served under the prince of Conde and Turenne, but having rashly paid his addresses to a lady who was a well known favourite of Louis XIV, he was obliged to quit France, and came to England two years after the Restoration. He was highly distinguished by Charles II, possessing, with a great turn for gallantry, much wit, humour, politeness, and good nature. He seems to have been indebted for his support chiefly to his profits at play, at which he was very successful. He married Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of sir George Hamilton, and died in 1707. His celebrated Memoirs were written by his brother-in-law, Anthony, generally called count Hamilton, who followed the fortunes of James II, and afterwards entered the French service, and died in 1720.—*Preface to Memoirs. Collins's Peerage.*

GRAND (JOACHIM LE) a political and historical writer, was born in 1653, at Thorigny in Normandy. He entered the congregation of the Oratory, which he quitted in 1676, and went to Paris, where he became tutor to two young noblemen, and studied history under father Le Comte. His first work was "A History of the Divorce of Henry VIII, and Catherine of Arragon," in which he attempts

to justify the jesuit Sanders, and to refute the two first books of Burnet's History of the Reformation. He also addressed three letters to the bishop, to which he replied. In 1692 he was appointed secretary to the abbe d'Estrees in his embassy to Portugal, and in 1702 he accompanied the same minister into Spain, where he remained about two years. He afterwards went into the service of the marquis de Torci, minister of state. He was possessed of church preferment, and was for some time censor royal of books. He died in 1733. His works are "De la Succession à la Couronne de France," "A Translation of Lobo's History of Abyssinia." He also wrote the Life of Louis XI, which was not published.—*Niceron* vol xxvi. *Moreri.*

GRAND (John Baptist la) a miscellaneous writer, was born at Amiens in 1737, and was surnamed D'Aussy. At the age of eighteen he entered the society of Jesuits, and a few years afterwards he was elected to the rhetorical chair at Caen. On the dissolution of the order, he devoted himself to literature, and was employed in the French Glossary projected by La Curne de Sainte Palaye. He next engaged with the marquis de Paulmy and the count de Tressan in the "Bibliotheque des Romans," after which he occupied himself in collecting, translating, and commenting upon the "Fabliaux," or tales of the old French poets. In 1770 he was appointed secretary in the direction of the studies of the military school, and in 1796 conservator of the national library. He conceived the plan of a complete history of French poetry, and had accomplished part of his design when he was seized with an indisposition which terminated his life in 1801. His works are "Fabliaux, or Tales of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries," "Contes devots Fables Romans anciens, pour servir de suite aux Fabliaux," "Histoire de la Vie privee des Français," "Tour to Auvergne," "Vie d'Apollonius de Tyanes."—*Dict. Hist.*

GRANDIER (Urban) curate and canon of Loudon in France, famous for his intrigues and tragical end, was born at Bouvere near Sablé, in the latter part of the fifteenth century. He was a man of reading and judgment, and an eloquent preacher, for which he was much hated by the monks of Loudon, especially as he urged the necessity of confessing in preference to the parochial priests at Laster. Being a handsome man and very neat in his apparel, he was suspected of an improper attention to women, and in 1629 he was accused of criminal intercourse with some of his own flock, and condemned by his official to forfeit his benefices. An appeal to the parliament of Paris however acquitted him, on which his monkish enemies induced some Ursuline nuns of Loudon to believe themselves bewitched, and to charge Grandier with the sin of their possession. The accusation failed in the first instance, on which the rancorous conspirators maliciously persuaded cardinal Richelieu, that Grandier was the author of a satire upon his person and family. That vindictive minister immediately countenanced a renewal of the persecution; and the result was, that on the most gross and absurd of all evidence, Grandier was declared guilty, and ordered to be burnt alive, which sentence he endured with great firmness and constancy, on the 18th April, 1684. There is reason to believe that Grandier was a man of loose conduct, but the very curious publication, entitled "Histoire des Diables de Loudon," proves that the pretended possession of the nuns, was a horrible conspiracy against his life. As an author he is known only for a funeral oration, which is said to possess considerable eloquence.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GRANELLI (John) a Genoese Jesuit, distinguished as a divine, orator, and poet. He was educated at Venice, and became professor of belles lettres at the university of Padua, where he acquired great reputation for eloquence. His superiors sent him to Bologna, to study theology, but the vivacity of his disposition did not exactly coincide with the course prescribed for him, and he amused himself with poetical composition. He wrote for the public exercises of the jesuits' colleges, Latin tragedies, which were much admired. Having finished his theological studies, he became a preacher, and after acquiring much distinction in Italy, he was, in 1761, invited to Vienna, by the empress Maria Theresa, to become Italian preacher in that capital. The last twenty years of his life were divided between his clerical duties and those of his professorship of theology at Modena. He died in March 1770. His works are "Lezioni morali, historiche, critiche, e cronologiche sul Genesi, &c." and other religious publications; besides four tragedies, Sedecia, Manasses, Dione, and Seila.—*Biog. Univ.*

GRANET (Francis) deacon of the church of Aix, was born in 1692, at Brignolles in Provence, but came early to Paris. He was employed by Desfontaines in his continuation of his "Nouvelliste du Parnasse," entitled "Observations sur les Ecrits Modernes," until the king revoked the privilege. He then published "Reflexions sur les Ouvrages de Litterature," a journal that extended to twelve volumes. He learned English, and translated sir Isaac Newton's "Chronology," which he published at Paris in 1728. But one of his best editions is that of the works of Launoy, and a "Launoiana," consisting of very curious articles. Moreri mentions many other editions to which he wrote prefaces and notes, and he was also a contributor to the "Bibliotheque Françoise." He died at Paris in 1741.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

GRANGE (Joseph de Chancel de la) a poet, was born in Perigord in 1676. He went to the Jesuits school at Bordeaux, where, at the age of nine years he composed a comedy, which was represented by the scholars. He was taken to Paris, and placed as a page to the princess of Conti. His tragedy of "Jugurtha" was represented when he was only sixteen, and was greatly admired. He continued writing for the stage, but his most famous production was his "Philippiques," a

ware in verse against Philip, duke of Orleans, regent. It contained many infamous accusations against the duke, and even went so far as to charge him with the crime of poisoning several of the royal family. This was published anonymously, but the author was soon discovered. He fled to Avignon; but being pursued, he was taken and committed to the prison of St Marguerite. By some means however he contrived to escape, and being invited by Augustus, king of Poland, to his court, he remained there; but upon the regent's death he returned to France, where he lived unmolested. His works were published in 3 vols 12mo, and consist of tragedies, operas, and miscellaneous poems. The most esteemed tragedies are 'Orestes and Pylades,' 'Athenais,' 'Amelia,' 'Jugurtha,' 'Ino,' and 'Mithridate.' His cantatas are some of them good, but he wanted refinement. He died in 1733. He left a History of Perigord unfinished in MS.—*Duclos Mem. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GRANGER (James) a clergyman who distinguished himself by his researches relative to English biography. He was a native of Berkshire, and was educated at Christchurch college, Oxford, but left the university without a degree. Having taken orders in the church, he obtained the vicarage of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire. He employed himself in making a collection of portraits, which led him to form the design of compiling a complete catalogue of engraved portraits of Englishmen, chronologically arranged and classified. This undertaking he partially executed by the publication of his 'Biographical History of England,' 1769, 2 vols. 4to, in which the lists of engravings were accompanied by short memoirs, enlivened with anecdotes, particularly illustrative of the modes of dress and manners which prevailed in this country at different periods. Mr Granger subsequently produced a third or supplementary volume; and in 1775 a second edition of the whole work, with large additions and improvements: it made its appearance, in 4 vols. 8vo. In the prosecution of his plan he derived assistance from Horace Walpole, the rev R. Farmer, the rev W. Cole, and other men of letters, from whose correspondence and his own researches he accumulated materials for extending his catalogue beyond the reign of queen Anne, at which the fourth volume terminates. His death took place April 10th, 1776, in consequence of an apoplectic seizure the preceding day while administering the sacrament in Shiplake church, and which prevented him from proceeding with the work. A collection of his letters and those of his correspondents was published by James Peller Malcolm, 8vo. A continuation of the Biographical History through the reigns of George I and George II, by the rev Mark Noble, appeared in 1806, three vols. 8vo.—*Ann. Reg. Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

GRANT (Charles) an eminent East-India proprietor and director, was born in Scotland [illegible]. By the death of his father at the battle of Culloden, the care of his education rested upon his uncle, who sent him out in a military capacity to India. On his arrival, however, he found patronage in the civil service, and in 1770 returned to Scotland and married. In 1772 he was sent out to Bengal as a writer and was shortly after appointed secretary to the Board of Trade. While in the east he distinguished himself by his patronage of the Christian missions, and on his return to England in 1790 obtained a seat in the East-India direction. He was also a member of the House of Commons where his opinion on Indian affairs obtained great attention. He soon after wrote a valuable tract, entitled "Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain,' which in 1813 the House of Commons caused to be printed for the use of its members, the result of which diffusion of his views was the foundation of an ecclesiastical establishment in India, and the appropriation of a sum for the education of the natives. Mr Grant, who exhibited much practical philanthropy and benevolence, was one of the commissioners appointed by parliament to superintend the building of new churches, also a member of the society for promoting Christian knowledge, and vice president of the Bible society. He died Oct. 31, 18[illegible]—*Ann. Biog.*

GRANVILLE (George) viscount Lansdowne, baron of Biddeford so created in 1711. He was born in 1667 of an ancient and distinguished family being second son to Barnard Granville, esq brother to the first earl of Bath of that name, and grandson to sir Bevil Granville (or Greenville) who fell in the royal cause at Lansdowne, in 1643. He was sent on his travels while a mere boy, and on his return entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he displayed such quickness and precocity of parts as to be admitted to the degree of AM in his fourteenth year. A strong inclination for a military life was checked by the caution of his friends, and he remained inactive during the various and trying changes of the time, employing himself in the cultivation of a vein of poetry, to the indulgence of which an ardent but unsuccessful passion for the beautiful countess of Newburgh (whom he has celebrated under the name of Myra) mainly contributed. On the accession of Anne he made his first appearance at court, and was graciously received, his fame as a man of letters and talent being then established by the flattering success which attended his play called the "British Enchanters.' This piece, under the auspices of Betterton had a run of forty nights and long continued to be highly popular. Mr Granville now turned his attention to politics, and having become, by the death of his father and elder brother, the head of his family, he took his seat in the House of Commons as member for Lowey. The party with which he connected himself coming into power after the trial of Sacheverell, he in 1710 succeeded Walpole as secretary of state, and in the year following formed one of the twelve peers, whose simultaneous creation for party

purposes made so great a noise at the period In 1712 he was made a privy counsellor and treasurer of the household but on the queen's death he not only lost his post, but being suspected of disaffection to the Hanoverian succession, was arrested and sent to the Tower September 26, 1715, where he remained in durance more than a twelvemonth. Although released he continued to be looked upon with jealousy by the court, and on his friend Atterbury's being accused of treason, he thought it prudent to retire to the Continent, where he remained ten years He returned to England in 1722, and passed the remainder of his life as a private gentleman, amusing himself by correcting and republishing his poems, and writing a vindication of his uncle, sir Richard against the charges of Clarendon and Burnet This he printed in two 4to vols. His death took place January 30, 1733 —*Biog. Brit*

GRATIAN a benedictine of the twelfth century, was a native of Chiusi, and was the author of a famous work, entitled "Decretal" or "Concordantia discordantium Canonum,' in which he endeavours to reconcile those canons that seem to contradict each other He was however guilty of some errors, which Anthony Augustine endeavoured to correct in his work, entitled 'De emendatione Gratiani' Gratian's "Decretal' forms one of the principal parts of the canon law The best editions are those of Rome, 1582 2 vols folio and of Lyons, 1671, 3 vols folio.—*Cave. Dupin Sacri Onom.*

GRATIUS FALISCUS an eminent Latin poet supposed to have been contemporary with Ovid, and pointed out by him in the last elegy of his fourth book De Ponto He was author of a poem entitled "Cynogeticon, or the Art of Hunting with Dogs the style of which is deemed pure, but destitute of elevation The first edition of the Cynogeticon was published in 1504, 8vo fol but the best is that of London, 1698 8vo —*Vossius de Poet Lat*

GRATIUS (Ortuinus) a native of Hollwic in the diocese of Munster who became head of the university of Cologne, where he died in 1542 He is famous not for what he himself wrote but for the wit and humour he elicited from others, his bigotry inducing Hutton with others to compose the celebrated Epistolæ obscurorum Virorum ad Dominum Magistrum Ortuinum Gratium 1516 and 1517, 4to work of poignant satire of which a beautiful edition was printed at London in 1710 1 mo and dedicated to the author of the Tatler — *Moreri. Aikin's G Biog*

GRATTAN (Henry) an eminent Irish orator and statesman, was born at Dublin about the year 1750 of which city his father was recorder He finished his education at Trinity college, whence he removed to England, and became a student in the Middle Temple. He was called to the Irish bar in 1772, and in 1775 was brought into the parliament of Ireland on the borough interest of lord Charlemont. He immediately became highly distinguished in the ranks of opposition and infused that spirit into the country, which in the course of two years aroused and disciplined 80 000 volunteers, and finally produced, in 1782, a reluctant assent on the part of the British ministry and parliament to a repeal of the statute of 6th Geo I That statute had enacted, that the crown of Ireland was inseparably connected with that of Great Britain, that Ireland was bound by British acts of parliament when named therein, that the Irish house of Lords had no jurisdiction in matters of repeal, and that the dernier resort, in all cases of law and equity was in the lords of Great Britain, all which was now rescinded For his share in the acquirement of this great concession, Mr Grattan received addresses from all parts of the country, and the Irish parliament voted him 50 000/ and a house and lands for him and his heirs for ever Two or three sessions of great parliamentary exertion followed, which were distinguished by the oratorical rivalry and political enmity of Messrs Grattan and Flood, which struggles however, after a little temporary decline of popularity, terminated in the confirmed ascendancy of the former who gradually became the leader of the country party in the house of commons and the head of the Irish whigs In 1790 although already avowedly zealous for concessions to the catholics, Mr Grattan was returned for the city of Dublin and remained an active senator until the premature recal of earl Fitzwilliam Disgusted by the policy which followed and by the unhappy Irish rebellion and its manifold horrors, he temporarily seceded from parliament, and lived in retirement The grand project of a union being brought forward by Mr Pitt, he once more obtained a seat in parliament, for the express purpose of opposing it When carried however, he did not refuse a seat in the united house of Commons, being returned in 1805 for the borough of Malton in Yorkshire He supported the war policy of the administration, but the later years of his parliamentary attendance were chiefly occupied in a warm and energetic support of catholic emancipation. He may even be said to have died in the service of this important question, for being unanimously called upon by the catholic body to carry their petition to England, and to present and support it in the house of Commons, when the exertions were represented by his friends as incompatible with his age and declining health, he nobly replied that "he would be happy to die in the discharge of his duty. This event unfortunately took place soon after his arrival in London on the 14th of May 1820 at the age of seventy His remains were interred with due solemnity and a very honourable attendance in Westminster abbey. In the political life of Mr Grattan there was nothing temporising or dubious, he was the zealous and unequivocal friend to Ireland and to what he deemed her best interests, from first to last, while in the way of mere party distinction, he may be regarded as an aristocratical whig In private life he was a warm friend, and until years had softened his ardent temperament, a bitter enemy His

animosities then assumed a much milder form, in regard both to oratory and conduct. As a public speaker he had to contend with a defective voice, but his eloquence was always bold and commanding, combining strength with beauty, and energy and elevation with elegance. In regard to figure and illustration, the tone of it was distinctively Irish, but his highly cultivated taste and sound discrimination kept him generally clear of that redundancy of trope and abstraction which is sometimes a conspicuous defect in the eloquence of his countrymen. He was at all times animated, and occasionally altogether powerful. Mr Grattan married early in life a lady of the name of Fitzgerald, which union produced thirteen children, one of whom, called after his father, is the present representative of the city of Dublin.—*Ann. Biog.*

GRAUN (Karl Heinrich) an eminent German musician of the last century, chapel-master to Frederick the Great. He was born in 1701, at Wahrenbruck, in Saxony, and educated at Dresden. In 1733 he attracted the notice of his patron, then prince-royal of Prussia, who sent him at his own expence to Italy for improvement, and on his return two years afterwards, placed him at the head of the magnificent theatre which he had just constructed. In this situation he remained till his death, in 1759. Graun, who appears to have enjoyed in Germany a reputation scarcely inferior to that of Handel in England, was the author of an almost innumerable variety of Masses, Oratorios, &c. The most celebrated of the latter is a "Te Deum," the best known of his compositions in this country, and "Der Tod Jesu," part of which, together with some of his other compositions, may be found in Latrobe's selections. A few more are printed in Dr Crotch's specimens. The overture and frame work of the opera of "Galatea" (to which Frederick himself composed many of the airs) are also by him.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

GRAUNT (Edward) a man of learning in the sixteenth century, was educated at Westminster, whence he was removed to Oxford, where he took the degree of BA. in 1571, and of MA. the year following, when he was appointed master of Westminster school. On resigning his mastership of the school in 1591, he was presented to the living of Barnet, in Middlesex, and soon after to the rectory of Toppersfield, in Essex. He died in 1601. He published the letters and poems of Roger Ascham, to which he subjoined a piece of his own, entitled "Oratio de Vita, Obitu, ac dictionis elegantis Rogeri Aschami cum adhortatione ad adolescentulos," and "Græcæ Linguæ Spicilegium," which was afterwards epitomized by his usher, Mr William Camden, and published in 1597, under the title of Institutio Græcæ Grammatices compendiaria in usum Regiæ Scholæ Westmonasteriensis." Graunt also appears, from several copies of verses, to have been an excellent Latin poet.—*Ath. Ox. Tanner. Bentham's Ely. Biog. Brit. Gen. Dict.*

GRAUNT (John) a citizen of London; one of the first in England who turned his attention to political arithmetic, was born in London in 1620. He was a haberdasher, and became a freeman of the drapers' company and a common-councilman. The bills of mortality of the city of London coming under his observation, he conceived that several important inferences might be drawn from them, and he accordingly composed a work, in which he was assisted by his friend sir William Petty, entitled "Natural and Political Observations made upon the Bills of Mortality," 1661, 4to. This went through five editions, and procured for Mr Graunt admittance into the Royal Society. The style of this work is plain, and the observations are not remarkable, but the numerous facts which it contains, and the manner in which they are disposed, made it of considerable service. On his giving up business in 1666, he obtained the management of the New River Company. Some time before his death he changed his religion, and became a convert to popery. His death took place in 1674.—*Biog. Brit.*

GRAVELOT (Henry Francis Bourgeois) a French artist, was born at Paris in 1699, and soon distinguished himself as a draughtsman. He went to St Domingo with La Rochalard, the governor-general, and there meeting with Frezier, was employed by him on a map of the country. In 1745 he returned to France, and applied himself to drawing, but despairing of distinguishing himself there, he came to London, and was much employed by our artists in drawing ancient buildings, tombs, and prospects, in which he excelled. He is compared by Vertue to Pickart, and the same artist says, that in composition and design he surpassed Hollar. He sometimes painted small histories and conversations, and he designed and engraved some of the prints to Hanmer's and Theobald's editions of Shakspeare, but his principal engraving is the large print of Kirkstall abbey. He returned to France at the commencement of the late reign, and continued to execute designs for the booksellers of Paris. He died in 1773.—*Walpole's Anec. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GRAVES (Richard) a clergyman, who obtained distinction as a poet and novelist. He was born at Mickleton in Gloucestershire in 1715, and at the age of sixteen entered as a scholar of Pembroke college, Oxford, and in 1736 he was chosen a fellow of All Souls. He obtained the rectory of Claverton near Bath in 1750, and that pleasant sequestered village became his future residence. Mr Allen, of Prior park, by whom he was highly esteemed, built for his accommodation an apartment at the rectory, as a school-room, observing, that when it had served the purposes of instructing boys, it might be appropriated to the hospitable service of entertaining friends. To this gentleman he was also indebted for the living of Kilmersdon, to which he was presented in 1763. He was the intimate friend and correspondent of the poet Shenstone, after whose death he published "Recollections of Parti-

culars in the Life of Shenstone." He was also the author of "The Festoon, or a Collection of Epigrams, with an Essay on that species of Composition," "Lucubrations in Prose and Rhyme," "The Spiritual Quixote, a Novel," 3 vols., "Columella, or the Distressed Anchoret," 2 vols., "Euphrosyne, a Collection of Poems," 2 vols., "Eugenius, or the Golden Vale," 2 vols., "Plexippus, or the Aspiring Plebeian," 2 vols., "The Reveries of Solitude," besides a translation from the Greek of the Meditations of Marcus Antoninus, sermons, a comedy, and various miscellaneous productions, all which display more or less of ease, sprightliness, and a peculiar strain of pointed humour, which has made them deservedly popular. But the Spiritual Quixote is the best of Mr Graves's works, of which it has been observed, that though it does not display so much wit as the compositions of Fielding, nor so much humour as those of Smollett, yet it combines in a great degree the excellencies of both. It exhibits a faithful, though necessarily somewhat satirical portraiture of the extravagancies of methodism, as they appeared among the immediate followers of Whitfield and Wesley. It has been stated (though we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information) that the author's son was the prototype of Mr Geoffry Wildgoose, the hero of the tale. Mr Graves employed his pen to the last, and having published "The Invalid, with the obvious means of enjoying Life, by a Nona-genarian," he died in 1807, at the rectory at Claverton, where he had dwelt nearly sixty years.—*Gent. Mag.*

GRAVESANDE (William James 'e s') an eminent Dutch mathematician and natural philosopher of the eighteenth century. He was born in 1688, at Bois le-Duc, and studied the civil law at the university of Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree in 1707. He settled at the Hague, and practised as a barrister, but his attention was much engrossed by mathematics and physics, on which subjects he published some dissertations in the Literary Journal of the Hague, in the conduct of which he was concerned. In 1715 he was appointed secretary to the embassy sent by the states-general to England, to congratulate George I on his accession to the crown. On this occasion Dr S Gravesande formed an acquaintance with sir Isaac Newton, and was chosen a FRS. Returning home he became professor of mathematics and astronomy at Leyden, where he first taught the Newtonian philosophy. In 1721 he went to Cassel, at the request of the landgrave of Hesse, to examine the famous wheel of Orffyreus, a professed exhibition of the perpetual motion.—(See Orffyreus.)—To his labours in the cause of science as a lecturer he added the publication of several works, which contributed to make known the discoveries of Newton, and extend the boundaries of knowledge. Among these were—"Physices Elementa Mathematica, experimentis confirmata, sive Introductio ad Philosophiam Newtonianam," 1720, translated into English by Dr Desaguliers, "Matheseos Universalis Elementa," 1727, 8vo, and "Introductio ad Philosophiam, Metaphysicam et Logicam continens." In 1734 he added to his other professorships that of philosophy, which he retained till his death in 1742.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

GRAVINA (John Vincent) an eminent jurist and man of letters, was born at Rogiano, a castle in Calabria, in 1664. He studied civil and canon law at Naples, and visiting Rome, resided for some years with Paul Coardo of Turin. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Arcadi, and drew up their laws in the style of the Roman tables. In 1698 he was appointed professor of civil law at the college of Sapienza, and five years afterwards he succeeded to the chair of canon law and to the exposition of the decretal. He gained great reputation by his writings, which were numerous. The principal "Origines Juris Civilis," is considered a classical work, replete with learning. To the Naples edition, printed in 1713, was subjoined a treatise, "De Imperio Romano," also highly esteemed. He was also the author of "Institutes of Civil and Canon Law," "Della Tragedia," "Della Ragion Poetica," a treatise, "De Institutione Poetarum," and five tragedies, written upon the model of the ancients, which were not favourably received. He was invited to Turin by the duke of Savoy, and was preparing to go thither when he was seized with an illness, and died in 1718, in the arms of his scholar, Metastasio, whom he made his chief heir.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

GRAVINA (Peter) a Latin poet, was born at Palermo in Sicily, of a family originally of Gravina, a city in the kingdom of Naples. He was canon of Naples. Most of his works were lost in 1501, when the French went to Naples under Louis XII, but the remaining pieces were published in 1532, and some were inserted in the "Carm. Illust. Poet. Ital." Sannazarius prefers his epigrams to those of his contemporaries, and Paul Jovius and others speak very highly of his poetry.—*Moreri Dict. Hist.*

GRAY, MD., FRS. (Edward Whitaker) an English physician and naturalist, who was several years senior secretary to the Royal Society, and keeper of the department of natural history and antiquities at the British Museum. He was the author of an "Account of the Epidemic Catarrh of the Year 1782," in the first volume of Dr Duncan's Medical Commentaries, "Observations on the Manner in which Glass is charged with the Electric Fluid and discharged," and "Observations on the Class of Animals called, by Linnæus, Amphibia, both published in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in January 1807, aged fifty-nine.—*Hutton's Abr. of Ph. Trans.*

GRAY (Stephen) a gentleman belonging to the Charter-house, who in the early part of the last century distinguished himself by his researches concerning natural philosophy. Previously to the year 1703 he discovered the

nethod of communicating electricity to bodies not naturally possessing it, by contact or contiguity with electrics. Hence he drew the conclusion that means might be found to accumulate the electric fluid, and he thus led the way to professor Muschenbroeck's invention of the Leyden phial, the formation of electrical batteries, &c. Mr Gray himself projected a kind of luminous orrery, or electrical planetarium. He was the author of several papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Priestley's Hist. of Electricity.*

GRAY (THOMAS) a distinguished English poet, was the son of a money scrivener in the city of London, where he was born in 1716. Being an only child, he was regularly educated and sent to Eton, where he laid the foundation of his future intimacy with Horace Walpole and Richard West. In 1734 he removed to Cambridge as a student of St Peterhouse, where he early obtained some reputation for literature and poetry. He quitted college in 1738, and entered himself at the Inner Temple, with a view of studying law, but was easily induced to accept the invitation of Mr Walpole to accompany him in his tour of Europe, towards the close of which they separated, in consequence of some disagreement, and Gray, with his moderate resources, finished the expedition by himself, and returned to England in 1741. His father soon after died, and leaving a very small property behind him, Mr Gray wholly resigned the expensive cultivation of the law, and returned to academic retirement at Cambridge. Here he occupied himself several years in laying literary schemes and plans of magnitude, which he often admirably commenced, but uniformly wanted energy to mature. So slow was he to publish, that it was not until 1747 that his "Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College," made its appearance before the public, and it was only in consequence of the printing of a surreptitious copy, that in 1751 he published his "Elegy, written in a Country Church-yard." This poem, which was sent into the world without the author's name, quickly ran through eleven editions, was translated into Latin verse, and has secured lasting popularity. In 1757, on the death of Cibber, the office of laureate was offered to Mr Gray, who declined it, and the same year published his two principal odes, "On the Progress of Poesy" and "The Bard," which, although little calculated to attract the many, tended materially to exalt his poetic character. In 1759 he removed to London, where he resided for three years, in the vicinity of the British Museum; and in 1769 took a journey in Scotland, and was introduced to the most eminent men of literature of that country. In 1768 the duke of Grafton presented him with the professorship of modern history at Cambridge, in consequence of which he wrote the "Ode for Music," for the installation of that nobleman as chancellor of the university the following year. It was the intention of Gray to do something more than his predecessors, who had made the office a sinecure, although affording a salary of 300*l.* per annum; but his health soon after declining, he proceeded no farther than to sketch a plan for his inauguration speech. He died of the gout in his stomach on the 30th July, 1771, in his fifty-fifth year, and was buried with his mother in the church-yard of Stoke Pogeis in Buckinghamshire. As a poet Gray excels not in pure invention, neither is he highly pathetic or sublime, but he is splendid, lofty, energetic, and harmonious. Although lyric poetry was what he chiefly cultivated, if a judgment may be formed from his noble fragment of "An Essay on the Alliance of Education and Government," he would have excelled in the didactic. As a writer of Latin verse he is surpassed by few, and his letters are esteemed very admirable specimens of the epistolary style. In his disposition he was peculiarly fastidious and delicate, which gave an air of effeminacy and timidity to his manners, which subjecting him to much occasional ridicule, at the same time very singularly contrasting with the manly and mental strains of his poetry. In morals he was temperate, upright, and a constant friend to virtue; and such was his delicacy in pecuniary matters, that he carried his fear of receiving favours to a blameable excess. Few men of equal reputation have exhibited less vanity, and he bore all the critical attacks upon his reputation with easy negligence. According to the account of his many friends his general acquirements were very uncommon, and it is to be lamented that a want of correspondent energy and perseverance rendered his extensive research less effective than it might otherwise have been.—*Mason's Life of Gray. Matthias's Edition of Gray.*

GRAZIANI (ANTON-MARIA) bishop of Amelia, was born of a distinguished family at Borga-san-Sepolcra in Tuscany in 1537. He studied the law at Padua, and in 1560 he visited Rome, where he became intimate with Commendone, afterwards cardinal, whom he accompanied in all his journeys into Germany and Poland, and refused to quit him, though solicited by Henry of Valois. After the death of Commendone in 1584 he was made secretary to pope Sixtus V, and in 1592 was created bishop of Amelia by pope Clement VIII, who sent him as his nuncio to the Italian princes and states, to unite them in a league against the Turks. After the close of his nunciature, he retired to his see, where he died in 1611. His works are—"De Vita Johannis Francisci Commendoni Cardinalis," 4to, Paris, 1669; "De Bello Cyprio Lib. V," 4to, Rome, 1624; "De Vita Johannis Francisci Commendoni Cardicalis;" "De Casibus Adversis Virorum illustrium," 4to; a collection of "Synodal Ordinances;" and a curious posthumous work, entitled "De Scriptis Invita Minerva, ad Aloysium Fratrem, Lib. xx." —*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

GRAZZINI (ANTONIO FRANCESCO) a Florentine poet of the sixteenth century, born 1503. He was celebrated for the purity of his style (in which many considered him not inferior to Boccacio), and was one of the original

members of the academy of his native city; a society one great object of which was to refine the Italian language. On this occasion he assumed the name of Iasca, and was appointed by the grand-duke superintendent of the incorporation. This however giving offence to some of the associates, he retired in disgust, and became one of the principal founders of the Della Cruscan School. He published a series of novels, which were much admired, and reprinted at Paris in 1756. His other works are six comedies, and a collection of miscellaneous poems, Florence, 2 vols 8vo. His death took place in 1685.—*Biog. Univ.*

GRLAIRAKIS (Valentini) a native of Apane near Waterford in Ireland born 1628 He was sent to England for education in his youth, and on his return held an official situation in Cork, for which county he was in the commission of the peace. His general character, and the testimony which has been borne to the simplicity of his manners and the uprightness of his morals, by Boyle and others, induce an opinion that in the power which he pretended to possess of healing disorders, by passing his hand over the part affected, he was rather himself imposed upon by a diseased imagination, than wilfully imposing upon others. The celebrity he acquired in his own country by his supposed miraculous cures, induced him to come to London, which he reached soon after the Restoration, but although in some instances, aided perhaps by the enthusiasm of the patients, he succeeded, yet the frequency of his failure soon lost him his popularity His death took place in 1680, or, according to Harris, in 1682.—*Harris's Hist. of Ireland.*

GRLAVES. There were three brothers of this name, all eminent for their learning and abilities, who flourished during the first moiety of the seventeenth century. John, the elder and most celebrated, was born at Colmore, Hants, in 1602, entered at Baliol college, Oxford, in 1617, and obtained a fellowship at Merton college in 1621 He now directed his attention with great success to the cultivation of the sciences of mathematics and astronomy, as well as of the Oriental languages, and in 1630 was chosen geometrical professor in Gresham college. Five years after obtaining this appointment he left England for the Continent, and travelled through the Netherlands, France, and Italy. At Rome lord Arundel offered him a handsome allowance to attend him in a voyage to Greece, which he declined from a wish of penetrating into Egypt. Archbishop Laud liberally encouraged him in this design, which was discountenanced by the citizens of London, and commissioned him to purchase for the Lambeth library any rare manuscripts he might fall in with in his travels. Accordingly, in the summer of 1637 Mr Greaves set off for Constantinople, where Lucaris, the patriarch, to whom he was introduced by our ambassador, sir Peter Wyche, assisted him materially in making his collection. On the violent death of his new friend, prudence compelled him to pursue his journey sooner than he had proposed, and he reached Alexandria in the September of the following year. He remained in Egypt till the succeeding April, when he returned to England, and arrived in London in 1640, bringing with him a considerable number of gems, coins, medals, and MSS. The disturbances under which the kingdom laboured, soon threw considerable difficulties in the way of his preparing his papers for publication. As a zealous royalist he excited the suspicions of the parliament, who deprived him of his professorship, which the king endeavoured to recompense, by presenting him with the Savilian professorship at Oxford. From this situation however he was ejected by the same influence in 1648, and retired to London, where he married, and employed himself for the remainder of his life in translating his manuscripts. His death took place October 8, 1652. While in Egypt he had made an accurate mensuration of the principal pyramids, the result of his observations on which stupendous piles, he gave to the world in 1646, under the title of "Pyramidographia," and the year following published a "Dissertation on the Roman Foot and Denarius," deducing from these two a comparative view of the other weights and measures of antiquity. He had also the merit of proposing a plan for the reformation of the calendar, by omitting, for the forty years ensuing, the intercalary days; it was not however adopted, through the prevalence of the party to which he was opposed, though sanctioned by the privy council.—Thomas, the second brother, held a fellowship in Corpus Christi college, Oxford, together with the rectory of Benefield, Norfolk, and a stall at Peterborough. He was a good Orientalist, and published a treatise on the Arabic language, in one volume, 4to, as also some remarks on the Persian version of the Pentateuch and of the Gospel.—Edward, the youngest of the three, attained considerable reputation as a physician, and was the author of a useful treatise on epidemic disorders. After the Restoration he was advanced to a baronetcy, and died in 1680.—*Biog. Brit.*

GRECOURT (Jean Baptiste Joseph Villart de) a French ecclesiastic, eminent as a wit and a poet born in 1683 at Tours, in which city he afterwards obtained the benefice of St Martin. As the liveliness of his parts was at least equalled by the laxity of his morals, the restraints to which a residence on his preferment necessarily subjected him soon became intolerable, and he returned to Paris, where he had received his education. In this capital he associated with most of the leading characters of his day, and was a general favourite in the fashionable circles, especially with the mareschal d'Estrees He excelled in epigrams, tales, sonnets, &c. and of these a collection was made and published, in three octavo volumes, about twenty years after his decease, which took place in 1743.—*Biog. Univ*

GREEN (John) bishop of Lincoln, was born at Beverley (or, as some assert, at Hull)

in Yorkshire, 1706, and became a fellow of St John's college, Cambridge. The patronage of the Seymour family obtained for him in 1744 the rectory of Borough Green near Newmarket, and his reputation as a theologian raised him four years afterwards to the divinity chair in the university, of which he still continued a member. In 1750 he was elected master of Corpus Christi (Bene't) college, and served his vicechancellorship in 1756. In the course of the same year the deanry of Lincoln was given him, and in 1764 he succeeded Dr Thomas in that see, the valuable deanry of St Paul's, London, being afterwards annexed to it in 1771. The regius professor of divinity in the university of Cambridge is familiarly denominated "Malleus Hæreticorum," his having once filled the situation does not however appear to have produced any intolerant opinions in the mind of Dr. Green, inasmuch as he is recorded to have been the only prelate who in 1772 voted in the house of Lords for the bill in favour of dissenters from the establishment Of his writings the principal are—"The Academic," a treatise "On Religious Enthusiasm," and a few sermons, together with some contributions to the "Athenian Letters." His death took place at Bath, April 29, 1779. —*Gent. Mag.*

GRELN (Matthew) an original poet, born probably in London in 1696. Very little is known of his early life beyond the fact, that his parents were dissenters of good repute, and that he obtained a place in the customs, which he discharged with diligence and fidelity. His learning also extended to a little Latin, and the religious austerity in which he was bred, produced its frequent effect of outward compliance and internal scepticism. His conversation abounded with wit of the most inoffensive kind, and he was a man of great probity and sweetness of disposition. He was subject to low spirits, which led to the composition of his principal poem, "The Spleen," which work implies a practical philosophy, soberly Epicurean, and is otherwise a very original production. He was also author of "The Grotto," "Verses on Barclay's Apology," "The Seeker," and some smaller pieces, none of which were published until his death, which took place in 1737, at the early age of forty-five. An ornamented edition of the poems of Green was published, with some critical remarks by Dr Aikin in 1796, 12mo.—*Dodsley's Collection. Europ. Mag. for July* 1785.

GREEN or GREENE (Nathaniel) a general officer of the American United States during the war of independence. He was the son of a quaker, who was an anchor-smith at Warwick in Rhode Island, and was born about 1741. When young he displayed an aptitude for learning, and was particularly attracted by military history. Being nominated a member of the assembly of Rhode Island, he justified the confidence of his fellow-citizens. Hostilities taking place, he relinquished the pacific principles of his sect, and, with the command of five regiments levied in Rhode Island, he marched to the relief of Massachusets. In 1776 the congress appointed him major-general, and he distinguished himself on many occasions. In December 1780 he succeeded Gates in the command of the southern army in Carolina. This was an arduous situation, and on the 7th of February, 1781, he was defeated by lord Cornwallis, in an engagement near Guilford Court-house, and on the 27th of April by lord Rawdon near Camden. He soon however recovered his superiority, and established his fame as a military commander, by the victory which he gained after a hardly contested battle at Eutaw Springs in Georgia, September 7th the same year. Green then returned to Rhode Island, where his counsels were as useful to the states as his courage had been in the field. He died June 19, 1786, much regretted for his private worth as well as for his public character.—*Biog. Univ.*

GRLEN (Thomas) a native of Ipswich, born 1770. He was originally intended for the bar, and received an education more especially directed to the study of the law, but the easiness of his circumstances, and a strong bias towards elegant literature, induced him to decline pratising in his profession, although the habit of deep research which he acquired while prosecuting his enquiries in that particular department of science, proved highly beneficial to his progress in his subsequent pursuits. Mr Green published "The Methodian, a Poetical Olio," 1788, 12mo, "An Examination into the leading Principles of Godwin's Inquiry concerning Political Justice," 1798, 8vo, reprinted in 1799, and "Extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Literature," 4to, 1810. His death took place January 6, 1825.—*Gent. Mag.*

GRLEN (Valentine) an eminent mezzotinto engraver. He was born in Warwickshire, and was intended by his father for the profession of the law. Consulting his own inclination, he left the office of an attorney in which he had been placed, and became pupil to an obscure line engraver at Worcester. He came to London in 1760, and set himself to study mezzotinto engraving, in which he arrived at such excellence as to participate with Mac Ardell and Earlom the merit of having been the first artists, and who gave consequence and variety to that mode of engraving. In 1789 Mr Green undertook to engrave the pictures of the Dusseldorp gallery, and in 1790 he published twenty-two prints from that collection. The French invasion of Bavaria prevented the prosecution of his plan. In 1767 he was chosen a member of the incorporated society of artists of Great Britain, and in 1774 one of the associate engravers of the Royal Academy. On the foundation of the Royal Institution he was appointed keeper. He died in 1813, aged seventy-four. He engraved many portraits after sir Joshua Reynolds, and historical subjects after West, besides other works. His merit was not confined to his productions as an artist, since he published a "Survey of the City of Worcester," 1764,

8vo; a "Review of the Polite Arts in France, under Louis XIV, compared with their present State in England, 1783," 4to, and "The History of the City of Worcester," 1796, 2 vols 4to. He also was the author of papers in the Archæologia.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng. Ed.*

GREENE Mus. Doct. (MAURICE) an eminent English musician, a native of London, in which city his father, the rev Thomas Greene, held the living of St Olave, Old Jewry. He was a pupil of Bond, the organist of St Paul's cathedral, and on the death of his old master, in 1718, succeeded him in his appointment, resigning for that purpose similar situations to which he had been previously appointed, in the churches of St Dunstan in the West, and St Andrew, Holborn. In 1726 he obtained the place at the Chapel Royal, vacant by the death of Dr Croft, as organist and composer to the king. And four years afterwards took the degree of Doctor of Music, at Cambridge, on being elected to the musical professorship in that university. He died in September 1755 bequeathing his manuscripts to his friend Dr Boyce, who completed and published the admirable collection which he had made of church services and anthems in score, now to be found in every cathedral. To Dr Greene also, in conjunction with Festing, is owing that excellent institution, the charitable fund for the support of decayed musicians.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

GREENE (ROBERT) an English author of the age of Elizabeth, not more distinguished for the brilliancy of his wit than notorious for his prostitution of it, and for the general profligacy of his life and manners. He was a native of Norwich, born in that city in 1560, and educated at St John's college, Cambridge, which he afterwards quitted for Clare Hall, where he graduated in 1583. Soon after he went to the Continent, and took orders on his return, but gave great scandal by his subsequent conduct, especially by the grossness and obscenity of his writings. Of these one only is now comparatively known, "A Groat's worth of Wit bought with a Million of Repentance," a new edition of which has appeared within these two years. A surfeit brought on by eating too freely of salted herrings is said to have been the occasion of his death, which took place in 1592. Previously to his decease he seems to have felt some remorse at the poverty, disgrace, and misery in which his conduct had involved himself and others, if the letter published by Cibber, as one addressed by him to his wife, be genuine.—*Cibber's Lives.*

GREGORY I (POPE) designated also The Great. He was born at Rome, of a noble family, about 544, and having received an education suitable to his rank, he became a member of the Senate, and filled other employments in the State. Italy was then subject to the emperors of the east, and Justin II appointed him to the important post of præfect or governor of Rome, which, after having held it for some time with great reputation, he resigned. The death of his father put him in possession of vast property, which he expended in the foundation of monasteries and charitable institutions. Disgusted with the world, or affecting to be so, he took the monastic vows himself, and became a member of one of his own establishments. He was not suffered to remain in retirement, being sent by Pope Pelagius II on an embassy to Constantinople, to apologize for an informality in the inauguration of that pontiff, who rewarded the services of his envoy by making him papal secretary after his return to Rome. He had however again sought a retreat in his convent, of which he was chosen abbot, when, on the death of Pope Pelagius, in 590, he was chosen his successor, by the general suffrage of the senate, clergy, and people. After a strenuous and apparently sincere opposition on his part, Gregory was seated in the pontifical chair. The remaining events of his life belong to the general history of the age in which he reigned, and the most important can be but slightly noticed at present. He displayed great zeal for the conversion of heretics, the advancement of monarchism, and the rigid enforcement of celibacy among the clergy. His contest for ecclesiastical superiority with John, patriarch of Constantinople, laid the foundation of the schism between the Greek and Latin churches, which has subsisted to the present day, and though he experienced a temporary defeat under the government of the emperor Maurice, he ultimately succeeded, by flattering the usurper Phocas, in his object of obtaining the fullest recognition from the imperial court of its exclusive right to the title of oecumenical or universal bishop. The conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity was one of the projects of Gregory the Great, honourable to his zeal and abilities. [See St AUGUSTIN II.] He died in March, 604. The works ascribed to this pope are very numerous, and have been frequently published. The most complete edition is that of the Benedictines of St Maur, Paris, 1705, 4 vols. folio, under the superintendence of father Denis de St Martha, who in 1697 published a Life of St Gregory the Great. His genuine writings consist of a treatise on the Pastoral Duty, Letters, Scripture Commentaries, &c. They exhibit a curious mixture of good sense, worldly wisdom, religious zeal, bigotry, and superstition.—*Platina. Moreri. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

GREGORY VII (POPE) a native of Soano, in Tuscany, of low parentage, whose proper name was *Hildebrand*, by which he is frequently designated in history. He received a clerical education, and after having passed through some inferior dignities he succeeded Alexander II, in 1703, as bishop of Rome His pontificate is memorable for the hostile contest which he carried on with the German emperor Henry IV on the subject of investitures, or the right of the pope to dispose of all archbishoprics, bishoprics, and other ecclesiastical benefices throughout Christendom. In this struggle for power he was at first very successful. The emperor having resisted

papal claim, Gregory issued against him a sentence of excommunication, excited the princes of Germany to rebellion, and reduced Henry to such extremities that he was induced to visit the pope at Canosa, in Italy, and submit to the most degrading terms, in order to procure conditional absolution. The emperor repented of his weakness, and after overcoming Rodolph, duke of Suabia, who had been his rival for the imperial crown, he turned his arms against Gregory, and set up against him as anti pope Guibert, archbishop of Ravenna, who took the title of Clement III. Fortune for a time favoured his arms, and marching into Italy he made himself master of Rome in 1084. Pope Gregory retired to the castle of St Angelo, where he was besieged by the imperialists, and must have fallen into their power, but for the valour of Robert Guiscard, the Norman, whom he had engaged in his interest, and made duke of Apulia. Rescued by that chief, he took refuge under his protection, at Salerno, where he died in 1085. This pontiff may be considered as the founder of the vast temporal power which the popes for several centuries exercised over almost every part of Europe. By the claim of investitures, withdrawing ecclesiastics from the jurisdiction of secular courts of law, and professing the right of deposing princes and absolving subjects from their allegiance, he established in every Catholic kingdom an imperium in imperio, which rendered weak sovereigns vassals of the Romish See, and often shook the authority of the wisest and most powerful It ought not to be omitted that Gregory, in the early part of his pontificate, animated by the lamentations of the Asiatic Christians, formed the design of conducting in person a crusade to Palestine, but his disputes with Henry IV prevented the execution of his project. The personal character of this pope has been blackened by charges of incontinence and sorcery. It will easily be believed in the present age that the latter accusation has originated from the malicious invention of the partizans of his imperial antagonist, and it may be charitably concluded that the former had no better foundation.—*Naudé Apol. pour les gr. Hommes soupçonnez de Magie. Platina. Dupin. Aikin's G. Biog.*

GREGORY XIII (Pope) whose secular name was Hugo Buoncompagno, was born at Bologna, in 1502. He studied civil and canon law, in which he made great proficiency when young, and at the age of twenty-eight he was made judge of the court of commerce at Bologna. Removing to Rome, he rose after various employments to be a cardinal, and was sent legate into Spain, by Paul IV. On the death of Pius V in 1572 he was elected to the papal chair. The reformation of the calendar, which was effected through his patronage, in 1582, was the event which most favourably distinguished his pontificate. The want of correspondence between the solar and common year having introduced great irregularities into the computation of time, particularly with regard to ascertaining the time of Easter and other moveable feasts of the church, it was proposed to correct such anomalies by leaving out ten days in the reckoning of time for the current year, with other necessary regulations as to the recurrence of future leap years; whence the distinction of the old and new style, in dates anterior to the year 1752, when the new style, or Gregorian calendar was adopted in Great Britain, as it had previously been in the Catholic countries of Europe. Among the medals struck by pope Gregory XIII is one which, to his infinite disgrace, was designed to commemorate the massacre of Huguenots in France, on St Bartholomew's day, 1572, of which he otherwise expressed his approbation. He died in 1585. The labours of this pope as a canonist require some notice. He was employed, when cardinal, among various learned men in preparing an edition of the famous Decretal of Gratian, or epitome of canon law drawn from the decrees of councils, the letters of pontiffs, and the writings of ancient doctors, and the work was completed and published under his auspices in 1580, 4 vols. folio. *Aikin's Gen Biog. Butler's Horæ. Juridica Subseciva.*

GREGORY, bishop of Neocæsaria, in the third century, called *Thaumaturgus*, or the Wonder worker, on account of the miracles which he is supposed to have performed. He was born at Neocæsaria, in Pontus, of gentile parents, who were persons of fortune and respectability. He lost his father at the age of fourteen, and after receiving a learned education, he accompanied his sister and her husband to Cæsaria, in Palestine, where he became the pupil of the celebrated Origen, who had opened a school of philosophy in that city. Under him he studied logic, physics, geometry, astronomy, and ethics, and was converted to Christianity. He appears also to have spent some time at Berytus in the study of law, and about 239 he returned to his native place, having taken leave of Origen, after he had pronounced before a numerous auditory an oration in his praise, which Dupin styles one of the finest rhetorical compositions of all antiquity. A letter of exhortation from his tutor induced him to take on himself the office of a Christian pastor at Neocæsaria, and he was accordingly ordered bishop of that city about the year 240. The church flourished under his care till the Decian persecution, in 250, when he thought it prudent to retire from the threatened danger. When the storm was blown over he resumed his station, and it is said converted almost all the Neocæsarians to Christianity. He was present at the first council of Antioch, when the heresy of Paul of Samosata was the object of enquiry, and he concurred in the lenient measure adopted towards that prelate. Gregory died soon after, in 265. His works, besides the Panegyric on Origen, comprise "A Paraphrase on the Ecclesiastes," and a "Canonical Epistle." They were published together at Paris, 1626, folio.—*Fabricii Bibl. Græc. Lardner's Credibility. Aikin's G. Biog.*

GREGORY NAZIANZEN (St) a cele-

brated divine of the Christian church in the fourth century. He was born near the city of Nazianzum, in Cappadocia, of which his father was bishop. He received a liberal education at home, and then went for improvement to Cæsaria, in Palestine, Alexandria, and Athens, at which last place he became acquainted with Julian, subsequently emperor, and with Basil, both students like himself, and with the latter he formed an intimate friendship. Returning to Nazianzum he was baptized when about thirty years old, and afterwards joining his friend Basil, in a retreat among the mountains of Pontus, he adopted the austerities of the monastic, or rather ascetic profession. During the period of his retirement, Julian having ascended the throne, the Christians were subjected to various petty persecutions, among which was a prohibition from using in their schools the works of the heathen classics. This illiberal edict gave Gregory an opportunity for displaying his talents in the composition of beautiful poems, in various kinds of verse, on moral and religious subjects. After having made several visits to his native place, he at length became assessor to his father in the bishopric, and after the death of the old prelate in 372 he retired into a monastery at Seleucia. He was subsequently invited to Constantinople to oppose the Arians, who were then very powerful in that metropolis. On his arrival Gregory found them in possession of all the churches, and he consequently commenced preaching in a private house where he lodged. The influence of his zeal, learning, and eloquence, procured him a multitude of hearers, and attracted the animosity of the dominant party. His prudence and perseverance however overcame all obstacles, and at length he was chosen by the orthodox, bishop of Constantinople. He was scarcely seated on the episcopal throne, when his tranquility was disturbed by a schism in his own church, occasioned by the attempts of Maximus, a cynic philosopher, whom he had baptized, to supplant him in the see. Supported by the emperor Theodosius, he defeated his opponent, and his election was confirmed in the council of Constantinople, held in 381. The difficulties of his situation however induced him shortly after to resign it, when he retired to his paternal estate at Nazianzum, and there lived in seclusion till 389, the period of his decease. Gregory was not only a man of piety, learning, and talent, but also in other respects an estimable character, displaying on most occasions more moderation and liberality than was usual among the divines of his age. His invectives against the emperor Julian, which seem to have been dictated by personal animosity, must however be considered as deducting in some measure from this eulogy, and his zeal for the orthodox doctrine of the Trinity was more conspicuous than his charity, when he excited the enmity of his successor Nectarius against the Apollinarists. The writings of this Christian father are remarkable for eloquence and purity of style, nearly approaching in excellence to the compositions of the ancient Greek orators, especially Isocrates. His works consist of discourses or sermons, letters and poems, of which the best collective edition is that published by Frederic Morel, Gr. et Lat. Paris, 1609, 2 vols. folio. —*Fabricii Bibl. Græc. Moreri Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

GREGORY of Nyssa, (St) Gregorius Nyssenus, an eminent Christian divine of the fourth century, younger brother of St Basil, the friend of Nazianzen. He was born in Cappadocia, and after being liberally educated, he became a professor of rhetoric and legal advocate. He attained great eminence in those pursuits, which he was persuaded to relinquish for ecclesiastical studies, and having taken orders in the church, he distinguished himself as much in the pulpit as he had previously done at the bar. About 372 he was ordained bishop of Nyssa, in Cappadocia, by his brother Basil. The zeal which he displayed in this post, against the Arians excited the resentment of the emperor Valens, who belonged to that sect, and Gregory was consequently banished from his see and otherwise ill-treated. After the death of his persecutor in 378 he was recalled by Gratian and restored to his benefice. In 381 he was present at the council of Constantinople, when he was appointed to draw up the famous confession of faith termed the Nicene Creed, designed as an explanation of the decision of the council of Nice. In 383 he attended another council at Constantinople, and in 389 he was appointed to deliver a funeral oration for the empress Flaccilla, as he had before done for her daughter the princess Pulcheria. The time of his death is not exactly known, though some writers state it to have taken place in 396. He had married early in life, and continued to live with his wife after his advancement to the episcopal office. His works, consisting of commentaries on parts of scripture, sermons, and funeral orations, lives, letters, &c. were published at Paris in 1615, 2 vols. folio, to which was added an appendix in 1618.—*Fabricii Bibl. Gr. Jortin's Eccles. Hist. Aikin's G. Biog.*

GREGORY (Georce Florence) commonly styled Gregory of Tours, an early Gallic historian and divine. He was born of illustrious parentage in Auvergne, in 544, and was educated under his uncle Gallus, bishop of Clermont, and his successor Avitus. After finishing his studies he was ordained a deacon, and acquired celebrity as a preacher. In 573 he was chosen bishop of Tours, and he discharged the duties of his office with zeal and faithfulness. In 578 he was present at the council of Paris, and he was subsequently employed as an ambassador by Gontran, king of the Burgundian Franks, and by his nephew, Childebert II, king of Austrasia. He made a pilgrimage to Rome in 594, and died there, or after his return to his diocese, in 595. His "History of the Franks, in Ten Books," is much esteemed, notwithstanding its defects, as a repository of original information. He also wrote legendary "Lives of the Saints," and other works, published together by father

Ruinart, Paris, 1699, folio.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat. Dupin. Moreri.*

GREGORY (James) a mathematician and philosopher, celebrated as the inventor of the reflecting telescope. His father was a minister of the kirk of Scotland, and he was born at Aberdeen in 1638. He received his education at the Marischal college, and after going through the usual course of academic studies he made himself acquainted with the works of Galileo, Kepler, Des Cartes, &c. The fruit of his application appeared in a treatise which he published in 1663, entitled "Optica Promota, seu abdita Radiorum reflexorum et refractorum Mysteria, Geometrice enucleata," 4to. This book unfolded the idea of the telescope, which bears his name, and in 1664 he visited London for the purpose of perfecting the mechanical construction of the instrument. Disappointed for the present by the difficulty of getting a speculum ground and polished of a proper figure, he suspended his design, and set off on a tour to Italy. He stayed some time at Padua, whose university was then famed for mathematical science. There he published in 1667 a treatise on the Quadrature of the Circle and Hyperbola, which added to his reputation, and which he reprinted at Venice in 1668, with some additions. On his return to England he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, whose transactions he enriched by some valuable papers. His treatise on the Quadrature of the Circle involved him in a controversy with Huygens, which he managed with rather too much asperity. In 1672 he published a small tract, entitled "The great and new art of Weighing Vanity," under the pseudonym of M. Patrick Mathers, which was a satire on Professor Sinclair, of Glasgow, who had written against Boyle. Some animadversions of sir Isaac Newton, on the construction of the telescope, invented by Gregory, produced a controversy between those two great men, which for the honour of science was conducted with an exemplary degree of amenity and good faith. Previously to this occurrence he had been chosen professor of mathematics in the university of St Andrews, and during his residence there, in 1669, he married the daughter of George Jameson, the painter, who is styled by Walpole, the Scottish Vandyck. In 1674 he was invited to fill the mathematical chair at Edinburgh, whither he removed, but held the situation only a short time, for in October, 1675, while engaged in pointing out to some of his pupils the satellites of Jupiter, he was suddenly struck with total blindness, and died a few days after, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. As a discoverer of mathematical truths, Gregory has had few equals, and, exclusive of Newton, he may be considered as the greatest philosopher of his age.—*Biog. Brit. Martin's Biog. Philos. Aikin's G. Biog.*

GREGORY (David) nephew of the preceding, and the heir of his splendid talents and emulator of his fame. His father, David Gregory, a gentleman of Kinnairdie, was a man of ability, and fond of mechanical pursuits. The subject of this article was educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of MA. and in 1681 he was elected professor of mathematics in that university, and the same year he published a mathematical treatise from his uncle's papers, with important additions of his own. He has the merit of having first introduced into the schools the Newtonian philosophy by his professorial lectures. He continued to fill his post with increasing reputation till 1691, when he visited London, with the view to make interest for the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford, on the expected resignation of Dr Edward Bernard. That event taking place, he was chosen to the vacant chair, though he had the celebrated Halley for his competitor, a circumstance which laid the foundation of a friendly intimacy between these mathematicians. Gregory also formed a personal acquaintance with sir Isaac Newton and Flamstead, and he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1695 he published at Oxford "Catoptricæ et Dioptricæ Sphericæ Elementa," 8vo, in which he considers those branches of optics chiefly as respects the construction of telescopes, particularly those of his uncle and sir Isaac Newton. In 1697 he gave the first demonstration of the properties of the Catenarian Curve, and in 1702 appeared his most celebrated production "Astronomiæ physicæ et geometricæ Elementa," folio. The object of this work is to explain Newton's geometry of centripetal forces, as far as his discoveries are founded on it, and to exhibit in a more familiar form the astronomical part of the Principia. In 1703 he published an edition of the books of Euclid, in Greek and Latin, and he afterwards engaged with Dr Halley in editing the "Conics" of Apollonius, and being taken ill while thus employed, he retired to Maidenhead in Berkshire, where he died October 10, 1710. He published mathematical papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and left some treatises in manuscript, part of which were subsequently given to the public.—*Hutton's Mat. Dict. Aikin's G. Biog.*

GREGORY (George) a clergyman of the church of England and writer on general literature. He was descended from a Scottish family, but was born in Ireland, where his father was prebendary of Ferns. On the death of that parent, when he was twelve years old, his mother removed to Liverpool, and he is said to have spent some years in a counting-house at that commercial sea-port. He however studied at Edinburgh, where he applied himself chiefly to mathematics and philosophy. Having taken orders, he obtained a curacy at Liverpool in 1778, when he published in a periodical work some essays against the slave trade. In 1782 he removed to London, and became curate of Cripplegate, but resigned his office in 1785, on being elected morning preacher at the same place, and he also officiated at the Asylum and elsewhere. At this time he made himself known by the publication of a volume of essays, historical and moral. This was followed in 1789 by his

translation of bishop Lowth's Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews; after which appeared the Life of Chatterton, reprinted in the Biographia Britannica, his Church History, 2 vols. 8vo, a new translation of Telemachus, and the Economy of Nature, 3 vols. 8vo. In 1804, through the interest of lord Sidmouth, whose administration he had defended, he was presented to the living of Westham in Essex, and he had previously obtained a small prebend in St Paul's cathedral, which he resigned, on being preferred to the rectory of Stapleford in Hertfordshire. In his retirement at Westham he superintended the publication of a dictionary of arts and sciences, 2 vols. 4to; the labour of compiling which however, is said to have fallen to the share of the industrious Mr Jeremiah Joyce. His last literary undertaking was, preparing for the press "Letters on Literature and Taste," published after his death, which took place at Westham, March 12, 1808, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.—*Month. Mag.* vol. xxv.

GREGORY, MD. (James) professor of physic in the university of Edinburgh, and a fellow of the Royal Society, born at Aberdeen, 1753. He was the author of various works on literary and scientific subjects, as well as on those connected with his profession. Among them are—a dissertation "De morbis cœli mutatione medendis," 8vo, 1774, "Conspectus Medicinæ theoreticæ," 1780, 2 vols 8vo, which went through four editions, "Philosophical and Literary Essays," 1792, 2 vols. 8vo, "Memorial presented to the Managers of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh," 4to, 1800, "Cullen's first Lines of the Practice of Physic, with Notes," 2 vols. 8vo. This latter work went through seven editions. He also published a paper in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on the theory of the moods of verbs. Dr Gregory died April 2, 1821.—*Ann. Biog.*

GREGORY (John) a physician and writer on miscellaneous literature, who was a native of Aberdeen, where his father was professor of medicine at King's college. After studying in that seminary he removed in 1742 to Edinburgh, and afterwards to Leyden. Having had the degree of MD. sent him from Aberdeen in 1745, he returned thither, and obtained the professorship of philosophy. He resigned this post in 1749 to devote himself solely to medical pursuits. In 1752 he married the daughter of lord Forbes, and two years after he settled in London, and was chosen FRS. On the death of his brother he succeeded in 1755 to the medical chair at King's college. His professional and literary reputation now became extended, and in 1764 he published an ingenious tract, entitled "A Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animal World." The same year he removed to Edinburgh, and in 1766 was elected professor of the practice of physic. The course of lectures which he delivered in this capacity, formed the basis of his treatise "On the Duties and Offices of a Physician, and on the Method of prosecuting Enquiries in Philosophy," 1769; and of his "Elements of the Practice of Physic," 1772. He died February 9, 1773, aged forty-eight, leaving for the press "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters," a piece generally known and deservedly admired.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

GRESHAM (sir Thomas) a merchant of London, the son of sir Richard Gresham, also merchant and lord mayor of London, was born in 1519, and was educated at Gonvile-hall in Cambridge. He was then bound apprentice to his uncle, sir John Gresham, and in 1543 he was admitted into the Mercers' Company. His father was agent of the king's money affairs at Antwerp, and in this situation Thomas expected to succeed him, but he was disappointed. However, the person who was preferred to him having brought them into a bad condition, Gresham was sent over in 1552, during the minority of Edward VI, to retrieve them. He acquitted himself so well, that in two years he paid off a heavy loan, and raised the king's credit considerably. On the accession of Elizabeth he was deprived of his office, but it was soon restored to him, with that of queen's merchant, and he was also knighted. In 1564, losing his only son, to divert his grief he turned his attention to public undertakings, and persuading the city to purchase a piece of ground fit for the purpose, in 1566 he planned and erected a burse or exchange for the merchants of London, in imitation of that of Antwerp. In 1570 queen Elizabeth entered the city in procession, and visiting the new building she solemnly proclaimed it the Royal Exchange, which name its successor since the fire of London still continues to bear. The troubles in the Low Countries interrupting the loans from Antwerp to the crown, sir Thomas advised the minister, Cecil to apply to the merchants of London, and though they at first refused, by his influence he induced the monied men to join in a small loan, which was the commencement of the great advances since made from the same body. Sir Thomas next determined to found a college in London, and this he carried into effect, notwithstanding the opposition of the university of Cambridge, which endeavoured to prevent the establishment of a rival institution. He devised by will his house in Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of being converted into habitations and lecture-rooms for seven professors or lecturers on the seven liberal sciences, who were to receive a salary out of the revenues of the Royal Exchange. Gresham-college has since been converted into the modern general excise-office, but the places are still continued, with a double salary for the loss of the apartments, and the lectures are now given in the Royal Exchange. Sir Thomas expended a great sum upon his villa of Osterly-park near Brentford, and among his other edifices were corn, oil, and paper mills upon the stream of the Brent. He died suddenly in 1579, at the age of sixty.—*Biog. Brit.*

GRESSET (John Baptist Louis) an elegant French poet, was born at Amiens in 1709. He entered at the age of sixteen among

the jesuits, and from that retreat surprised the public by the production of poems, exhibiting all the ease and delicate pleasantry of a man of the world. These were his admirable tale of "Ver Vert," and pleasing epistles of "La Chartreuse," "Les Ombres," and others. The reputation which he obtained by these productions, induced him to quit the society in his twenty sixth year, and settle in Paris. He then tried his powers in dramatic composition, and by his "Méchant," represented in 1747, obtained great reputation. In 1748 he was admitted a member of the French Academy, but his early education seems to have always left a secret impression in his mind against theatrical representations, and he soon after solemnly renounced the stage and retired to Amiens, where he married a lady of good fortune, and lived in a manner which ensured general respect. On the accession of Louis XVI he revisited Paris, and received from the court letters of nobility, the order of St Michael, and the appointment of historiographer of the order of St Lazare. He died of an abscess in the breast in 1777. The poetical fame of Gresset is principally founded on his "Chartreuse," "Ver Vert," and "Le Méchant," the first characterised by its philosophical freedom, the second by its ingenious pleasantry, and the third by accuracy of portraiture and beauty of versification.—*Loge de Gresset. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GRETRY (André Erneste Modiste) the son of a music master of Liege, where he was born in 1741. A strong predilection for the science which his father professed, developed itself at a very early age, and he astonished all the members of the chorus of St Denis, in which he had been placed, by the precocity of his talents and the sweetness of his voice. He soon after had the advantage of Moreau's instructions, whose only difficulty was in repressing the effervescence of his genius. In 1759 he walked to Rome, where he completed his studies, and finally settled at Paris in 1768. Here he produced nearly thirty comic operas, all of which were attended with the most unqualified success, and two of them, "Zemire et Azor" and "Richard Cœur de Lion," have been translated and brought out in London, where they were most favourably received. The taste of the Parisians, and the necessity of conforming to it in a certain degree, did much towards corrupting that of Gretry, while his compositions, on the other hand, were almost equally efficacious in reforming them. During the Revolution he embraced the popular principles, both in politics and religion, as is evinced by a treatise which he published, "De la Verité, ce que nous fûmes, ce que nous sommes, ce que nous devons etre." He died in 1813 at Montmorency.—*Biog. Dict of Music.*

GREVILLE (Fulk) lord Brooke, an accomplished courtier and ingenious writer, and a great encourager of learning and learned men. He was descended of the ancient families of Neville, Beauchamp, and Willoughby, and was born in 1544 at Beauchamp Court, Warwickshire, the family seat, then in the possession of his father, sir Fulk Greville. He went from Shrewsbury grammar-school to Trinity college, Cambridge, which university he afterwards quitted for Oxford, and having made the grand tour, presented himself at court, where he soon rose high in the favour of Elizabeth, as well by his literary talents as by his skill in knightly accomplishments. From her hand he received the honour of knighthood and the valuable appointment of clerk of the signet in Wales, and at the coronation of her successor was admitted to the order of the Bath. James also presented him with Warwick castle, and would in all probability have further distinguished him by his favour, had not the jealousy of Cecil taken alarm, which induced Greville to retire from public life, till the death of that statesman restored him to the court. He now rose rapidly, filling in quick succession the posts of undertreasurer and chancellor of the exchequer, and in 1620 obtained a barony. Under Charles I he continued to enjoy the royal countenance till the 30th of September, 1628, when conversing with an old servant of the family, one Ralph Heywood, respecting certain dispositions which he had made by his will, the latter considering his legacy disproportioned to his services, replied to him with great insolence, and on his turning from him, took the opportunity to stab him in the back, of which wound he expired immediately, the assassin instantly committing suicide with the same weapon. This melancholy termination of a valuable life took place at his residence, Brooke house, Holborn, which then occupied the ground between the site of Furnival's inn and Gray's inn lane. Lord Brooke was the founder of an historical lecture at Cambridge, and enjoyed the friendship of sir Philip Sidney, Camden, Spenser, Jonson, Shakspeare, Speed, Davenant, and most of the master spirits of the age in which he lived; the bent of his own genius evidently led him to the study of poetry and history. An octavo volume of his miscellaneous writings was printed in 1670, and there is also extant a life of his friend Sidney, by his hand. The envy of Cecil who denied him access to the necessary records, prevented his carrying into execution an intention he had formed of writing a history of the wars of the Roses.—*Big. Brit.*

GRIY (lady Jane) a young and accomplished female of royal descent, whose disastrous fate, as the victim of an unprincipled relative's ambitious projects, has created an extraordinary interest in her favour, and thrown an air of romance over her story. She was the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, afterwards duke of Suffolk, by the lady Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, and Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII, in whose reign lady Jane was born, according to the common account, in 1587. The place of her nativity was Bradgate hall, a seat belonging to her father in Leicestershire. She seems to have displayed uncommon precocity of talent, and to the usual

accomplishments of females, she added an acquaintance with the learned languages, as well as French and Italian. The famous Roger Ascham has related, that on making a visit to Bradgate hall, where she resided, he found lady Jane, then a girl of fourteen, engaged in perusing Plato's Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul, in the original Greek, while the rest of the family were amusing themselves with hunting in the park. She owed her early proficiency in literature in some measure to the assiduity and indulgent discipline of her learned tutor, Aylmer, afterwards bishop of London, and from him she probably imbibed a strong attachment to the principles of protestantism. The Oriental as well as the classical languages are said to have been familiar to her, and she is represented as having been altogether a young person of uncommon genius and acquirements. But the latter are less singular than might be supposed by those who do not take into account the general taste for the cultivation of Greek and Roman lore, which prevailed among both sexes for some time after the revival of literature in Europe. Lady Jane Grey was a clever woman, but not a prodigy, and Mrs Roper, the interesting daughter of sir Thomas More, with lady Burleigh and her learned sisters may be adduced as rivals in erudition of the subject of this article. The literary accomplishments of this unfortunate lady however, had they been as peculiar as they were meritorious, would have done much less honour to her memory than that spirit of sedate, and almost stoical philosophy, with which she encountered the annihilation of her prospects of sovereignty, and the disgrace and ruin of the dearest object of her affections. The tale of her elevation and catastrophe has been often related, in verse and prose, and has furnished a subject for dramatic composition. The most material circumstances are her marriage with lord Guilford Dudley, fourth son of the duke of Northumberland in May 1553, which, though it originated in the ambitious projects of her intriguing and unprincipled father in law, was yet a union of affection. The duke's plan was, to reign in the name of his near relation, in whose favour he persuaded king Edward VI, on his death bed, to settle the succession to the crown. On the decease of the king soon after, lady Jane had the good sense to refuse the proffered diadem, but unfortunately she afterwards consented to accept it, being influenced by the importunities of her husband. Her pageant reign had lasted but nine days when Mary, the late king's elder sister, was acknowledged queen, and Jane exchanged a throne for a prison. She and her husband were arraigned, convicted of treason, and sentenced to death, but their doom was suspended, and they might perhaps have been allowed to expiate their imprudence by a temporary confinement, but for the ill-advised insurrection under sir Thomas Wyat, in which the duke of Suffolk, lady Jane's father, was weak enough to participate. The suppression of this rebellion was followed by the execution of lady Jane Grey and her husband. Mary piously suspended the execution of her cousin three days, to afford time for her conversion to the catholic faith, but the queen's charitable purpose was defeated by the constancy of lady Jane, who defended her opinions against the arguments of the Romish divines sent to reason with her, and prepared herself with firmness for her approaching fate. She was beheaded on Tower-hill, February 12, 1554, her husband having previously suffered the same day. A book, entitled "The precious Remains of Lady Jane Grey," 4to, was published directly after her execution, and letters and other pieces ascribed to her may be found in Fox's Martyrology.—*Ballard's Mem. of Br. Ladies. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

GREY (RICHARD) a learned and ingenious scholar and divine of the church of England, who was born at Newcastle upon Tyne, towards the close of the seventeenth century. He studied at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he proceeded MA in 1718-19. On leaving the university he became chaplain and secretary to Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, who gave him the rectory of Hinton in Northamptonshire, to which was added the living of Kinscote in Leicestershire, and a prebend in St Paul's cathedral. In 1730 he published his "Memoria Technica, or a new Method of Artificial Memory, applied to and exemplified in Chronology, History, Geography, Astronomy, also Jewish, Grecian, and Roman Coins, Weights, and Measures, &c. with Tables proper to the respective Sciences, and Memorial Lines adapted to each Table," 8vo. Dr Grey's system of mnemonics, as developed in this work, has been so frequently presented to the public in different forms, as to render it unnecessary particularly to describe it. Though not susceptible of such general application as the inventor imagined, it may be frequently used with advantage, especially for memorializing dates, distances, dimensions, and other objects of number. In 1731 he published "A System of Ecclesiastical Law," extracted from the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani of bishop Gibson, for the use of university students, and his production was so much approved that the heads of the university of Oxford thought proper to reward him with the diploma of DD. He afterwards published several works intended to facilitate the study of the Hebrew language, and in 1742 the Book of Job, divided into metrical verses, with the Latin version and notes of the learned professor Schultens, and additional annotations of his own. In 1746 Dr Grey held the post of official and commissary of the archdeaconry of Leicester. He died in 1771, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Nichols's Lit. Anecd.*

GREY (ZACHARY) an English episcopal clergyman, best known as a commentator on Butler's Hudibras. He was born in Yorkshire in 1687, and received his education at Jesus college, Cambridge, in which he took the degree of LLD. in 1720. He obtained the rectory of Houghton Conquest in Bedfordshire, and the vicarages of St Peter's and St Giles's

parishes at Cambridge. Of nearly thirty separate works which he published, those relating to history and theology are chiefly controversial. The most important among them is entitled "An impartial Examination of Neal's History of the Puritans," 3 vols. 8vo. His edition of Hudibras, with notes, 2 vols. 8vo, displays much ingenuity and industry, in investigating the source of the poet's allusions, and illustrating them by quotations from the writings of his contemporaries. Dr Grey published, on the same plan, "Critical and Historical Notes on Shakspeare," 2 vols. 8vo. He died at Ampthill in Bedfordshire, in 1766.—*Nichols's Lit Anecd.*

GRIERSON (CONSTANTIA) an extraordinary woman, whose maiden name is not mentioned by her biographers, was born in the county of Kilkenny in 1706 Mrs Pilkington relates, that at eighteen years of age she was brought to her father to be instructed in midwifery, that she was then a perfect mistress of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French, and far advanced in the study of mathematics, that her parents were poor illiterate country people, who had no means of giving her any advantages, so that her learning was deemed very extraordinary. Constantia married a Mr Grierson, for whom lord Carteret, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, obtained a patent, appointing him printer to the king, in which, to reward the merit of his wife, her life was inserted. She gave a proof of her knowledge of Latin in her dedication of the Dublin edition of Tacitus, to lord Carteret, and by that of Terence to his son, to whom she also addressed a Greek epigram She likewise composed some English poems, inserted by Mrs Barber amongst her own. She died in 1733. Her son, who was instructed by herself, was also king's printer at Dublin, and was a man of great learning, wit, and vivacity. He died in Germany at the age of twenty-seven —*Ballard's Mem. Cibber's Lives. Preface to Mrs. Barber's Poems.*

GRILSBACH (JOHN JAMES) a German divine and erudite biblical critic, who was a native of Buzbach in Hesse Darmstadt, where his father was a Lutheran minister. He studied at the universities of Frankfort, Tubingen, Halle, and Leipsic, and at length became extraordinary professor of theology at Halle. He devoted his talents to the correction and illustration of the Greek text of the New Testament. In 1774 he published at Halle, in two volumes. 8vo, an edition of the Historical Books of the Christian Scriptures, with a copious collection of various readings concisely cited and perspicuously arranged, in the margin of the pages containing a corrected text, in which the variations from that commonly received are distinctly pointed out. The remaining books of the New Testament were subsequently published in the same manner, and the learned critic produced, under the patronage of the late duke of Grafton, an improved edition of the whole work, in 4 vols. 4to, reprinted in 2 vols. 8vo, both in Germany and in England. Professor Griesbach was also the author of "Symbolæ Criticæ ad supplendas et corrigendas variarum Novi Testamenti lectionum," 1785—1793, 2 vols. 8vo, and other valuable works relating to biblical literature. He removed from Halle to Jena, where he became professor of theology, rector of the university, and privy counsellor for ecclesiastical affairs to the duke of Saxe Weimar. He died in March 1812, aged sixty-seven.—*Biog. Univ.*

GRIFFITH (ELIZABETH) an ingenious lady, was a native of Wales. She was married early in life to Richard Griffith, a gentleman of small fortune in Ireland. Her first performance was entitled "The Letters of Henry and Frances," which is said to contain the genuine correspondence of her husband and herself before and some time after their marriage. She next wrote, in conjunction with her husband, two novels in letters, 4 vols., the first and second, entitled "Delicate Distress," by Frances, the third and fourth, "The Gordian Knot, by Henry." Mrs Griffith was also the author of "Lady Barton," "Lady Juliana Harley," and some dramas which had various success. One of her most agreeable publications was "The Morality of Shakspeare's Drama illustrated." She likewise published some translations, the "Letters of Ninon de l'Enclos," "The Adventures of Pierre Viaud," &c. She died in 1793 —Mr Griffith was the author of a novel entitled "The Triumvirate, or the authentic Memoirs of A. B. and C.," but of so free a kind that his wife would not venture to recommend it to the fair sex, but says that every gentleman will read it with pleasure —*Gent Mag. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GRIMALDI (FRANCIS MARIA) a Jesuit, one of the best mathematicians of his time, born at Bologna in 1613. After having taught the belles lettres during twenty-five years, he devoted himself to the study of the exact sciences, in which he made so much progress as to render it a subject of regret that he had not applied himself to them sooner. He assisted father Riccioli in his scientific pursuits, and gave a particular description of the spots on the disk of the moon, on which he imposed names different from those bestowed on them by Hevelius, and his nomenclature has been adopted by astronomers in general. He died at Bologna in 1663. He was the author of "Physico-mathesis de Lumine, Coloribus, et Iride, aliisque annexis, libri II," 1665, 4to. This work contains some curious experiments and observations on light and colours, particularly relating to the inflexion of the solar rays on approaching certain bodies, and their dilatation by the prism, but the discovery of the different refrangibility of the rays of light was reserved for Newton, of whom however, father Grimaldi may with justice be regarded as the precursor.—*Biog. Univ.*

GRIMALDI (JOHN FRANCIS) called Bolognese, an eminent painter, was born at Bologna in 1606. He first studied under the Caracci to whom he was related, and distinguished himself particularly in landscape. He went to Rome, where pope Innocent X em-

ployed him in the Vatican and in the gallery of Monte Cavallo. His reputation caused him to be invited to Paris by cardinal Mazarine, who procured him a considerable pension, and employed him in the Louvre. On his return to Italy he continued his labours at Monte Cavallo under Alexander VII and Clement IX, and the academy of St Luke twice named him their president His composition was elegant, his colouring bold, and he possessed a light fine touch. He also understood architecture, and etched forty two landscapes, five of which are after Titian. In private life he was universally esteemed for his amiable qualities and charity. He died of a dropsy at Rome in 1660. —*D'Argenville. Pilkington. Strutt.*

GRIMBALD (St) a learned ecclesiastic of the ninth century, who was a native of Flanders. He was invited into England by Alfred the Great, and bringing with him several other clerical scholars, he settled at Oxford, where he introduced a new mode of instruction. This innovation, or some other cause of dissatisfaction arising between the strangers and the students before placed there, occasioned such disputes, that after the king had in vain interposed his authority, Grimbald was obliged to leave Oxford. He then retired to a monastery which Alfred had founded at Winchester, where he probably passed the remainder of his life. He is supposed to have been skilful as an architect, and some writers ascribe to him the erection of the crypt of the church of St Peter at Oxford, still remaining, which, whether the work of Grimbald or some other architect, is probably one of the oldest edifices remaining in England.—*Usser. Brit. Eccles. Antiq.*

GRIMM (Frederick Melchior, Baron de) counsellor of state of the Russian empire, grand cross of the order of Wladimir, a man of letters, whose great reputation has arisen from posthumous publications. He was born in 1723 at Ratisbon, of poor parents, who however bestowed on him a good education. His taste for literature manifested itself in his youth, when he wrote a tragedy Having finished his studies, he went to Paris as governor to the children of the count de Schomberg. Soon after he was appointed reader to the duke of Saxe Gotha, a place of more honour than profit. At this period he became acquainted with Jean Jacques Rousseau, who introduced him to Diderot, d'Alembert, d'Holbach, and other Parisian philosophers, a piece of service which, according to Jean Jacques, he repaid with ingratitude.—[*Confessions.* vi. 8.]—The count de Friese made him his secretary, with appointments which rendered his circumstances agreeable, and left him at liberty to pursue the bent of his inclination. His vanity induced him to give himself the airs of a man of gallantry, and as he attempted to repair the ravages of time by means of cosmetics, the Parisians bestowed on him the sobriquet of Tyran le Blanc. In 1753 he published a pamphlet entitled "Le petit Prophet de Bechmischbrode," in defence of the Italian opera, which was a clever production. On the death of the count de Friese, Grimm was nominated principal secretary to the duke of Orleans. The fame of the French literati with whom he was connected, led to his being employed, in conjunction with Diderot, to transmit to the duke of Saxe Gotha an account of the writings, friendships, quarrels, &c. of the authors of that period. Copies of this curious correspondence were also sent to the empress Catherine II, the queen of Sweden, Stanislaus, king of Poland, the duke of Deux-Ponts, the prince and princess of Hesse Darmstadt, and the princess of Nassau Saarbruck. In 1776 he was appointed envoy from the duke of Saxe Gotha to the French court, honoured with the title of baron, and decorated with several orders. On the Revolution breaking out he retired to the court of Gotha, where he found a safe asylum. In 1795 the empress of Russia made him her minister plenipotentiary to the states of Lower Saxony, and he was confirmed in that post by Paul I, and retained it till ill-health obliged him to relinquish it. He then returned to Gotha, and died there December 19th, 1807. His grand work was published in different portions successively, under the following titles—"Correspondance Litteraire, Philosophique, et Critique, addressee a un Souverain d Allemagne, depuis 1770, jusqu'en 1782, par le Baron de Grimm et par Diderot,' Paris 1812, 5 vols. 8vo, "Correspondance Litteraire, &c. en 1775, 1776, 1782, —1790. Troisieme et dern. part." 1813, 5 vols 8vo, and "Correspondance Litteraire &c. depuis 1753 jusqu'en 1760. Prem. part." 6 vols 8vo. A selection from this voluminous mass of literary gossip was published in 2 vols. 8vo, in French and English.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. des Contemp.*

GRIMOARD (count de) a French general, diplomatist, and man of letters, equally estimable for his talents and personal character. He was descended from an ancient family, which in the fourteenth century had produced a pope in the person of Urban V. The subject of this article was employed by Lewis XVI, who entrusted him with a negociation in Holland, and on his return he was charged with forming the plans for offensive and defensive operations in the campaign of 1792. After the 10th of August that year his papers were seized and deposited in the bureaus of the committee of public safety. The fall of the king interrupted his political career, and he retired to private life, devoting himself to the cultivation of literature. He died in 1815, at a very advanced age. His works include "Essai theorique et pratique sur les batailles," 1775, 4to, "Traite sur la constitution des troupes legeres, et sur leur emploi à la Guerre," 1782, 8vo, 'Recherches sur la force de l'armee Française, &c." 1806, 8vo, "Tableau Historique de la Guerre de la Revolution de France," 1808, in conjunction with general Servan, of which work only 3 vols. were published, when it was suppressed by order of Buonaparte. He also edited and translated military memoirs, letters, and historical works.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Contemp.*

GRINDAL (Edmund) an English prelate, was born at Hensingham in Cumberland in 1519, and was sent to Magdalen college, whence he removed to Christ's college, and to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow and took his degrees. In 1548 he was appointed senior proctor to the university, and the following year he was chosen lady Margaret's preacher. He became acquainted with Dr Ridley, bishop of London, who appointed him his chaplain, and elected him to the precentorship of St Paul's. He was next made chaplain to the king, and in 1552 he obtained a stall in Westminster abbey. On the death of king Edward, to avoid the persecution of queen Mary, he retired to Strasburg, and remained abroad until the accession of queen Elizabeth. He then returned, and was employed with others in preparing the new Liturgy which was to be presented to the queen's first parliament, and was soon after appointed one of her commissioners for the royal visitation in the north to require the oath of supremacy, to inspect cathedrals and the manners of the clergy, to destroy the instruments of superstition, &c. In 1562 he was nominated to the bishopric of London, vacant by the deposition of Bonner. He was then appointed one of the queen's ecclesiastical commissioners, and in conjunction with the archbishop of Canterbury, reformed the calendar, and ordered that the ten commandments should be set upon the east wall of every church in the kingdom. In 1564 he was ordered by the queen and archbishop Parker to prosecute all those who did not comply with the act of uniformity. He obeyed the mandate, but with such gentleness that Parker complained of him to the queen, who sent him a special letter, commanding him to be diligent in punishing all recusants. In 1570 he was translated to the archbishopric of York, a charge which he found very laborious. On the death of archbishop Parker in 1575 he was advanced to the see of Canterbury, and the same year a convocation was held under him, in which some articles for the regulation of the church were agreed upon, entitled "Articles touching the admission of apt and fit Persons to the Ministry, and the establishment of good Order in the Churches." In 1576 he incurred the queen's displeasure by the encouragement he gave to what was called the exercise of prophesying. The rules of these prophesyings were, that the ministers of a particular division, at an appointed time, met at some church, and each explained some portion of scripture, when a moderator made his observations on what had been said, and determined its true sense. The queen viewing them as seminaries of puritanism, took a rooted dislike to them, and desiring their entire abolition, gave orders to that effect to archbishop Grindal. Instead of obeying her commands he wrote a letter to her, remonstrating with her, and exhorting her to leave religious affairs to the bishops and divines of the realm, without deciding upon them in the same peremptory manner as in civil affairs. This letter so displeased Elizabeth, that after vainly reiterating her commands, she caused an order to be sent to him from the star-chamber, which confined him to his house, and sequestrated him from his office for six months. Not choosing to comply, on an application from the lord treasurer, his sequestration was continued, and some thoughts were entertained of deposing him, which however were laid aside, but the legislation was not taken off until 1582, in which year, having lost his sight, he resigned his dignity, and obtained a promise of a pension from the queen, whose favour he never fully recovered. He died at Croydon in 1583. He was a prelate of great learning, piety, and moderation, mild, generous, and affable, and was universally respected by his protestant countrymen. He assisted the French protestants in obtaining permission to open a church in London, which was the origin of the present French church in Threadneedle-street. He was the author of "A Dialogue between Custom and Truth," published in Fox's "Acts and Monuments,"—*Life by Strype. Biog. Brit Hutchinson's Cumberland.*

GRINGONNEUR (Jacquemin) a Parisian painter of the fourteenth century, to whom has been attributed the invention of playing cards. His name is mentioned in 1392, in an account of the treasurer of Charles VI, as having received fifty six sols of Paris, for three packs of cards, ornamented with devices of gold and various colours. Father Menestrier concluded from this passage that Gringonneur was the inventor of cards, but Bullet, in his "Recherches historiques sur les Cartes a jouer," has shown that they are mentioned earlier than the date of the treasurer's account, and he concludes that they were first contrived in the reign of Charles V, about 1376, and that from France the use of these fascinating instruments of dissipation extended to Spain, Italy, England, Germany, &c. The abbe Rive ascribes their invention to the Spaniards, and Mr S W Singer, in his elaborate "Researches into the History of Playing Cards," has shown that they are probably of Oriental origin.—*Biog. Univ. Edit.*

GRONOVIUS (John Frederick) an eminent critic and classical editor of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Hamburgh, and having received a learned education, he travelled for improvement into Germany, France, and Italy. He then obtained the professorship of the belles lettres at Deventer, and in 1655, on the death of Daniel Heinsius, he accepted an invitation to become professor of Greek at Leyden, where he died in 1672. He published valuable editions of the works of Livy, Sallust, Plautus, Seneca, Pliny, Quintilian, and Aulus Gellius, a treatise on the money of the ancients, "De Sestertus," and many other productions relative to criticism and philology.—Gronovius (James) son of the preceding, and distinguished for his acquaintance with the same branches of literature. He was born in 1645, at Deventer, where he studied under his father, whom he soon surpassed in his classical acquirements

In 1668 he visited England, and resided some months both at Oxford and Cambridge, forming acquaintance with men of letters in those universities as well as in the metropolis. He subsequently travelled in France and the Netherlands, and in 1672 he went to Spain, with M. Poets, ambassador from the Dutch government Returning through Italy, he was induced to stay at Pisa, where the grand duke of Tuscany appointed him to a professorship. Two years after he returned to Deventer, and in 1679 he became professor of Greek and history at Leyden, where he remained, notwithstanding several advantageous situations were proposed for his acceptance elsewhere. In 1701 he was nominated geographer to the university. He died in 1716, leaving the character of a very learned, but not very liberal critic and scholar. He published corrected editions, with notes, of the works of Macrobius, Polybius, Tacitus, Cicero, Ammianus Marcellinus, Quintus Curtius, Suetonius, and other Greek and Roman writers, besides which he was the author of critical and archæological disquisitions, controversial tracts, orations, &c. But the undertaking which has contributed principally to the literary fame of James Gronovius is the "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum," Lugd. Bat. 1697—1702, 12 vols. folio.—Gronovius, (Abraham) the son of James, was, like his father and grandsire, a professor in the university of Leyden, and was eminent for his classical knowledge. He edited the works of Justin, Mela, Tacitus, Ælian, &c. His death took place in 1775.—Gronovius (John Frederick) brother of the foregoing, was born in 1690. He studied at Leyden, where he took the degree of MD. and practised as a physician He was distinguished as a naturalist, and formed a museum, a part of which, relating to botany, was purchased by sir Joseph Banks He died in 1762. Among his works are—"Index Suppellectilis Lapideæ, quam collegit, in Classes et Ordines digessuit, Specificis nominibus ac Synonymis illustravit," Lugd. Bat. 1740, 8vo, republished, with additions, in 1750. He also was the author of a dissertation on Camphor, Flora Virginica, Flora Orientalis, and papers on natural history, in the Philosophical Transactions, and the Acta Upsaliensia.—Gronovius (Laurence Theodore) son of the last mentioned, born at Leyden in 1730. He made the law his profession, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty, but was chiefly eminent as a naturalist He was, as well as his father, a magistrate of the city of Leyden, and he died there in 1777. His principal works are "Museum Ichthyologicum Sistens Piscium tam indigenorum quam exoticorum, quos in suo Museo asservat auctor, descriptiones ordine Systematico dispositas," cum Tab. 1754—1756, 2 vols. folio, and "Bibliotheca Regni Animalis atque Lapidei," 1760, 4to. Besides which, he published a description of the Gronovian Museum, and several dissertations.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict Hist. Rees's Cyclopæd.*

GROSE (Francis) an English antiquary He was the son of a jeweller, and was born at Richmond in Surrey, in 1731. He inherited a good fortune, which he spent in dissipation, and having relinquished a situation which he had held for some time in the Herald's college, he obtained a commission in the Surrey militia, where he was familiarly known by the title of Captain Grose. Having a taste for drawing, he was induced to make sketches of such remarkable buildings and ruins as occurred to his notice, in the course of his tours in a military capacity through various parts of the kingdom. Hence originated his principal work "The Antiquities of England and Wales," 8 vols. 4to, the first of which appeared in 1773. After its completion he visited Scotland, to collect materials for a similar work relating to that country, which he began publishing in 1790, and finished in 2 vols. 4to. He then went to Ireland, to make a similar survey of the objects of curiosity in that island In the midst of his undertaking he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died at Dublin, in May 1791. Besides the works already noticed, he was the author of a "Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons," 1786, 4to, "A Provincial Glossary, with a Collection of local Proverbs and popular Superstitions," 1787, 8vo, "Military Antiquities," 1788, 2 vols. 4to, containing the history of the English army from the Conquest, "Rules for Drawing Caricatures, with an Essay on Comic Painting,' &c. "The Antiquities of Ireland," left imperfect at his decease, were completed and published by the rev I. Ledwich, 2 vols 4to. Captain Grose, in the present day, is considered as a somewhat superficial antiquary, and his engraved views of ancient edifices are beneath criticism, but notwithstanding his imperfections, he has the merit of having excited a taste for the study of architectural antiquities in this country, and has preserved from oblivion some monuments of former times, which are now destroyed.—*Europ. Mag Gent Mag. Edit.*

GROSSTESTE (Robert) bishop of Lincoln, an English prelate of great learning and integrity in the 13th century, born in 1175, at Stradbroke, Suffolk, of poor parents. He pursued his studies at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris, and distinguished himself by his proficiency as a Hebraist. On his return to the former university, his reputation as a theologian procured him many scholars, till having been appointed successively archdeacon of Chester and of Wilts, he was in 1235 raised to the mitre. In the administration of his diocese, his firmness in resisting the encroachments of Rome, drew down on him the displeasure of the Pope, who sent for him to Lyons, but the censures there pronounced against him, had not the effect of inducing him to alter the line of conduct which he thought it his duty to adopt. His death took place at Buckden in 1253. He was the author of a commentary on some of the works of Aristotle, as well as of many other tracts, a list of which may be found in Tanner, the only two which appear to have been printed

are "De Cessatione Legalium;" and "De Sphærâ."—*Biog. Brit.*

GROTIUS (Hugo) the Latinized name of Hugh de Groot, a celebrated Dutch scholar of the 17th century. His father was a burgomaster of Delft, and one of the curators of the university of Leyden, and his mother was an accomplished woman, descended from one of the first families in Holland. He was born at Delft, April 10th, 1583, and manifesting in his early years a strong inclination for learning, every facility was afforded for the cultivation of his talents. He was placed under the tuition of Utenbogard, a learned Arminian minister at the Hague, and in his twelfth year he was removed to Leyden, where he studied under Francis Junius. At the age of fourteen he maintained public theses in mathematics, law, and philosophy, and his early proficiency excited the astonishment of the Dutch literati, and gave earnest of his future distinction in the republic of letters. In 1598 he went to France with the famous Barneveldt, ambassador extraordinary from the states-general, when Grotius was introduced to Henry IV, who presented him with his picture and a gold chain. He took the degree of doctor of laws during his residence in France, and received many attentions from persons of eminence. Returning to Delft in 1599, he commenced his career as a legal advocate, and the same year he made his debut as an author, by the publication of an edition of the treatise "De Nuptiis Philologiæ et Mercurii," of Martianus Capella, which he is said to have prepared for the press before he went to France. This was followed by a Latin translation of a treatise on navigation, by Simon Stevin, and in 1600 he published the "Phænomena" of Aratus, with emendations of the Greek text. He also cultivated Latin poetry, and produced, besides some shorter pieces, three tragedies on sacred subjects, "Adamus Exsul," "Christus Patiens," and "Sophomphaneas," on the story of Joseph. He was now chosen historiographer to the United Provinces, and he also obtained the professional post of advocate-general of the treasury for Holland and Zealand. In 1608 he married Mary Reigersberg, daughter of the burgomaster of Veer, a lady whose devoted attachment and heroic conduct fully justified his choice. The next year he published an elaborate treatise in defence of the general freedom of the seas, entitled "Mare Liberum," the particular objects of which were to vindicate the right of the Dutch to trade to the East Indies in spite of the exclusive claims of the Portuguese, and to fish in the north seas, where the English asserted their maritime superiority. Selden wrote his "*Mare Clausum*" in answer to this work. Another patriotic publication of Grotius, was his book "De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavæ," for which he received the thanks of the state. In 1613 he was chosen pensionary of Rotterdam, a political office of importance, as it gave him a seat in the states of Holland, and afterwards in the assembly of the states-general. Disputes having arisen between the Dutch and English governments relative to the Greenland fisheries, Grotius was sent to the court of London to conduct a negociation on the subject, when he was treated with much respect by King James I. though his character does not appear to have been properly appreciated by the English clergy. The liberality of his sentiments, both in religion and politics, proved sadly detrimental to his interests on his return to Holland. Two parties then divided that country, the Calvinists or Gomarists, and the Arminians or Remonstrants. The stadtholder, Maurice, prince of Orange, supported the Gomarists, who were more numerous and powerful than their opponents, Grotius, with Hoogerbeetz, and the grand pensionary Barneveldt, espoused the side of the Arminians, and endeavoured to thwart the measures of the prince, who had them all three arrested in August 1618. The national synod of Dordrecht or Dort, then sitting, having completed the triumph of the Calvinists, by condemning the principles of the Remonstrants and deposing or banishing their principal ministers, Barneveldt was first arraigned, condemned, and executed. The trial of Grotius followed, in May 1619, and being very irregularly conducted, it terminated in his conviction of treason against the government, and a sentence of imprisonment for life, and the confiscation of his estate. The place appointed for his confinement, was the castle of Louvestein, near Gorcum in South Holland, where his wife obtained permission to share his fate. In this fortress he remained nearly two years, devoting the time to literary pursuits. The grand fruit of his studies, was a treatise in Dutch verse "On the Truth of the Christian Religion," which formed the ground work of his celebrated Latin production on the same subject. Grotius at length was liberated from prison, through the ingenious fidelity and fortitude of his wife. He had been permitted to borrow books from his friends, which when consulted he was accustomed to send back to Gorcum in a chest which served to convey him a supply of linen from his laundress. This vehicle was at first regularly searched, but at length the custom was discontinued. The wife of Grotius then persuaded him to allow himself to be confined in a chest, in which she informed the commandant's lady, whose husband was absent, that she was going to send away a large load of books, to prevent Grotius from injuring his health by study. At the time appointed he entered the chest, in the top of which holes had been made for the admission of air, and was thus conveyed down a ladder by two soldiers. One of them observing its weight, said in jest, "there must be an Arminian in it." "There are Arminian books in it," replied the wife of Grotius. This did not quite satisfy the man, who went to inform the governor's lady of the circumstance before the chest was allowed to leave the fortress. Misled by previous information, she directed its removal unexamined. Grotius was conveyed

in safety to the house of a friend at Gorcum. His wife, on receiving information of his safety, avowed what she had done, in consequence of which she was at first detained in close custody, but a petition to the states-general procured her release. Grotius sought an asylum at Paris, and obtained the protection of the French king, Louis XIII, who bestowed on him a pension of three thousand livres. While in France he composed his treatise, entitled "De Jure Belli et Pacis," which was finished and published at Paris, in 1625. His literary reputation is in a great degree founded on this production, which became the object of general admiration, and was commented on, criticised and translated into several languages, becoming a general text book for lecturers on international policy. Under the ministry of cardinal Richelieu, Grotius was solicited to engage actively in the service of France, and his refusal offending that powerful statesman, his situation became unpleasant, and he determined on removing elsewhere. The stadtholder, Henry Frederic, who had succeeded his brother, prince Maurice, in 1625, had not concurred in the persecution of the Arminians, and was believed to be favourably disposed towards the illustrious exile, who, after waiting in vain for a recal from banishment, at length resolved to brave all danger and he returned to Holland without permission. Towards the close of the year 1631 he went to Rotterdam, and then to Amsterdam, but his enemies were still so powerful, and his friends so cold or timid that he found it prudent to retreat, and accordingly removed to Hamburgh, where he resided about two years. At length becoming acquainted with Salvius, vice chancellor of Sweden, he was recommended by him to the prime minister of that country, count Oxenstiern, who invited him to a conference at Frankfort on-the-Main. The result of this meeting was the appointment of Grotius to the post of Swedish ambassador to the court of France, with the title of counsellor to Christina, queen of Sweden. He set out on his embassy in the beginning of 1635, and soon reached Paris, where he made his public entry the second of March, after having overcome some obstacles arising from the opposition of cardinal Richelieu to his reception. He continued to exercise his diplomatic function with credit to himself, and advantage to the government he represented, till the spring of the year 1645, when he was recalled at his own request. Being disappointed in his expectation of obtaining some new employment of importance, and finding that his health suffered from the severity of the climate of Sweden, he determined to go to Lubeck. After an audience of the queen, who presented him with a considerable sum of money, and a service of plate, he embarked on board a vessel provided for his voyage. A violent storm obliged him to go on shore near Dantzic, whence he set off for Lubeck in an open waggon. The bad weather continuing, he was so much indisposed when he arrived at Rostock, that he could proceed no farther. His illness increased so rapidly as to leave no hopes of his recovery, and he died August 28, 1645. His remains were removed to Delft, and interred in the family vault. Besides the literary works already mentioned, he was the author of two "Dissertations on the Origin of the American Nations," "A History of the Goths, Vandals and Lombards," "Annals of the Affairs of Belgium," all in Latin, and the last-mentioned published posthumously. He likewise distinguished himself by his Commentary on the Old and New Testament, and published an edition of Lucan's Pharsalia, and the works of Tacitus, exclusive of less important productions. He left three sons, two of whom adopted the profession of arms, but the second, PETER, was bred to the law, and became pensionary of Amsterdam, and deputy to the states general.—His brother, WILLIAM GROTIUS, was likewise a lawyer, and a man of learning and abilities.—*De Burigny's Life of Grotius. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

GROUCHY (SOPHIA) sister of marshal Grouchy, and widow of Condorcet, was carefully educated, and cultivated literature with success. She was the translator of two works of Smith into French, viz, "The Theory of Moral Sentiments," and "Dissertations on the Origin of Languages." The latter also contains eight "Letters on Sympathy," in which Madame Condorcet supplies some omissions of the author, whom she examines, modefies, and often combats. Her translation is remarkable for the elegance and purity of its style, the ideas and severity of philosophical language. This lady composed a treatise for the education of her daughter, which remains unpublished.—She died in 1822, universally regretted.—*Biog. Univ. des Contemporains.*

GROVE (HENRY) a learned nonconformist divine and eminent tutor was born at Taunton in Somersetshire, in 1683. He was educated by the reverend Mr Warren, of Taunton, a nonconformist, and completed his theological studies under the rev Mr Rowe, in London. After passing two years in London, he entered the ministry at the age of twenty two, and upon the death of Mr. Warren, in 1706, he was chosen to succeed him as tutor in the academy of Taunton. He also officiated to two small congregations in the neighbourhood of Taunton, and had several invitations to places of note, but from his love of retirement and independence, he declined them all, and his extreme moderation exposed him to the censures of some of his brethren, who represented him as being indifferent to the truths of the gospel. He however made no change in his conduct, and he gave his reasons and convictions in "An Essay on the terms of Christian Communion." Mr Grove died in 1737 8 of a fever. He was the author of a great number of sermons, essays, treatises, &c. and of a "System of Moral Philosophy," all of which were much esteemed.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

GRUTER or GRUTERUS (JANUS) the son of a burgomaster of Antwerp, where he was born in 1560. His father being banished for

signing the notorious petition to the duchess of Parma, brought him with him to England, and at the proper age placed him at Cambridge. His education was however completed at Leyden, when circumstances admitted of his parents returning to the Continent. Having graduated as LLD. he went first to his native city, but quitted it again previously to the siege of 1584, and having filled successively a professor's chair at Rostock and Wittemberg, and declined another offered him at Padua, settled finally at Heidelberg, where he died, after an illness of only ten days' duration, September 10, 1607, and was buried at St Peter's church in Heidelberg. The most celebrated of his works is a large and valuable collection of Roman inscriptions, published originally in two folio volumes, but afterwards enlarged to four, and dedicated to the emperor Rodolph II, who distinguished the author with his favour, and even entertained an intention of conferring on him a patent of nobility. His other writings are—"Florilegium magnum, seu Polyanthea," fol., "Delicæ Poetarum Gallorum, Italorum, Belgarum," 8vo, 9 vols., "Chronicon Chronicorum" folio, and "Thesaurus Criticus," 6 vols 8vo, reprinted in 7 vols. He also published some annotations on the Latin historians and an edition of the works of Cicero, in two folio volumes

GRYNÆUS (Simon) a divine and philological writer of the sixteenth century, who was a native of Suabia. He studied at Pforzheim, where he became acquainted with Melancthon, and afterwards at Vienna, in which city he became professor of Greek. He next removed to Buda in Hungary, and for some years filled the office of rector of the seminary in that capital. Having adopted the doctrines of Luther, he was persecuted and imprisoned at the instigation of the monks, but at length obtaining his liberty, he retired to Wittemberg. In 1523 the elector-palatine made him Greek professor at the university of Heidelberg, whence he removed in 1529 to undertake the professorship of theology at Basil. In 1531 he visited England, for the purpose of examining the libraries, and was much noticed by sir Thomas More, to whom he had been recommended by Erasmus. In 1540 he assisted with Melancthon, Bucer, Calvin, and others, at the famous conferences at Worms. He died of the plague at Basil the following year, aged forty-eight. His publications consist of the Almagest of Ptolemy, in Greek, 1538, Euclid, 1533, Plato, with the Commentaries of Proclus, 1534, Commentaries on the Topics of Aristotle, the Life of Œcolampadius, &c.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

GRYNÆUS (John James) grand-nephew of the preceding, was born at Berne in Switzerland, in 1540. He was instructed in classical literature by his father, after which he studied at Basil, and then at Tubingen, where he took the degree of DD. in 1564. The next year he succeeded his father as pastor of Rotelen, and while in that situation was employed in superintending editions of the Fathers, and other works published at Basil, where he obtained a professorship in 1575. He afterwards spent two years at Heidelberg, as professor of history and sacred literature, but returned to Basil in 1586, having been chosen principal minister of the city and professor of history and theology in the university. He died in 1617. His writings include notes on the works of Origen, Irenæus, and Eusebius, expositions of the Scriptures, an ecclesiastical history, &c.—*Melch. Adam. Moreri.*

GRYPHIUS (Andrew) a German dramatic poet, who was born at Glogau in 1616. He studied at Fraustadt and Dantzic, after which he became tutor to a nobleman's children. In 1633 he went to Leyden, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with Salmasius and Heinsius. After refusing invitations to become professor at Heidelberg Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and in Sweden, he at length accepted the post of syndic to the senate of Glogau. In 1664 he was appointed co-deputy to the ducal council, when he died the 16th of July that year. His tragedies, which have been preferred to those of any contemporary German writers, were published with other poetical pieces at Breslau, 1698, 8vo. He also wrote comedies which are much esteemed by his countrymen, who have termed him the German Corneille and Moliere.—*Stolla Introd. in Hist. Lit. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GRYPHIUS (Christian) son of Andrew, was born at Fraustadt in 1649. After prosecuting his earlier studies at Glogau and other places, he finished his education at Jena and Strasburg. He then became professor of rhetoric at Breslau in 1674, principal and professor at the Magdalen college in that city in 1686, and afterwards librarian to the university. He published poems and orations in the German language, and wrote dramas which were not printed. His classical acquirements were very considerable, and he was intimately acquainted with the Greek language. His works exclusive of those just noticed, are—a "History of the Orders of Knighthood," "The German Language formed by Degrees, or a Treatise on the Origin and Progress of that Language," "Apparatus, sive Dissertatio Isagogica de Scriptoribus Historiam Sæc. xvii. illustrantibus," 4to. He also wrote in the Leipsic Journal. His death took place March 6, 1706, owing to apoplexy, just after he had ordered a sacred ode of his own composition, set to music, to be performed in his chamber. *Idem.*

GUARINI (Battista) a celebrated Italian poet, was born at Ferrara in 1537, and was descended from the ancient family of Guarino or Guarini. He was for some years professor of belles lettres in the university of Ferrara. At the age of thirty he entered the service of Alfonso II, duke of Ferrara, who created him a cavalier, and employed him in various embassies, and in 1585 he nominated him his secretary. He died at Venice in 1612. His fame rests principally upon his famous dramatic pastoral, the "Pastor Fido," which stands first in that class of Italian composi-

tion. He bestowed much time and labour upon it, and it was first represented at Turin in 1585, on occasion of the nuptials of Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, with Catharine of Austria. It was printed two years afterwards, and editions multiplied throughout Italy. It is still regarded as one of the standard productions of Italian poetry. He was also the author of "Il Segretario," or the Art of Letter Writing, a comedy entitled "Idropico,' Latin orations, letters, poems, &c.—*Moreri Tiraboschi.*

GUARINO, surnamed Veronese, was born at Verona about 1370, and learned the Latin language from John of Ravenna, but he went to Constantinople to learn Greek of Manuel Chrysolarus. On his return to Italy he taught at Florence, Bologna, Padua, Trent, Verona, Venice, and Ferrara. His last and longest residence was at Ferrara, where, in 1429, he was invited as preceptor to Leonello d'Este son of the marquis Nicolas III, and in 1436 he was appointed professor of the learned languages. He died there in 1460. He had many distinguished scholars, and to him may be attributed in great part the restoration of ancient elegance in the Greek and Latin languages in the fifteenth century. He employed himself in translating the ancient Greek authors into Latin, he gave versions of many of Plutarch's Lives, and at the command of pope Nicolas V, he translated the first ten books of Strabo's geography. His other works consist of grammatical treatises on the Greek and Latin languages, commentaries upon ancient authors, orations, Latin poems, letters, &c. He was the first discoverer of the poems of Catullus, or at least he corrected them so as to be read.—His son, BATTISTA, wrote comments upon Lucan, Catullus, and Cicero's Epistles, and was the author of several translations from the Greek. He died after 1494. —*Tiraboschi. Lithomius.*

GUERCINO, an eminent painter, whose proper name was John Francis Barbieri, was born at Cento, in the duchy of Ferrara, in 1590. He acquired the principles of his art from Cremonini and Gennari, but adopted two or three styles in succession, the best of which is grounded on that of Caravaggio, improved by a consultation of the schools of Venice, Bologna, and Rome. Guercino was invited to the latter capital by Gregory XV, and after spending two years there, returned home, whence he could not be withdrawn by the solicitations of the monarchs of France and England. Christina, queen of Sweden, in passing through Bologna, sought in vain to induce him to leave Italy. As an artist he is less distinguished for ideal beauty, than by a vigour or brilliancy of colouring. He received the honour of knighthood from the duke of Mantua, and died a bachelor in 1666, very rich, notwithstanding his expenditure of large sums in building chapels, founding hospitals, and other acts of charity and devotion. The most celebrated pictures of Guercino are his St Petronilla, his Aurora, his St Philip of Neri, and a fine picture of the Resurrection he also carried fresco painting to the highest perfection, in the great dome at Piacenza. He painted with extraordinary facility, having executed one hundred and six altar pieces for churches, and one hundred and forty-four historical pieces, besides his performances in fresco.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peint. Bryan.*

GUERICKE or GULRICHL (OTTO or OTHO) a natural philosopher of the seventeenth century, famous as the inventor of the air pump. He was born in 1602, and after pursuing his studies at Leipsic, Helmstadt, Jena, and Leyden, he travelled in France and England. He then settled at Magdeburgh, and after filling various public situations, he became consul or burgomaster of the city, and counsellor to the elector of Brandenburgh. He died during a visit which he made to Hamburgh, in 1686. His researches concerning pneumatics, particularly in relation to the pressure of the atmosphere, are contained in a work entitled "Experimenta Magdeburgica," which he published in 1672. He was the author of several other philosophical treatises, which show him to have been a man of an ingenious and speculative disposition.—*Stollii Int in Hist. Lit. Hutt n's Mat Dict.*

GUEVARA (ANTONY DE) a Spanish writer, was born in the province of Alaba, towards the end of the fifteenth century, and was brought up at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella. After the death of the latter he became a Franciscan monk and subsequently preacher and historiographer to Charles V, who made him bishop successively of Guadix and Mondonedo. He died in 1548. Guevara was much admired for his eloquence and parts, but his style is extravagantly figurative, and in writing history he vindicated the propriety of falsifying what he pleased which licence he curiously exemplified in his famous 'Dial of Princes or Life of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus," which is a work of mere fiction, although translated into most of the languages of Europe. He was also the author of "Epistles,' which have been much admired, although greatly depreciated by Montaigne. Many of Guevara's remarks have been borrowed, and given in a different form, among which is the celebrated saying, that 'Hell is paved with good intentions.—*Moreri Antonio Bibl. Hist.*

GUEVARA (see VELEZ.)

GUIBERT (JACQUES ANTOINE HYPOLITE) a distinguished French officer and writer on military subjects, was born at Montauban in 1743, and was the son of an officer of rank. At the age of thirteen he accompanied his father to the war in Germany, and obtained the rank of colonel for his services in the action of Ponte Nuovo in Corsica. In 1770 he published his "Essai Générale de Tactique," a work generally admired, but which procured him enemies from its conceited style and unsparing censures. After making a tour in Hungary and Germany, he returned to France, and produced a tragedy entitled "Le Connetable de Bourbon," and afterwards two others, "The Gracchi," and "Anne Bullen." He also composed admired eulogies of Ca-

tinat, the chancellor de l'Hopital, and the king of Prussia. He was next appointed a member of the council of war, formed to establish a regular system in the French army, and projected a new code, but his enemies arose, and attacked and opposed him from all quarters. At the commencement of the Revolution, sheltering himself under the assumed name of Raynal, he published a work entitled "De la Force Publique considerée sous tous ses Rapports," in which he maintained the principle of a concurrence of the legislative and executive powers, in deciding upon war and peace, and pointed out the means of securing the constitution against the influence of the army. He died in 1790. The regiment of Neustria, which he commanded fourteen years, gave a handsome testimony of their esteem, in a letter to his widow, who published his "German Tour," in 1803. —*Life prefixed to his German Tour.*

GUICCIARDINI (Francis) an eminent Italian historian, was born of an ancient and noble family at Florence in 1482. After finishing his studies at Pisa, Bologna, and other universities, he was engaged at the age of three-and twenty to read lectures on the Institutes in his native city. A few years afterwards he quitted the chair, and engaging in political life, was sent ambassador from Florence to Ferdinand the Catholic. In 1518 he was deputed to meet pope Leo X at Cortona, when that pontiff was so impressed with his talents, that he committed to him the government of Modena and Reggio, then under ecclesiastical dominion. He was afterwards made governor of Parma, which city, as well as that of Reggio, he successfully defended against the French. In 1523 pope Clement VII conferred upon him the presidency of all Romagna, and afterwards made him lieutenant-general of the papal army. From 1531 to 1534 he was governor of Bologna, and during that time strenuously exerted himself to restore the Medici family in Florence. On the death of Clement VII he returned to Florence, and was made a counseller of state to duke Alexander, after whose death he applied himself to ensure the succession of Cosmo, but not deeming himself sufficiently considered by that prince, he retired to his villa of Arcetri, and employed himself in the composition of his celebrated history, which he had nearly concluded when he was interrupted by death in May 1540, in the fifty-ninth year of his age Guicciardini was a man of great gravity of temper and demeanour, and displayed much political sagacity and love of justice, in the administration of the important offices entrusted to him. His great work, the "History of Italy during his own Time," did not appear until many years after his death, in consequence of the severity of his strictures upon several persons of powerful families still surviving. In 1561 the first sixteen books were published by his nephew, Agnolo, but in this and all the Italian editions, various passages were omitted, until that of Friburg, 4 vols, 4to, 1755, printed from the author's own MS. in the Magliabecchi library at Florence. The history of Guicciardini, although too minute and prolix, is generally allowed to be one of the most valuable productions of its own class in that age. His principal fault, both in style and narrative, is, however, diffuseness. Guicciardini also wrote poetry, and some of his verses are preserved by Crescimbini.— *Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

GUICCIARDINI (Lewis) nephew of the preceding, was born at Florence in 1521, and was learnedly educated. For what reason it is not known, he took up his residence in the Low Countries, and resided chiefly at Antwerp until his death in 1589. He wrote various works in Italian, of which the most valuable is "A Description of the Low Countries," Antwerp, 1567—1588. His other works are— "Commentaries on the Affairs of Europe from 1529 to 1560" "Remarkable Words and Actions of Princes," "Hours of Amusement," and a collection of the precepts and maxims of his eminent kinsman —*Ibid.*

GUIDO RENI, a very celebrated painter, was born at Bologna in 1575, where his father was an eminent musician Displaying an early taste for design, he was placed, in the first instance, with Calvart, but in his twentieth year he became a student in the school of Ludovico Carracci, being at that time so handsome, that his master made him the model of his angels. The strong manner of Caravaggio was then in vogue, but being advised that a reputation might be obtained by adopting one directly the reverse, he took up the clear and delicate manner of imitating the beautiful in nature, and acquired that grace, elevation, and facility of touch, by which his works are so much distinguished. He accompanied Albani to Rome, and notwithstanding the opposition and jealousy of Caravaggio and others, soon established his reputation. Pope Paul V chose him to paint his private chapel of Monte Cavallo, and often came to see him work, which he was accustomed to do splendidly habited, and served by his disciples, who ranged round him in respectful silence. No artist held higher notions, either of the art or of himself, than Guido, he returned no visits paid him by the great, which he received as intended only to his talents Discontented with the pope's treasurer, while painting his chapel, he secretly withdrew to Bologna, and when persuaded to return, the cardinals sent their coaches to meet him, as if he had been an ambassador. He might have accumulated wealth as well as fame, but for an unfortunate propensity to gaming, which dissipated his munificent remuneration as rapidly as he received it. Owing to this pernicious habit, in his advanced years he was reduced to paint for his immediate wants, whence the great inferiority of his later performances. He lived to see out his friends and patrons, and died in a melancholy condition at Bologna in 1642, in his sixty seventh year. This great painter read little, and wrote less, his sole amusement being his harpsichord. Few names in the art stand higher than that of Guido, whose

works are numerous in churches and palaces. In grace and beauty they are unsurpassed, but according to some connoisseurs they want strength and expression. The beau ideal of Guido, in respect to sacred subjects, was admirable, and the celestial character, so peculiarly impressed on his figures, strongly attests his genius. The works of this great painter have employed the gravers of the ablest masters.—*D'Argenville Vies de Peint.*

GUIGNES (Joseph de) an eminent Oriental scholar, who lived in the last century. He was born at Pontoise in France in 1721. The learned Orientalist, Stephen Fourmont, assisted him in his studies at Paris, in which he made so much progress, that in 1741 he received the appointment of royal interpreter. In 1753 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and in 1757 he distinguished himself by the publication of an erudite work, entitled "Histoire générale des Huns, des Turcs, des Moguls, et des autres Tartares Orientaux," 5 vols. 4to. He was likewise the author of "Abrege de la Vie d Etienne Fourmont," 4to, "Essai historique sur la Typographie Orientale et Grecque," 4to, besides papers in the Journal des Savans, and in the Memoirs of the Academy, of which he was a member. He suffered in his finances during the revolutionary troubles in France, and died at Paris in 1800.—His son, who cultivated the same branches of literature, distinguished himself as a Chinese scholar, and published, besides other works, "Voyages a Peking, Manille, et l Isle de France, faits dans l intervalle de 1784 a 1801," 3 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1808.—*Nouv Dict. Hist. Biog Univ.*

GUILLIM (John) an English herald, born in Herefordshire of a Welch family in 1565. He received his education at Brazenose college, Oxford, and became a member of the Herald's college, in which he obtained the appointment of rouge croix poursuivant in 1617. For the possession of this situation he is generally considered to have been indebted to a work published under his name in 1610, entitled the "Display of Heraldry" There are however strong grounds for believing that he only corrected the treatise in question, which was in reality the composition of dean Barkham. It went through a number of editions, and in 1679 captain Loggan published a supplement to the fifth, under the title of "A Treatise of Honour, Civil and Military" A sixth appeared in 1724. Guillim died in 1621.—*Biog. Brit.*

GUISCHARD (Charles Gottlieb) an able writer on military tactics, was a native of Magdeburg. After studying at the universities of Halle, Marpurg, and Leyden, he entered into the service of Holland, and while thus employed, found leisure to prepare materials for his "Memoires Militaires sur les Grecs et les Romains," which appeared in 1757, in 2 vols. 4to, and met with great approbation. The same year he entered a volunteer into the allied army, and acquired the esteem of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who recommended him to the king of Prussia. Frederick kept him near his person in order to converse with him on the art of wars, and bestowed upon him the name of Quintus Icilius, the commander of Cæsar's tenth legion, in compliment to his military knowledge. Besides the work already mentioned, he was the author of "Memoires Critiques et Historiques sur plusieurs points d Antiquite militaires," 4 vols. 8vo, upon which work Gibbon bestows very high encomiums. Guischard died in 1775.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Gibbon's Mem.*

GUNTER (Edmund) an English mathematician, born in Herefordshire in 1581. He was sent to Westminster school, whence, at the age of eighteen, he was elected a scholar of Christchurch college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and having entered into holy orders, proceeded BD. in 1615. Before this time he invented the sector, a mathematical instrument of which he wrote a Latin description, never published. In 1618 he contrived a small portable quadrant for astronomical purposes, and his reputation becoming established, in 1619 he was elected professor of astronomy at Gresham college, London. The next year he published his "Canon Triangulorum," exhibiting a table of the Logarithms of the Sines and Tangents of all the degrees and minutes of the quadrant, serving greatly to facilitate mathematical computations. In 1622 he discovered that the declination of the magnetic needle or variation of the compass is not constant or regular, as was previously supposed, which important phenomenon was afterwards farther elucidated by Gellibrand, who succeeded Gunter as Gresham professor The latter next invented his famous "Rule of Proportion," which affords an easy method of combining arithmetic and geometry, admirably adapted for popular use, and this invention has perpetuated his name, as in its mechanical form it is styled "Gunter's Rule," or "Scale" Of this and his other improvements he published an account in 1624, under the title of "The Cross-Staff, in three Books," 4to. In the same year appeared a tract, containing the "Description and Use of his Majesty's Dials in Whitehall Garden," 4to, in the construction of which he had been employed by order of James I. He died 10th December, 1626, at Gresham college, and was buried in the church of St Peter le Poor in Broad-street. His works have been repeatedly published.—*Ward's Lives of Gresham Professors. Martin's Biog. Philos. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

GUSTAVUS VASA, or GUSTAVUS I, king of Sweden, was the son of Eric Vasa, duke of Gripsholm, allied to the royal family, and was born in 1490 He was distinguished in his youth for his courage and accomplishments, and Sweden being under the dominion of the Danes, Christiern II of Denmark, in 1518, took Gustavus and other nobles to Copenhagen, as hostages for the peace of the country. Christiern failing in his endeavours to attach Vasa to his cause, committed him to prison, and afterwards to the guardianship of

a Danish nobleman, who treated him with great generosity. Inspired, however, by a wish to free his country from a foreign yoke, Gustavus made his escape from his keeper, and reached the Swedish province of Sudermania in safety. His first attempts to excite the spirit of patriotism among the Swedes were unsuccessful, and he himself narrowly escaped destruction At length he took refuge among the miners of Dalecarlia, where, after incurring fresh dangers, he roused the people to action and overcoming the dependants of Christiern in the northern provinces, he assembled the states of Sweden at Wadstena, and was unanimously elected administrator of the kingdom. In 1523 he was raised to the crown, and soon after obtaining possession of Stockholm, he restored peace to the country. In his endeavours to relieve his subjects from the accumulated burdens produced by a long period of usurpation and anarchy, Gustavus was opposed by the clergy, who were by no means willing to submit their benefices to that equalized taxation which the king proposed to establish. Hence sprung the Reformation in Sweden, where the Lutheran religion was established, and the church freed from its dependance on the Pope. This may be considered as the principal measure in which Gustavus was concerned, after he attained the sovereign power. Having reigned in prosperity thirty seven years, he died in 1560, leaving the crown to his eldest son, Eric. *Mod Univ History*—Gustavus Adolphus, grandson of the preceding and son of Charles IX, whom he succeeded in 1611, at the age of eighteen, when he had already acquired some military reputation. Having chosen for his prime minister the chancellor Oxenstiern, he assembled the states in the beginning of 1613 and resumed all crown grants, to provide funds for the war in which Sweden was involved with Denmark, Russia, and Poland. His contests with those powers were terminated to his own advantage, and after a few years of warfare, he strengthened his own dominions by judicious government and external conquests, and established his fame as a successful general and a wise and politic prince. The emperor of Germany, Ferdinand II having offended him, by giving aid to his enemies, the Poles, and in other respects shown a hostile disposition, he resolved on the bold scheme of invading the dominions of that potentate. He was supported by the co operation of the protestant princes of Germany, who looked up to him as the champion of their cause, and by the friendship of England and France. Thus sustained, he embarked on this great enterprise in June 1630, with an army of sixty-thousand men, and a fleet of seventy sail. He speedily took the isle of Usedom, and passing through Pomerania and Mecklenburg, penetrated into Saxony, baffling all opposition by the boldness and promptitude of his operations. His splendid career belongs to the history of the age, rather than to the memorial of his character as a talented individual. Success generally, though not uniformly, attended his proceedings. He gained the battle of Leipsic, September 7, 1631, against count Tilly, who was defeated and killed in a subsequent engagement. He was then opposed by Wallenstein, who commanded the imperial army, in an action which took place on the plain of Lutzen, November 16th, 1632, when the Swedes were victorious, but their heroic sovereign fell in the field. He left by his queen, the daughter of the elector of Brandenburg, one child, the celebrated Christina, who became his successor.—*Harte's Life of Gustavus Aikin's Gen Biog.*

Gustavus III, king of Sweden, the son of Adolphus Frederick, born January 24, 1746. He was educated under count Tessin, whose published letters to his pupil are highly creditable to his talents. In 1771 he succeeded his father, being then on his travels at Paris. The royal authority was at that period very limited, the kingdom was divided into two political parties or factions, one of which, denominated the *bonnets*, was supported by the influence of Russia and England, exerted through their ambassadors, and the other, called the *hats*, by that of France. The former having the ascendancy in the national diet, expelled the latter, and attempted to set narrower bounds to the king's power. Gustavus, with great coolness and prudence, contrived to counteract their designs, and produce a revolution in his own favour. Captain Hellichius a military officer, in concert with the young monarch by a pretended revolt, afforded him a pretext for assembling his troops. On the 19th of August, 1772, Gustavus having secured by his eloquence the fidelity of the guards and the soldiery brought to Stockholm by the states, had the chiefs of the senate arrested, proceeded to the assembly of the states, and caused an act to be passed abolishing all the laws made since 1680, to fetter the regal power, and procured the transfer of sovereignty to himself as king, with the command of all the forces of the realm The legislative power alone, and the right of making war or peace, were still vested in the states conjointly with the king. During the reign of Gustavus the army rose to greater consideration in Sweden than before, the population of the country increased, the national character was improved, and arts, sciences, and commerce flourished under his auspices When the French Revolution occurred, the Swedish monarch was one of the first who took the alarm, and in 1791 he went to Spa, as it is asserted, with a design to head an army for the deliverance of Louis XVI. In the beginning of 1792 he attempted, without success, to raise ten millions for the execution of his purpose. He was adopting ulterior measures, when he became the victim of a political conspiracy, falling by the hand of an assassin, March 29, 1792 —[See Ankarstrom in Appendix]— This prince possessed considerable learning and talent. He published, in the Swedish language, several dramatic pieces, which, as well as his speeches to the diets, and his

letters, have been translated into French, and printed at Stockholm, in 5 vols. 8vo. He also left in manuscript the history of his own time, which was preserved at Upsal, with directions that it should be published fifty years after his decease.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Aikin's G. Biog.*

GUTHRIE (William.) There were two of this name, both natives of Angus, in which county the elder was born in 1620, at Pitforthy. He was educated for the Scotch kirk in the university of St Andrews, and in 1644 was placed as minister in the parish of Lunwick, but after holding his preferment twenty years, was ejected as a nonconformist. His zeal in defence of the presbyterian discipline exhibited itself in the production of a treatise, entitled "The Christian's great Interest," which is still held in great esteem by those of the persuasion. His death took place in 1665. The second was born at Brechen, in the same county, in 1708, or as some say, in 1701, and after passing through a course of classical study at Aberdeen, quitted his native country in consequence of a disappointment of a tender nature, and came to London. Here he commenced author by profession, and published a "History of England," in 3 vols folio, "A Translation of Quintilian," in 2 vols. 8vo., as also one of some of Cicero's works "The Friends," a novel, 2 vols., and "Remarks on English Tragedy, 8vo, the popular "Geographical Grammar" which goes under his name, is said to have been compiled by Knox, a bookseller in the Strand. A "History of Scotland," in ten volumes, a "History of the Peerage," 4to, and a "Universal History," in 12 vols., are also generally ascribed to him, but he is considered to have had but little share in their composition, and only to have lent his name to them. Mr Guthrie obtained a pension from the government and was in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, but it is believed never acted as magistrate. His death took place in 1770 —*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

GUTTENBERG (John) the reputed inventor of the art of printing, was born at Mentz, of noble and wealthy parents, in 1400. In 1427 he resided at Strasburgh, as a merchant but returned to Mentz in 1430, and between that time and 1439 (as is inferred from the proceedings in a process between him and one to whom he had promised to communicate the secret) he proceeded to make some trials of the art of printing with metal types. Some authors however doubt if these types were of metal. It was in 1446 that he entered into partnership with Fust, the result of which was the publication of the celebrated bible of six hundred and thirty-seven leaves, the first important specimen of printing with metal types. Guttenberg died in 1467.—*Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities.*

GUY (Thomas) the founder of Guy's hospital, was the son of a lighterman in Southwark, and born in 1644. He was brought up a bookseller, and kept a shop in the angle formed by Cornhill and Lombard street. He dealt largely in the importation of bibles from Holland, and afterwards contracted with Oxford for those printed at that university, but his principal gains arose from the disreputable purchase of seamen's prize-tickets, in queen Anne's war, and by South Sea stock, in 1720. By these speculations and practices, aided by the most penurious habits, he amassed a fortune of nearly half a million sterling, of which he spent about 200,000*l* in the building and endowing his hospital in Southwark. He also erected almshouses at Tamworth, and benefited Christ's hospital and various other charities, leaving 80,000*l*. to be divided among those who could prove any degree of relationship to him. He died in December, 1724, in his eighty first year, after having dedicated more to charitable purposes than any private man in English record.—*Nichols's Anec.*

GUYON (Jean Marie Bouvieri de la Motte) a celebrated female enthusiast, was born of a good family at Montargis in 1642. She married a native of the same place, of the name of Guyon, but became widow, with three children, at the age of twenty eight. Instead however of bringing up her family, she relinquished a large part of her fortune for the support of her children, and gave herself up to the cultivation of mystical devotion which has obtained the name of Quietism, the leading distinction of which is a passive abandonment to what are deemed divine impulses, and a complete renunciation of self, the silence of the soul, and the annihilation of all earthly cares and emotions. The fame of her conversation and doctrines having reached Paris, calumny made such a representation of her conduct, that in 1688 she was shut up by the king's order in a convent. Through the intercession of Madame Maintenon, who became her friend, if not her disciple, she soon obtained her liberty, and even appeared at Versailles and St Cyr. Such were the attractions of her insinuating eloquence, and tender and ardent devotion, that several of the first ladies of the court began to profess her opinions, and she ended in the conquest of the illustrious Fenelon (see his article.) His patronage however could not protect her from the rigid ecclesiastics, headed by Bossuet, who caused thirty four articles to be drawn up in condemnation of the system of Quietism, which, in 1695, she was obliged to sign in her retreat at the monastery at Meaux. She however returned to Paris, where her zeal again leading her to make proselytes, she was finally confined in the Bastille, from which she was liberated in 1702, and retired to Blois, where she passed the rest of her life in the private exercise of a devotion which, although the result of a heated imagination, was certainly sincere. Her works are—"Cantiques Spirituels, ou Emblemes sur l'Amour Divin," five volumes, twenty volumes of the Old and New Testament, with 'Reflections et Explications concernant la Vie interieure,' "Discours Chretiennes" 2 vols, "Letters to several Persons, 4 vols, "Her Life," written by herself, in 3 vols., "Visitations," 2 vols; "Opuscules," 2 vols. The first in the forego-

ing list is the Song of Songs, interpreted in a mystical sense. She died in 1717. Some of her poems have been translated by the gifted but unhappy Cowper, and appears in the 4to edition of his works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist Aikin's G. Biog.*

GUYS (PETER AUGUSTINE) a French writer and merchant, was born at Marseilles in 1720 By trading to the Levant he obtained a considerable knowledge of the modern Greeks, and conceived the idea of comparing the ancient and modern nation Accordingly he made frequent excursions from Constantinople into Greece with Homer in his hand, and the fruit of his observations appeared in a work entitled "Voyage Littéraire de la Grèce," for which the modern Greeks showed their gratitude by giving him a diploma as citizen of Athens This is his chief work, he however wrote a "Relation Abrégée de ses Voyages en Italie et dans le Nord," a translation in verse of the elegies of Tibullus, an essay upon the antiquities of Marseilles, and the eloge of Duguay-Trouin —*Dict Hist*

GUYTON MORVEAU (LEWIS BERNARD) a celebrated French chemist He was the son of a lawyer, and was born at Dijon in 1737. Adopting the same profession, he became advocate-general in the parliament of Dijon, and attorney general of the Co é d Or Previously to the Revolution in France, he distinguished himself by the study of chemistry and natural philosophy In 1777 he engaged in a mineralogical tour in the province of Burgundy, in the course of which he discovered a valuable lead mine He was a contributor of articles on chemistry to the Encyclopédie Méthodique, and he had a share in the researches which led to the foundation of the antiphlogistic theory of chemistry, was one of the authors of the reformed chemical nomenclature, and by his individual discoveries he promoted the improvement of science. He relinquished his office of advocate-general, after having published his pleadings at the bar At the commencement of political disturbances he joined the revolutionary party; and in September 1791 he was sent as a deputy from the department of Côté d'Or to the Legislative Assembly, and was afterwards a member of the National Convention. He seized all opportunities to display his enmity to the royal authority, the king's ministers, the clergy, and the emigrants; and in September 1792 he voted for the death of Louis XVI He figured in the committee of public safety, nominated at the commencement of April 1793, and in that formed after the fall of Robespierre. He subsequently proceeded so far as to accuse the abbé Siéyes of moderatism and royalism. Being a member of the council of five hundred, he left it in May, 1797. Buonaparte made him a member of the legion of honour, and a baron of the empire. He was likewise one of the first members of the National Institute, a director of the polytechnic school, and administrator of the mint. He died December 21, 1815. Besides the works already noticed, he published "Elémens de Chimie, théorique et pratique," Dijon, 1777, 3 vols 12mo, "Digressions Académiques, ou Essais sur quelques Sujets de Phisique, Chimie," &c 12mo; and Memoirs in the Annales de Chimie, and other periodical works —*Dict. B. et H des H M. du 18me. S. Journal of the Royal Institut.*

GWINNE, MD (MATTHEW) a physician of some eminence in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, born in London of Welsh parents, and educated at Merchant Tailors' school, whence he proceeded on a foundation fellowship to St John's college, Oxford He was the first professor of medicine on sir Thomas Gresham's foundation; and acquired the favour of James the First as well by his masque of "Vertumnus," performed before that monarch at Oxford, as by his essay against tobacco. He also wrote another play, entitled "Nero;" an "Elegy on the Death of Henry Earl of Derby;" "Aurum non Aurum;" some poems, travels, orations, &c and died in 1627. —*Ward's Gresham Professors.*

GWYLYM (DAVID AP) one of the most famous Welch bards, was born at Brogynin in Cardiganshire, in 1340 He was brought up in the family of Llewelyn ap Guelym Fychan, lord of Cardigan, at Emlyn, and afterwards he became steward and private tutor in the family of Ivor Hael He visited different parts of Wales, and was generally known by the name of David of Glamorgan, and the nightingale of Teivi vale, in Cardiganshire. He died about 1400 His poems consist chiefly of lively descriptions of nature, written in pure Welsh, and were published in 1792, by Mr. Owen Jones, and Mr William Owen, who think, that in harmony, elegance of language, and invention, he has not been excelled by any of his successors.—*Life prefixed to his Poems.*

GYLLENBORG (CHARLES, count) a Swedish nobleman, who resided for several years in England as ambassador from the court of Sweden In 1716, Charles XII, irritated against George I for purchasing Bremen and Verden from Denmark, formed a project for invading Scotland from Gottenburg, and placing the pretender on the throne of Great Britain. This plan was concerted with the English malcontents by Count Gyllenborg; but the ministry intercepting the correspondence, that nobleman was arrested in 1717, and sent out of the kingdom under a suspension of the habeas corpus act. On his return home he was taken into great favour, and finally became high chancellor of Sweden. He died in 1746, leaving behind him the character of a great encourager of learning. His valuable cabinet of natural history was remarkable for a great number of amphibious productions and corals, which have been described by Linnæus under the title of Amphibia Gyllenborgiana. Count Gyllenborg translated Sherlock on Death into the Swedish language, as also some English comedies; and was concerned in a periodical paper entitled The Argus.—*Stoever's Life of Linnæus.*

HAAFNER (M) a native of Holland, who died in Amsterdam, in 1809 After his death, was published a Work entitled 'Voyages dans le Péninsule Occidentale de l'Inde et dans l'Isle de Ceylon, 2 vols 8vo, Paris, 1811, which publication attracted notice for a sprightliness not usually expected from Dutch authors —*Biblioth Britannica*

HAAK (Theodori) a learned German, born at Worms, in the Palatinate, A D 1609, and who died 1690. He is author of Dutch annotations upon the Bible, London, 1667, 2 vols fol the Translation of the Bible ordered by the Synod of Dort, and first published in 1637, several books of practical English Divinity, and a part of Milton's Paradise Lost He is said to have suggested the weekly meetings of the Royal Society of London, and to have been one of its first members —*Ibid*

HAAREN (William van) a Dutch no ble man, born in the province of Friseland, in 1700 He distinguished himself by his services to the state, but he is chiefly known as a poet He published a poem, entitled "Leonidas," and an epic 'The Adventures of Friso King of the Gingarides and the Phasiates,' of which last a French prose translation appeared in 1751, 2 vols 8vo Van Haaren, in his heroics, imitated the Henriade of Voltaire, who complimented the Batavian bard in a copy of verses commencing with the line,

"Demosthene au conseil et Pindare au Parnasse"

Van Haaren died in 1763 —*Nouv Dict Hist Clement Les Cinq Années Litteraires*

HAAREN (Onno Zwier van) a noble Friselander, of the same family with the subject of the last article He filled several honourable situations in the service of his country, but notwithstanding his virtues and integrity, he was subjected to the most virulent accusations, which were supposed to have originated with the field marshal, the duke of Brunswick, who procured the exclusion of Van Haaren from the assembly of the states-general, of which he was a member He was the author of an epic poem, entitled "The Beggars," besides tragedies, and other poetical productions He also wrote some pieces in prose one of which, relative to the state of Christianity in Japan, was translated into French, and is said to afford some very curious details He died in 1779, aged sixty-six —*Nouv Dict Hist Biog Univ*

HAAS (William) an ingenious letter-founder at Basil, where he died in 1800 He improved the art of printing by many useful inventions, such as a balance press, systematic sets of lines and spaces, a method of printing geographical charts and maps with moveable types, &c. The last-mentioned discovery however is ascribed to Breitkopf, a printer of Leipsic Haas published a description of his printing press —*Nouv Dict Hist*

HABERCORN (Peter) a learned German Lutheran divine, born in Wetteren, in 1604, and became professor at Gressen, where he died in 1676. He was author of many voluminous controversial works much esteemed by those of his communion —*Biblioth Britannica*

HABERLIN (Francis Dominic) a learned German antiquary and historian of the eighteenth century He was a native of Suabia, and became professor of history at Helmstadt, where he died in 1787. His most valuable production, "The History of the German Empire," 20 vols. 8vo, was left imperfect, in consequence of his death — Haberlin (Charles Frederick) son of the preceding, was a celebrated civilian He held the office of professor of jurisprudence in the university of Helmstadt, and published several works of merit on the public law of Germany He died in 1808 —*Nouv Dict Hist*

HABERT (Germain) a French poet of the seventeenth century was abbot of Notre Dame de Cerisi, and one of the first members of the French Academy He died in 1653, leaving several poems the most admired of which is entitled "Métamorphose des Yeux d Iris changés en Astres" 1639 8vo He also wrote the "Life of Cardinal de Berulle," 1646, 4to, and paraphrased some of the Psalms. —His brother Philip Habert, killed at the siege of Emmerich, in 1637, was also one of the first members of the academy, and wrote an elegiac poem, called 'The Temple of Death,' which was once much admired — There was also a celebrated doctor of the Sorbonne canon and theologal of Paris, named Isaac Habert, who distinguished himself by several controversial works on Grace, in confutation of Jansenius, and by his Latin poetry. He was made bishop of Vabres in 1645, and died in 1668 — Lewis Habert, another French ecclesiastic of note, and also a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in 1637, and died in 1718. He is author of a "Complete Body of Divinity," in Latin, 7 vols 12mo, 17 0, which being accused of Jansenism, produced a violent controversy —*Moreri Nouv. Dict Hist.*

HABINGTON (Thomas) a gentleman possessed of landed property in Worcestershire, who employed himself in collecting materials for a topographical history of that county, in the early part of the seventeenth century His memoranda, which remained unpublished, formed the basis of the history of Worcestershire, by Dr Treadway Nash The subject of this article is however chiefly remarkable for having been engaged in political conspiracies against the government of his country, without suffering the penalty of his detected treasons Mr. Gough says, that Thomas Habington or Abington, esq of Henlip, in Worcestershire, was implicated in the designs of Babington, and the earl of Essex against queen Elizabeth, and in the gunpowder plot, and convicted, but reprieved, on condition of confining himself to the county of Worcester, in consequence of his having

been the godson of queen Elizabeth. His daughter, who was married to lord Monteagle, is said to have written the mysterious letter to that nobleman, which led to the discovery of the last-mentioned conspiracy, and to this circumstance may be attributed the lenity exercised towards her father. Habington died in 1647, at the age of eighty seven, and was buried at Henlip.—*Gough's British Topography.*

HABINGTON (WILLIAM) son of the preceding, eminent as an historian and a poet He was born in Worcestershire, probably at Henlip, in 1605, the memorable year of the gunpowder plot. After having studied at the college of St Omers, he completed his education among the jesuits at Paris. Returning to England he married the daughter of lord Powis, whom he has celebrated in his poetical compositions. He died in 1654 His works consist of "The Queen of Arragon,' a tragicomedy, "Observations on History," "History of Edward the Fourth," 1640, folio, and 'Castara," a collection of poems, first published in 1635, which, after having been twice reprinted during the author's life, were republished, with notes and a biographical memoir, by Mr Elton, Bristol 1812, 12mo. Sir Egerton Bridges says, that the poems of Habington, entitled "Castara," possess much elegance, much poetical fancy, and are almost every where tinged with a deep moral cast, which ought to have made their fame permanent.—*Campbell's Spec. of Brit. Poets.*

HACKET (Dr JOHN) bishop of Lichfield, a learned and munificent English prelate of the seventeenth century, born in London, September 1, 1592. He received at Westminster school the rudiments of an education which he completed at Trinity college, Cambridge. He was chaplain in succession to bishops Andrews and Williams, and afterwards, through the patronage of the latter, to James I. In 1623 he was presented to a stall in Lincoln cathedral, a piece of preferment which was in a short time followed by the valuable livings of Cheam in Surrey, and St Andrews, Holborn, together with the archdeaconry of Bedford. In 1641 he exchanged his stall at Lincoln for a residentiaryship of St. Paul's, but on the success of the parliamentarian party he was compelled to consult his personal safety by adopting a life of the strictest retirement at Cheam. On the re-establishment of the royal family, he again emerged from obscurity, and received the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. The cathedral belonging to his diocese having suffered considerable dilapidation from the effects of puritan zeal, the new bishop applied himself earnestly to restoring it, and expended upwards of £20,000, nearly the whole of which he gave up with great liberality from the revenues of his see. He was also a liberal benefactor to the college of which he had been a member, and died October 21, 1670. Of his writings the principal are a life of his patron, Williams, archbishop of York, and some time lord-keeper, "A Century of Sermons," and "Loyola," a comedy witten in Latin, which was twice performed at the university before James I. A handsome monument was erected to his memory by his son in Lichfield cathedral, where he lies buried.—*Biog. Brit.*

HACQUET (BALTHASAR) an eminent naturalist, born at Conquet, in Brittany, in 1740. When young he left France for the states of Austria, where he travelled, penetrating into the most remote parts of the country. He then became professor of surgery at the Lyceum of Laybach, in Carniola, and perpetual secretary of the Imperial Society of Agriculture and the Arts in that city. In 1788 the emperor of Germany made him professor of natural history at the university of Lemberg, and member of the council of mines at Vienna. He died in 1815. He produced several works containing much curious information relating to natural history, and the state of the countries he explored. Besides travels in the Alps and Carpathian Mountains, and a great number of memoirs in periodical works, he was the author of "Oryctographia Carniolica, or, the Physical Geography of Carniola, Istria, and parts of the neighbouring countries,' Leipsic, 1778—1789 4 vols. 4to. —*Biog. Univ.*

HADDICK (ANDREW, COUNT DE) a military officer, who was a native of Hungary, and who rose to the rank of field marshal in the service of the emperor of Germany. He distinguished himself much during the seven years' war with Prussia, and his high reputation occasioned his appointment, in February 1789, to the chief command of the Austrian forces, against the Turks. He joined the grand army in May, but his advanced age and declining health obliged him almost immediately to give in his resignation. He died at Vienna in 1790, in his eightieth year. He was renowned no less for courage than for military skill, and was never seen to more advantage than when leading the onset. As a commander of cavalry he had but few equals.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S. Biog. Univ.*

HADDON LLD. (WALTER) an eminent English lawyer of the sixteenth century, a native of Buckinghamshire, born 1516. He was educated at Eton, whence he removed to King's college, Cambridge, on the foundation, and having duly graduated, obtained the professorship of civil law in that university. On the deprivation of Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, from the mastership of Trinity hall, king Edward selected him as a staunch supporter of protestantism, to fill the vacant situation, which he held till 1552, when he resigned it for the presidency of Magdalen college, Oxford. Under Mary he was compelled in his turn to submit to a degradation from office, and found it convenient to hide himself in obscurity during the whole of her reign. The succession of Elizabeth once more restored him to court favour, and he obtained from that princess a mastership of the Court of Requests, and a seat on the bench, as judge of the Prerogative Court. In 1566 a treaty of commerce being then on foot between this coun-

try and the Netherlands, Dr Haddon was one of the three commissioners who met at Bruges, to arrange the terms of the negotiation. On his return to England he was principally concerned in drawing up the noted ecclesiastical code, which was published in 1571, in 4to, under the superintendence of John Fox. It is written in the Latin language, and bears the title of "Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum." His other works are, a defence of queen Elizabeth against the attacks of Osorio, a variety of poems composed in Latin, and a collection of miscellaneous pieces printed in 1567, in 1 vol 4to, under the title of "Lucubrationes." His Latin is much admired for its purity and elegance, qualities for which it is mainly indebted to his incessant study of the works of Cicero, on whose model he endeavoured successfully to form his style. His decease took place in 1572.—*Biog. Brit.*

HADLEY (——) an English engineer, who was a man of talent in the last century. He made many improvements in the machinery of the water works at London Bridge, lately removed, preparatory to the demolition of the structure itself. He likewise contrived an instrument for taking observations at sea, and Maitland styles him a great master of hydraulics. The time of his death is not known, but he appears to have been alive in 1783.—*Maitland's History of London*—See MORRICE (Peter.)

HAEN (ANTHONY DE) or Van Haen professor of medicine in the university of Vienna, was a native of Leyden, where he studied under the celebrated Boerhaave. After having graduated he settled as a physician at the Hague, and practised with great success for several years. At length baron Van Swieten induced him to remove to Vienna, that he might co operate in a plan which the baron had projected for reforming the medical faculty of that metropolis. He became medical professor at Vienna in 1754, and died there in 1776, aged seventy-two. Graner in his Medical Almanack for 1782, speaks highly of Van Haen as a man of great learning and professional experience, but he censures him for his opposition to new opinions, particularly in his disputes with Haller on sensibility and irritability, with Tralles on innoculation, and baron Von Stoerck, on the use of vegetable poisons in medicine. He also showed his predilection for popular notions in a treatise on Magic, and another on Miracles, in which he appears as the advocate of vulgar superstition. His medical works however are numerous and valuable.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

HAFEZ (KHODJA SCHEMSEDDIN MOHAMMED) the most popular of the Persian poets. He flourished in the fourteenth century, and resided chiefly at Schiraz. His poetry consists chiefly of odes or songs, which mingle conviviality with love and sentiment, in the spirit of Anacreon, and now and then of Horace. His practice was in the spirit of his theory, as he declined the invitation of the sultan Ahmed, who earnestly pressed him to visit Bagdad. "Two affectionate friends," exclaims he in one of his pieces, "two glasses of old wine, a tranquil indolence, a book, and a shady grove, are blessings which I would not sacrifice for all the happiness of this world or the next." He died at Schiraz, where a sepulchral monument was erected for him, which has been often described by travellers. In October 1825 an earthquake happened at Schiraz, which overturned many of the public buildings in that city, and destroyed the celebrated tombs of Hafez and his countryman Sadi, another famous Oriental votary of the muses. The date of the death of Hafez has been differently stated, but it most probably may be fixed in 1389. Some idea of his style and sentiments may be found through the medium of translations. Sir William Jones presented to the public two of his odes in an English dress, which are extremely beautiful. Besides which may be noticed Nott's "Select Odes of Hafez, translated into English verse, with the original text," 1787, 4to, and Hindley's "Persian Lyrics, from the Divan—I—Hafez, with Paraphrases in verse and prose," 1800, 4to. The sprightly ease and Anacreonic festivity of the bard of Schiraz, have for more than five hundred years been the delight and pride of his countrymen.—*Biog. Univ. Delle Valle's and Niebuhr's Travels.*

HAGEDORN (FREDERICK) an eminent German poet, who was a native of Hamburgh. His father was Danish minister for the circle of Lower Saxony, and he was born in 1708. He received a good education, and displayed talents for poetry when young, but becoming an orphan at the age of fourteen, he found himself dependant on his own exertions for support. He however continued studying in the Gymnasium at Hamburgh till 1726, when he removed to the university of Jena as a law student. In 1729 he published a small collection of poems, and the same year he went to London in the suite of the Danish ambassador, baron Von Solenthall, with whom he resided till 1731. He obtained, in 1733, the appointment of secretary to the English factory at Hamburgh, which placed him in easy circumstances. Soon after he married the daughter of an English tailor, a lady who was neither young nor handsome, and whose fortune disappointed his expectations. It was not till 1738 that he again appeared before the public as an author, when he printed the first book of his "Fables," which were much admired. In 1740 he published "The Man of Letters," and in 1743 his celebrated poem on "Happiness," which established his reputation as a moral writer. The second book of his "Fables" appeared in 1750, and he afterwards produced many lyric pieces in the style of Prior. He died of dropsy in 1754. Hagedorn was the first of the German poets who aimed at correctness and elegance of expression, whence Wieland, in the preface to his poetical works, terms him the German Horace.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

HAGEDORN (CHRISTIAN LEWIS) brother of the preceding, was born at Hamburgh in 1717. He held the rank of counsellor of lega-

tion, and was director-general of the academies in the Saxon dominions. As a connoisseur of the fine arts he possessed considerable merit, and he distinguished himself by the publication of "Remarks on Painting," 2 vols 8vo, "A Letter from an Amateur of Painting," &c. He died at Dresden in 1780.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HAGER (Joseph von) a learned German scholar, who was professor of the Oriental languages in the university of Pavia. He first distinguished himself in the literary world by the discovery of the fraud of a Sicilian monk, who had attempted to impose on the court of Palermo by some forged documents relative to the history of Sicily. Hager left Palermo for England, where he in vain endeavoured to excite the attention of the public in favour of his researches concerning Chinese literature. His pretensions as an Oriental scholar were questioned by Dr Antonio Montucci, an Italian resident in this country, who was engaged in similar pursuits. Hager published "An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the Chinese, with an Analysis of their Symbols and Hieroglyphics," London, 1801 folio, and "A Dissertation on the newly-discovered Babylonian Inscriptions," 1801 4to. He then went to Paris, where he produced the following works—"The Monument of Yu, the most ancient Inscription in China to which are added the thirty two forms of ancient Chinese characters, with remarks on the Inscription and the Characters 1802 fol

A Description of the Chinese Medals in the Imperial Cabinet of France, preceded by an Essay on Chinese numismatics and observations on the Commerce of the Greeks with China, and on the precious Vases of that country,' 1805, 8vo, "The Chinese Pantheon or a comparison of the Religious Rites of the Greeks with those of the Chinese, with additional evidence to prove that China was known to the Greeks and that the Serica of Classical Authors is China,' 1806 8vo From Paris Hager removed to Milan where he published in Italian, "Illustrations of an Oriental Zodiac preserved in the Cabinet of Medals at Paris, and which was discovered near the site of ancient Babylon, 1812, folio. He died at Milan, June 27th, 1820.—*Watt's Bibliot. Brit. Biog. des Contemp*

HAGUE Mus. Doct. (Charles) an eminent musician, born at Lancaster, Yorkshire, in 1769 At ten years old having manifested a talent for music, he was sent to Cambridge, where his brother then resided, for the purpose of instruction, and became the pupil of Mainni and the elder Hellendaal In 1785 he proceeded to London, where he had the benefit of Salomon's instructions, as well as those of Dr Cooke, and in 1799, having taken the degree of Mus Bac four years previously, he succeeded Dr Randall in the professorship of music at Cambridge. In this capacity he set Mr Smyth, the professor of modern history's ode for the installation of H. R. H. the duke Gloucester as chancellor of the university. His other compositions consist of an anthem—"By the Waters of Babylon," and a great variety of glees, &c., all remarkable for the purity of their harmony and the pleasing simplicity of their style. He is also known as the musical instructor of Dr Crotch. Dr Hague died June 18, 1821.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

HAILLAN (Bernard de Girard, Sieur d') a native of Bordeaux, born 1535. He devoted himself at an early age to literature, and published several poems, the principal of which is his 'Union of the Princes." In his twenty-first year he accompanied the French embassy to London in the capacity of secretary, and on his return applied himself seriously to the study of the history and antiquities of his country. The fruits of this new direction which he had given to his studies soon appeared in a valuable treatise "On the State of France," which procured him the personal notice of Charles IX. who conferred on him, in 1571, the appointment of historiographer royal. Five years afterwards he produced the first complete history of France which had ever appeared in the language of that country, commencing with the reign of Pharamond, and bringing down the narrative to the close of that of Charles VII. Although this work procured him the favour of Henry III who gave him substantial proofs of his regard, it yet excited considerable criticism among the French literati, who were not sparing of their censures while the author replied with no little acrimony Henry IV extorted a promise from him that he would continue his work down to the latest possible period, but a dread of giving offence finally induced him to shrink from his engagement A supplement was however afterwards added by other hands, continuing the history to the year 1627. This book is generally esteemed for its impartiality and accuracy, although both the sentiment and the language are occasionally of too inflated a cast The other works of this writer are translations of Cicero's Offices, Eutropius, and Emilius Probus. Though bred a Calvinist he followed the fashion of the court in renouncing the reformed religion, and died at Paris, November 23, 1610.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HAINES (Joseph) a theatrical performer towards the close of the seventeenth century. He was of obscure descent, but appearing to possess talents which deserved cultivation, some friends raised contributions to enable him to study at the university. He was accordingly sent to Queen's college, Oxford, where his pleasant manners gained him the friendship of sir Joseph Williamson, afterwards secretary of state His patron being appointed British minister at Ryswick took Haines with him as Latin secretary His situation he forfeited by his imprudence in betraying some political secrets. His chance of preferment being thus terminated, he went to pursue his studies at Cambridge whence he cloped to join a company of strolling players at Stourbridge fair. He was now in his element, and his talents having procured him an engagement at Drury-lane theatre, he for some time delighted the town by his drollery and humour in low comic

characters. He afterwards went to France in the suite of an English ambassador, and it is probable he then acquired the sobriquet of count Haines, by which he was familiarly known. He again returned to the stage, and dying in 1701, was interred in the church of St Paul, Covent-garden.—*Lempriere's Univ. Biog.*

HAKEM-BAMRILLAH, a sovereign remarkable for his extravagancies, was the third of the Fatimite caliphs of Egypt, and succeeded his father Aziz in the year 996, at the age of eleven. It is reasonable to suppose that a number of the frantic acts which distinguished his reign, were the result of occasional insanity. This is the more probable, as after founding mosques and colleges, and affecting an extraordinary zeal for the propagation of the Koran, a fancy seized him of establishing a religion of his own. He styled himself the visible image of God upon earth, claimed the honours of adoration to his person, and caused the mysteries of his worship to be performed on a mountain near Cairo. What is still more curious, this absurd religion struck root, and the Druses of Mount Lebanon, to the present day, retain a conviction of the existence and divinity of the caliph Hakem. Under the character of God's vicegerent, he persecuted the Jews and Christians, both in Egypt and Palestine, and demolished the famous church of the Resurrection at Jerusalem, although in a fit of repentance he rebuilt it, and allowed the liberty of worship, as before. He undertook the far more dangerous task of reforming Mahometanism, and suppressed pilgrimages to Mecca, and the fast of Ramadan. This impiety proved his destruction, and he perished in a conspiracy of his subjects, headed by his sister, in 1020.—*D'Herbelot. Gibbon.*

HAKEWILL (GEORGE) a learned English divine of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Exeter, and after being educated at a grammar school in that city, he entered as a commoner at Alban-hall, Oxford, whence he was elected a fellow of Exeter college. Having taken his degrees in arts, he entered into holy orders, and in 1611 he was admitted DD. He was next appointed chaplain to prince, afterwards Charles I, and also made archdeacon of Surrey. He lost his chaplainship in consequence of writing a tract against the marriage projected between the prince and the infanta of Spain, which gave great offence to the king, or rather to his favourite the duke of Buckingham. Some time after he obtained the rectory of Heanton, near Barnstaple, in Devonshire, and in 1641 he was chosen rector of Exeter college. He died in 1649, when about seventy years of age. His works, relating to theology and ecclesiastical history, exhibit to advantage his learning and liberality of sentiment, but these are still more conspicuous in a treatise entitled "An Apology, or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World, proving that it doth not decay, &c. in four books," 1627, folio, of which an enlarged edition appeared in 1635. Dr Hakewill, in this production, combats an opinion prevalent among his contemporaries, that a gradual deterioration was taking place in the physical and moral world, and he reasons on the principles of inductive philosophy, in a manner not unworthy of a follower of his great countryman, Lord Bacon.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon. Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

HAKLUYT (RICHARD) one of the earliest English collectors of voyages and maritime journals, was born in 1553, and commenced his education at Westminster school. While there he acquired a taste for maritime history and geography, by visiting his cousin, Richard Hackluyt of Lyton, in Herefordshire, then a student at the Temple, who occupied himself much with such pursuits. Removing to Christchurch college, Oxford, he became so eminent for his acquaintance with cosmography, that he was appointed public lecturer on that science. In 1582 he published a small 'Collection of Voyages and Discoveries' which formed the basis of a subsequent work on a larger scale. About 1583 he went to Paris, as chaplain to the English ambassador, sir T. Stafford, and stayed there five years. During his absence he was nominated to a prebend in Bristol cathedral, and after his return home he was chosen, by sir Walter Raleigh, a member of the corporation of counsellors, assistants, and adventurers, to whom he assigned his patent for the prosecution of discoveries in America. In consequence of this appointment, he prepared for the press his grand work, a collection of "The principal Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries of the English Nation, made by Sea, or overland, within the compass of these 1500 years." The first volume, in folio, was published in 1589, and the third and last in 1600. Besides narratives of nearly two hundred and twenty voyages, these volumes comprise patents, letters, instructions, and other documents, not readily to be found elsewhere. In 1605 Hakluyt was promoted to a prebend at Westminster, which, with the rectory of Wetheringset, in Suffolk, was his only ecclesiastical preferment. He died in 1616, and was interred in Westminster abbey. He published several geographical works, besides those already mentioned, among them are—"Virginia richly valued, by the Description of Florida," London, 1609, 4to, a tract which is both scarce and curious, a "Historie of the West Indies," translated from Peter Martyr, a translation of Leo's "Description of Africa," and "Antonio Galvano's History of Discoveries," from the Portuguese. The manuscript papers of Hackluyt, were used by Purchas, another geographical collector. The name of our author has been perpetuated by a contemporary navigator, Henry Hudson, who gave the name of Hakluyt's Headland to a promontory on the coast of Greenland.—*Biog. Brit.*

HALDE (JOHN BAPTISTE DU) a learned Jesuit, was born at Paris in 1674. He was

intrusted by his order with the care of collecting and arranging the letters sent by the society's missionaries from the various parts of the world. He was also secretary to father Le Tellier, confessor to Louis XIV. He died in 1743, much esteemed for his mildness, piety, and patient industry. He is chiefly known as the editor of the "Lettres edifiantes et curieuses," from the ninth to the twenty-sixth collection, to which he wrote useful prefaces, and also for his compilation entitled "Description Historique, Geographique, et Physique, de l'Empire de la Chine, et de la Tartarie Chinoise," 4 vols. folio, Paris, 1735. The latter work, which, with some retrenchments, has been translated into English, is deemed the most complete general account of that vast empire which has appeared in Europe.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HALE (sir MATTHEW) an English judge and constitutional lawyer of the seventeenth century. He was born at Alderley, near Wootton-Underedge, in Gloucestershire, in 1609. His father, who had been a barrister, had quitted the profession on account of some conscientious scruples, and retired to a small estate which he had at Alderley, where he died in 1614. The son received his early education under a puritanical clergyman, and afterwards became a student at Magdalen hall, Oxford, whence he removed, in his twenty-first year, to Lincoln's-inn. So unremitting was his application to literary pursuits, that he is said to have studied sixteen hours daily, extending his researches to natural philosophy, mathematics, history, and divinity, as well as the sciences more immediately connected with his profession. His assiduity and intelligence procured him the friendship of the learned Selden, who made him his executor. He was called to the bar previously to the commencement of the civil war, and in the conflict of parties which took place, his conduct was marked by a temporising kind of policy, which accompanied as it was by personal integrity and skill in his profession, secured him the esteem of both royalists and parliamentarians in his own time, whatever may be thought of it at present. Imitating Atticus rather than Cato, he adhered to the triumphant faction in the state, and scrupled not to take the covenant, or become a lay-member of the famous ecclesiastical assembly at Westminster yet he acted as counsel for the accused on the trials of the earl of Strafford, archbishop Laud, and even of the king himself. In 1652 he was placed on the committee appointed to consider of the propriety of reforming the law. In 1654 he became a judge of the common bench, (the former king's bench,) in which station he displayed firmness of principle sufficient to give offence to the Protector, and finding he could not retain his office with honour, he refused to preside again on criminal trials. After the death of Oliver Cromwell his political foresight induced him to refuse a new commission from his son and successor. He was a member of the parliament which restored Charles II, and he was one of the members most active in passing the act of indemnity. In November 1660, he was knighted, and made chief baron of the court of exchequer. While in this post he was visited by a nobleman of high rank, who had a suit pending before him, relative to the merits of which he wished to enlighten the judge by some private information, when sir Matthew unceremoniously told him, that he never listened to ex-parte statements, and that he should therefore decline all communication on the subject. The nobleman was offended, and complained to the king, who could praise the virtue he was incapable of imitating, and bade the courtier rest satisfied, for he had no doubt the judge would have treated him in the same manner if he had made a similar application. The sentiments of humanity and uprightness by which he was commonly actuated, were however stifled in his breast by the prejudices of education and habit, when he presided at the condemnation of some persons arraigned for witchcraft, at Bury St Edmund's, in 1664, and he possesses the ignominious distinction of having been the last English judge who sanctioned the conviction of culprits for that imaginary crime. He was raised to the chief justiceship of the king's bench, in 1671, where he sat till 1676, towards the end of which year he died of inflammation of the chest. The only professional work published by sir Matthew Hale, was a tract entitled "London's Liberties," but after his death appeared his more important productions, "The History of the Pleas of the Crown;" "The Jurisdiction of the Lords' House," and "The History of the Common Law of England," of which there have been repeated editions, improved by the comments of succeeding lawyers. He left a very valuable collection of manuscripts relating to history and jurisprudence, which are preserved in the library of Lincoln's Inn. Sir Matthew Hale wrote on a variety of subjects besides law. The following pieces proceeded from his pen "An Essay touching the Gravitation of Fluid Bodies," 1674, "Difficiles Nugæ, or Observations concerning the Torricellian Experiment, &c." 1674, "Observations touching the Principles of Natural Motion, &c." 1677, "The primitive Origination of Mankind considered," 1677, and "Contemplations moral and divine, with Directions touching keeping the Lord's-day, and poems on Christmas-day," 1676—79. Several of his religious publications also appeared posthumously.—*Life by Bishop Burnet. British Biography.*

HALES (ALEXANDER DE) surnamed the "Irrefragable Doctor," an English ecclesiastic, celebrated among the controversialists of the thirteenth century. The honour of having given him birth is disputed by the counties of Norfolk and Gloucester. He studied at the universities of Oxford and Paris, in which latter city he took the vows as a Friar Minim, and died there in 1245. A great variety of Polemical tracts are ascribed to him, but all on doubtful authority, with the exception of a Commentary on the Proverbs, an edition of

which was printed in 1482, at Nuremberg.—*Bale. Pits.*

HALES (John) a learned English theologian and critic, who was born at Bath in 1584. He was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took the degree of BD, and distinguished himself, especially by his proficiency in Greek literature. In 1605 he was elected a fellow of Merton college, through the influence of the warden, sir Henry Saville, whom he assisted in preparing for the press his edition of the works of St Chrysostom. In 1612 he was appointed professor of Greek at Oxford, having previously delivered lectures on that language. He pronounced the funeral oration for sir Thomas Bodley in 1613, and the same year he was made a fellow of Eton college In 1618 he went to the Hague, as chaplain to the English ambassador, sir Dudley Carleton. While in Holland he attended the sessions of the Synod of Dort, of the proceedings of which assembly he wrote an account The debates which he witnessed occasioned his conversion from Calvinism to Arminianism, as appears from a letter of his friend, Mr Anthony Farringdon, who says, "that in his younger days he was a Calvinist, and even then, when he was employed in that Synod, and at the well pressing of St John III 16, by Episcopius there, he bid John Calvin good night, as he has often told me.' In 1639 he was made a canon of Windsor, but he held the office only till the beginning of the civil war, in 1642. He afterwards remained for some time in seclusion in private lodgings at Eton, and having in 1649 been deprived of his fellowship, because he refused to subscribe to the covenant, or take the oath of engagement to be faithful to the commonwealth then established, he was obliged to sell his library to obtain the means of subsistence, and according to some accounts, was afterwards reduced to great distress. This latter circumstance however is not reconcilable with the fact of his having made considerable bequests in his will dated the day of his death, May 19, 1656. He published nothing of importance during his life, but in 1659 a collection of his writings appeared, entitled "Golden Remains of the ever memorable Mr John Hales, of Eton college," 4to, which shows him to have been a liberal and enlightened scholar.—*Aikin's G Biog.*

HALES (Dr Stephen) an English clergyman, grandson of the first baronet of that name eminent as a botanist, chemist, and experimental philosopher. He was a native of Bekesbourne, Kent, born 1677, and received his education at Corpus Christi college (Bene't) Cambridge, of which society he was chosen fellow in 1703. Here he became acquainted with Dr Stukeley, and in conjunction with that gentleman applied himself with great success to the study of natural philosophy in all its branches. About the same time he invented a machine of brass similar in its object to that afterwards constructed by Mr Rowley, under the name of an Orrery, for the purpose of demonstrating the planetary motions. In 1733 his doctor's degree was conferred on him by the university of Oxford. In 1741, having been previously elected a fellow of the Royal Society, he communicated to that body his method for clearing prisons, ships, &c, of foul air by means of ventilators; and several other useful projects and inventions of his are to be found among the Philosophical Transactions of the society. Frederick, prince of Wales, distinguished him by his favour, and on the decease of that prince, the princess dowager made him her almoner and clerk of the closet. Under such patronage Dr Hales might have looked forward with confidence to the highest dignities in the church, his moderation however induced him to decline a canonry of Windsor which was offered to his acceptance, and to content himself with the living of Teddington, Middlesex, which he held with that of Faringdon, in Hampshire. He died January 4, 1761. Besides the writings already alluded to, he was the author of four volumes of Statical Essays, a treatise on the ill consequence of drinking spirituous liquors, "Vegetable Statics," and "Vegetable Essays,' 8vo, 2 vols. A handsome monument is erected to the memory of Dr Hales, in Westminster abbey —*Biog. Brit.*

HALI BEIGH, first dragoman or interpreter at the court of the grand Seignior, about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Poland, whose original name was Bobowski, but being taken a prisoner very young, by some Tartars in a predatory excursion into Poland, he was sold to the Turks, who educated him a Mahometan in the Seraglio He had an extraordinary talent for the acquirement of languages, and could converse in eighteen different tongues. At the request of Dr Smith, chaplain to the English embassy at the Porte, he wrote a curious treatise concerning the literature of the Turks, of which a Latin version was published by Dr Hyde, in the appendix to Peritsol's "Itinera Mundi." At the desire of Mr Basire, in 1653, he translated the Liturgy of the church of England into the Turkish language, and some time after the whole of the bible, which was sent to Leyden to be printed, but remains still unedited among the MSS in the library of that University. Sir Paul Rycaut's "Present State of the Ottoman Empire," was much indebted to him, and he furnished Messrs Nointell and Galland with a "Treatise on the Seraglio," composed in Italian, and with various other MSS, among which was a considerable portion of the book of Psalms in Turkish verse, with musical notes. It was his intention to have returned to the profession of Christianity, but he died before he could fulfil this intention.—*Bayle Moreri.*

HALIFAX (Samuel) bishop of St Asaph, the eldest son of an apothecary of Chesterfield, was born January 18, 1733, at Mansfield, Derbyshire. From Jesus college, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as first medallist of his year, he removed on a fellowship to Trinity hall, in the same university. In

1761 he graduated as LL.D., and seven years after obtained the professorship of Arabic, which, in 1770, he resigned for that of civil law. In 1775 he was presented to the rectory of Worksop, in Nottinghamshire, on which occasion he took the degree of doctor of divinity by mandate, and was made king's chaplain. In 1781 he gave up all his preferments on being raised to the see of Gloucester. In 1789 he was translated to the more valuable diocese of St Asaph, which he held till his death in March 1790. Bishop Halifax was a prelate of deep erudition, and much esteemed for the benevolence of his disposition, and the general amenity of his manners. He published a variety of sermons, printed singly, besides an octavo volume, containing twelve on the prophecies. His other works are—an Analysis of Butler's Analogy, in 4to, and another of the Civil Code of the Romans, in 8vo. He also superintended the publication of an edition of Ogden's works.—*Nichols's Lit Anec.*

HALS. The name of two brothers, each eminent in a different branch of the art of painting, natives of Mechlin. Francis, the elder, was born in 1584, and as a portrait-painter was considered inferior only to Vandyke. An anecdote is told of a visit paid by the latter to Hals incognito, when, after viewing his performances, the disguised artist requested the use of his pallette for a moment, as he was convinced he could paint as well himself. Hals accommodated him, but was so struck with the rapidity and truth with which his own portrait was in a few minutes sketched by his guest, that he at once detected him as Vandyke. An intimacy ensued between them, and Vandyke endeavoured to prevail on his friend to accompany him to England, but without success. His death took place in 1666. Theodoric, or Dirk, as he is more commonly called, the younger, was born in 1589. He excelled in humorous pieces, something in the style of Teniers, and died in 1656.—*Pilkington.*

HALL (Anthony) an English clergyman and antiquary of the last century. He was a native of Cumberland, and studied at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of MA. in 1704, and obtained a fellowship in 1706. He was presented to the living of Hampton Poyle, in Oxfordshire, and proceeded DD. in 1720. His death took place in 1723. Hall is known in the literary world as the editor of Leland's work, "De Scriptoribus Britannicis," and Trivet's "Annales Sex Regum Angliæ." He also wrote the account of Berkshire, in the Magna Britannia.—*Gent. Mag.*

HALL (John) a poet of the seventeenth century. He was born at Durham in 1627, and died in 1656, having, it is said, shortened his days by habits of intemperance. He was educated as a lawyer, having studied at Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar, but attained no eminence in his profession. His poetical productions display talent, which if it had been accompanied by industry, might have raised him to eminence. He was the author of "Horæ Vacivæ, or Essays," "Poems;" a translation of Longinus on the Sublime, and another of the Commentary of Hierocles on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras.—*Campbell' Spec. of Brit. Poets.*

HALL (Joseph) a learned divine of the church of England, who was born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire, in 1574. His father held an office under Henry, earl of Huntingdon, president of the north, who had a seat near that town. The son became a scholar, and afterwards a fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of MA. and read lectures on rhetoric. He was ordained and when he had resided six years at the university, he was presented to the rectory of Halsted in Suffolk. Previously to this period, in 1597, he published his Virgidemiarum or a Gathering of Rods, in six books, first three, of toothless satyrs poetical, academical, and moral, and in the following year, the three last books, of biting satyrs, reprinted together in 1599. These productions display wit and strength of sentiment and expression, but are, like those of his contemporary, Dr Donne, deficient in the lighter graces of composition. He represents himself as the earliest English satiric poet, a claim which is not strictly correct, though he appears to have been the first writer of professed satires, not of a personal nature. A new edition of Hall' Satyres was published by Warton at Oxford in 1753, and another by Mr S W. Singer in 1824, from the Chiswick press. Our author in 1605 went to Spa with sir Edmund Bacon, where he held a conference with a jesuit, and distinguished himself as a protestant champion. Some time after he returned home, he was made chaplain to Henry, prince of Wales, and in 1612 was presented to the living of Waltham in Essex, about which time he had the degree of DD. In 1616 he was appointed chaplain to lord Doncaster, English ambassador at Paris, and while there he was promoted to the deanery of Worcester. Next year he waited on the king as chaplain during the royal visit to Scotland. In 1618 he was one of the English divines deputed to the synod of Dort, before which body he delivered a Latin sermon, and was presented with a valuable gold medal. He refused the bishoprick of Gloucester, offered him in 1624 but in 1627 was induced to accept that of Exeter. In his new station he experienced much vexation from the overbearing influence of archbishop Laud, whose violent measures against the puritans he refused to adopt in his diocese. On other occasions he acted as a conscientious advocate for episcopacy. In 1641 he was translated to Norwich. He joined with several of his brethren in the protest of December 30th of that year, against the validity of laws made during their forced absence from the house of Lords. For this, he, with other prelates, was committed to the Tower, but he was released on bail in June 1642. He subsequently suffered sequestration as a royalist, and after experiencing various injuries

and indignities, he removed from the bishop's palace to Higham near Norwich, where he rented a small estate. He died there September 8, 1656. His theological books, which are much valued, consist of contemplations, epistles, sermons, paraphrases of the Scriptures, &c. which have been often published collectively and separately. The style and manner of his composition have procured him the title of the English Seneca.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Brit.*

HALL, MD. (ROBERT) an army surgeon of great talent and skill in his profession, descended from the ancient family of the Halls, of Houghhead in Roxburghshire, at which place he was born in 1763. After passing the usual number of years in the acquirement of classical literature at the grammar school of Jedburgh, and having duly qualified himself for the medical department of the navy, he sailed as first mate of the Ruby, seventy-four, to the West Indies, and at the conclusion of the war returned to England, acting surgeon on board a frigate. The solicitations of an uncle then induced him to quit the service, and to repair to Edinburgh, where he graduated as MD, and took up his abode in London, where he distinguished himself both as a contributor to several periodical works connected with medicine, and as the editor of others, till the injury which his pecuniary affairs received by a breach of confidence, induced him once again to turn his attention to the service as a means of provision, and to obtain the situation of an army surgeon. In this capacity his duties occupied his time almost exclusively for about twelve years, when the expedition by land and sea, for the exploration of the Niger, which cost so many lives, being determined on, Dr Hall was appointed to accompany the military division as the medical officer. Unfortunately an injury, sustained by an accidental fall into the hold of the vessel while outward bound, acted, in conjunction with the unhealthiness of the climate of Senegal so strongly on his constitution, that after a few weeks he was compelled to be sent to Madeira, as the sole chance of preserving his life. Dr Hall returned to Europe, but his health was never fully re-established, and his death took place in the year 1824. He was the author of a great variety of medical tracts, the principal of which are—"An Essay on Pemphigus," another "On Insanity," in which he recommends the application of cold water to the head of the patient, with translations of Spallanzani's work on the circulation of the blood, and Guyton Morveau's on the means of purifying infected air, and arresting contagion. His other works are—treatises "On the Cow Pox," "On the Plague and Pestilential Fevers," "On Hydrophobia," another on the same subject, with a translation of Sabatier's Cases, "On the Chicken Pox," "A Vindication of Dr Johnstone's Claim to the discovery of Mineral Acid Fumigations," with various other papers published in the London Medical and Physical Journal, between the years 1800 and 1810, translations of "Sabatier on Tetanus," and "Spallanzani on Respiration;" with an introduction to his study of the Linnæan system. He also left behind him several useful manuscripts, among which are some valuable remarks on the medical topography of Senegal.—*Gent. Mag.*

HALLE or HALL (EDWARD) an English chronicler, whose works rank with those of Holingshed and Stow. He was a native of London, and was a lawyer by profession, having attained the rank of a serjeant and the office of a judge in the sheriff's court. He had a seat in the house of Commons; and was a zealous catholic, though he lived at the period of the Reformation. His death took place in 1547. Halle's "Chronicle" was published in 1548, by Richard Grafton, who is reported to have written the latter part of it.—[See GRAFTON.]—The work is curious, as affording delineations of the manners, dress, and customs of our ancestors.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict. Dibdin.*

HALLER (ALBERTUS) a celebrated Swiss physician, distinguished not only for his acquaintance with the physical sciences, but also for his general knowledge of literature, and his talents as a poet. His father, Nicholas von Haller, was an advocate and citizen of Berne, where the son was born in October, 1708. The early display of his abilities was most extraordinary, and it is related, that when but ten years old he could translate from the Greek, that he compiled a Chaldee grammar and a Greek and Hebrew dictionary for his own use, and gave other proofs of his devotion to literary studies. He was sent to a public school after his father's death, in 1721, and in 1723 he was removed to the house of a physician at Bienne, for the study of philosophy. Here he pursued a somewhat desultory course of reading, and exercised himself in poetical composition. However, at the close of the year last mentioned, having chosen the medical profession, he went to the university of Tubingen where he studied comparative anatomy under Duvernoi, and in 1725 he removed to Leyden, then the first medical school in Europe, Boerhaave and Albinus being among the professors. He took his degree at Tubingen, whither he went for that purpose; and sustained a thesis, "De Ductu Salivali Coschwizano," which topic he farther pursued in another thesis at Leyden, in 1727. That year he visited England, and formed an acquaintance with sir Hans Sloane, Cheselden, Dr James Douglas, and other eminent men. Thence he went to Paris, and dissected under Le Dran, but he was obliged to leave that metropolis rather prematurely, in consequence of having procured subjects for dissection to be brought to his lodgings, a piece of indiscretion which attracted the notice of the police. He then went to Basil, to study mathematics under James Bernoulli, continuing at the same time his anatomical investigations. Here he first imbibed a taste for botany, and laid the plan of a work, which he long after published, on the plants of Switzerland. Here too he indulged his predilection for poetry, and in the

twenty-first year composed his poem on the Alps, followed by various ethic epistles and other pieces, which raised him to notoriety among the votaries of the muses in Germany. In 1729 Haller returned to his native city, and entered on his professional career as a public lecturer on anatomy. He did not, however, obtain among his countrymen that encouragement which his talents deserved, owing, in some measure, to a satirical spirit, which occasionally displayed itself in his poetical compositions. In 1736 he made botanical excursions among the mountains of Jura and the Alps, and in the marshes of Switzerland, in the course of which he also applied himself to the study of mineralogy and zoology. Soon after he was invited by George II, of England, to accept the professorship of anatomy, surgery, and botany, in the newly-founded university of Gottingen, in his majesty's electoral dominions. He accepted this offer, but his removal to Hanover was attended with a domestic misfortune, the death of his wife, whom he had married in 1731, and to whom he was much attached. He endeavoured to alleviate his sorrow by close application to scientific pursuits. Through his instigation, the university was enriched with a botanical garden, an anatomical theatre, a school for midwifery, and a college of surgery. His own researches in physiology alone, were enough to immortalize his name. After the death of his master, Boerhaave, in 1738, Haller published his "Prelections," with much original matter, in six volumes, which appeared successively from 1739 to 1745. But his own discoveries and improvements tended to render this work obsolete, and in 1747 appeared the first edition of his "Primæ Lineæ Physiologiæ," a synopsis of his own system of that important branch of medical science, as subsequently developed in a larger work. This is a truly valuable production, which long after the death of the author was used as a text book in schools of medicine, and has only been superseded since the extraordinary scientific discoveries of our philosophical contemporaries. In 1752 he first advanced his opinions on the properties of *sensibility* and *irritability*, as existing in the nervous and muscular fibres of animal bodies, doctrines which attracted much attention, and excited great controversies in the medical world. He was, in 1748, elected a member of the royal society of Stockholm, and of that of London in the following year. He had also bestowed on him the title of physician and counsellor to king George II, at whose request Francis I gave him a patent of nobility, as a baron of the German empire. After seventeen years' residence at Gottingen, he was seized with that inclination for home, which seems to be a characteristic passion of the Swiss nation. In 1753 he took a journey to Berne, where his countrymen received him with all the respect due to his great fame and talents. He settled again among them, and having been elected a member of the sovereign council of the state, he soon obtained by lot one of its magistracies, and entered with zeal on the duties of a citizen. He did not neglect his scientific pursuits. In 1754 he published at Lausanne, in French, (which he wrote with facility,) some memoirs on irritability and sensibility, and on the motion of the blood. In consequence probably of these productions, he was elected, in 1754, one of the foreign associates of the Parisian Academy of Sciences. In 1758 he accepted of the appointment of director of the public salt-works at Bex and Aigle, with a salary of 500*l.* per annum, whence it may be supposed his fortune had not kept pace with his fame. He resided six years at La Roche, and in the course of his superintendence he introduced many improvements in the manufacture of salt. While thus engaged, he began the publication of his "Elementa Physiologiæ Corporis Humani," the first volume of which made its appearance at Lausanne in 1757, and the last in 1766. His next important literary labours were the "Bibliothecæ," containing chronological catalogues of works of every age, country, and language, relative to subjects connected with medical science, with concise analyses and notices of peculiar and important facts and opinions. These libraries of professional knowledge were published in the following order "Bibliotheca Botanica," 1771, 2 vols. 4to, "Bibliotheca Anatomica," 1774, 2 vols. 4to, "Bibliotheca Chirurgica," 1774, 2 vols 4to, "Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ,' 1776—1788, 4 vols 4to, the last two volumes having appeared posthumously. On his return from La Roche, he was chosen member of the chamber of appeal for the German district, of the council of finance, and of other communities, and also perpetual assessor of the council of health. His various duties as a statesman, a physician, and a medical teacher, occupied his attention till his death, which happened December 12th, 1777. He had previously suffered much from illness, but his last moments were peculiarly tranquil. Placing his finger on his wrist, to observe the motion of the artery, he suddenly exclaimed to his physician, "My friend, I am dying, my pulse stops," and he immediately expired. The professional character of Haller may be estimated from his labours, the most important of which have been noticed, but independent of his medical talents, he enjoyed high literary reputation. He is reckoned one of the greatest German poets of the eighteenth century. His philosophical and descriptive poems, display depth of thought and richness of imagination. He had to contend with a language which was then imperfect, and to the polishing of which his writings contributed. His style is not however wholly faultless, for in aiming at conciseness and compression he sometimes becomes obscure. He wrote, in prose, three philosophico-political romances, "Usong," "Alfred the Great," and "Fabius and Cato," designed to exhibit the respective advantages of different forms of government. His "Letters to his Daughter, on the Truth of the Christian Religion," were translated into English, and he also wrote

letters on free thinking, designed to obviate the reasonings of French sceptical philosophers, who had borrowed arguments in favour of their speculations from the physiological theories of Haller.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Aikin's Gen Biog. Biog. Univ.*

HALLER (Theophilus Emanuel von) son of the foregoing, born at Nyon in the canton of Berne in 1735. He devoted himself to the study of numismatics and of the history of his native country. His principal publications are a "Library of the History of Switzerland and of every thing relating to it, systematically arranged and in chronological order, Berne, 1785—87, 6 vols 8vo, to which was added an Index-volume in 1788, and a "Cabinet of Swiss Coins and Medals" He also wrote articles for the Encyclopedia, published at Yverdun, and for other works. He held the office of bailiff of Nyon, and died in 1786.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Nouv Dict Hist.*

HALLEY (Edmund) a mathematician and astronomer of the first rank in the eighteenth century. He was born at Haggerston, in the parish of St Leonard, Shoreditch, now a part of London in the year 1656. His father being a person in affluent circumstances, he was sent for education first to St Paul's school, and then to Queen's college, Oxford, of which he became a commoner in his seventeenth year. He had then acquired not only a competent knowledge of classical literature, but was also well skilled in the sciences in which he was destined to excel Before he was nineteen he published 'A direct and Geometrical Method of finding the Aphelia and Excentricity of Planets which supplied a defect in the Keplerian theory of planetary motion. He made some curious observations on an eclipse of the moon June 17 1676 and still more important observations on a spot which appeared on the sun's disk in July and August, 1676, by means of which he established the certainty of the motion of the sun round its own axis, a phenomenon which was not before fully ascertained August 21st the same year he fixed the longitude of the Cape of Good Hope, by his observation of the occultation of Mars by the moon. Immediately after he went to St Helena, where he staid till 1678, making observations on the fixed stars of the southern hemisphere, which he formed into constellations Having returned to England he was made MA. at Oxford by mandamus, and chosen a fellow of the Royal Society In 1679 he published "Catalogus Stellarum Australium, sive Supplementum Catalogi Tychonici, &c." which procured him the appellation of the southern Tycho He then went to Dantzic to adjust a dispute between the English philosopher Hooke and the famous Hevelius, relative to the use of optical instruments in astronomical researches, deciding in favour of the latter. In 1680 he set off on a continental tour in company with Nelson, so eminent for his piety, who had been his schoolfellow. Between Calais and Paris Halley first saw the remarkable comet which appeared that year. At Paris he made acquaintance with Cassini, and after visiting Italy, in 1681 he returned to England. Having married in 1682 the daughter of Mr Tooke, auditor of the Exchequer, he settled at Islington, where he fitted up an observatory for his astronomical researches. In 1683 he published his "Theory of the Variation of the Magnetical Compass," in which he endeavours to account for that phenomenon, by the supposition of the whole globe of the earth being one great magnet, having four circulating magnetical poles, or points of attraction His theory, though unsatisfactory, in common with those of later enquirers, is at least very ingenious The doctrines of Kepler relative to the motions of the planets next engaged his attention, and finding himself frustrated in his endeavours to obtain information on the subject from Hooke and sir Christopher Wren, he went to Cambridge, where Newton, then mathematical professor, satisfied all his enquiries. To this interview the world is indebted for the publication of the 'Principia Mathematica Philosophiæ Naturalis, which appeared in 1686 with a preliminary discourse, and an elegant copy of Latin verses from the pen of Halley. Previously to this, in 1685 he had been chosen assistant secretary to the Royal Society In 1691 he was a candidate for the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford which however was obtained by Dr David Gregory. According to Whiston, he lost this office in consequence of his character as an infidel in religion In 1692 he resigned his appointment of assistant secretary to the Royal Society and in 1696 on the establishment of five mints for the re coinage of the silver currency, he was made comptroller of the mint at Chester, where he resided two years One of his grand undertakings was a voyage to make farther observations relative to the variation of the compass For this purpose he was appointed in 1698 commander of the Paramour pink, a vessel fitted out by government in which he embarked in November but was obliged to return home in June 1699 in consequence of a dispute with his lieutenant and the insubordination of his men Not discouraged, he set sail again about three months after, and having traversed both hemispheres of the globe, he touched in his way home at St Helena, and many other places, and arrived in England in September 1700 On the spot at St Helena, where he erected a tent for making astronomical observations, a telegraph was placed some years since, and the eminence is distinguished by the appellation of 'Halley's Mount." As the result of his researches, he published a general chart, showing at one view the variation of the compass in all those seas where the English navigators were acquainted He was next employed to observe the course of the tides in the English channel, with the longitudes and latitudes of the principal headlands, in consequence of which he published a large map of the channel. In 1703 he was engaged by the emperor of Germany to survey the coast of Dalmatia; and returning to England in November that year,

he was elected Savilian professor of geometry on the death of Dr Wallis, and he was also honoured with the diploma of LL.D. He subsequently published a Latin translation from the Arabic of a treatise of Apollonius Pergæus, a Greek geometer, to which he made additions to supply the place of what was lost. He next assisted his colleague, Dr Gregory, in preparing for the press Apollonius on conic sections. In 1713 he succeeded Sloane as secretary of the Royal Society, and Flamsteed dying in 1719, he received the appointment of astronomer royal at Greenwich, where he afterwards chiefly resided. He resigned the secretaryship to the Royal Society that he might devote his time to a favourite object completing the theory of the motion of the moon, which, notwithstanding his age, (for he was then sixty three,) he pursued with enthusiastic ardour. In 1721 he began his observations, and for the space of eighteen years he scarcely ever missed taking a meridian view of the moon when the weather was not unfavourable. On the accession of George II he obtained the particular notice and patronage of queen Caroline, who procured him half pay as a captain in the navy. In 1729 he was chosen a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. His health was almost uninterruptedly good till about 1737, when he had a paralytic attack, from which he recovered sufficiently to pursue his studies, and it was not till the end of 1739 that he closed his Lunar Observations. His death took place January 14th 1741—2, at Greenwich, and he was interred at the church of Lee in Kent, where an inscription was placed to his memory. "He possessed," says Fontenelle, "all the qualifications necessary for the astronomer, the naturalist, the scholar, and the philosopher, abundantly sufficient to merit the approbation of princes, and the applause of the learned. To his great extent of knowledge was added constant presence of mind, and a freedom of expression, at once pertinent, judicious, and sincere. He was naturally of an ardent temper and a generous disposition, open and punctual in his transactions, candid in his judgment, simple and blameless in his manners, affable, communicative, and disinterested." In 1752 appeared his "Astronomical Tables, with Precepts, both in English and Latin, for computing the Places of the Sun, Moon, Planets, and Comets," 4to, and he was the author of a vast multitude of papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Martin's Biog. Philos. Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

HALLORAN (Sylvester O') an Irish antiquary of considerable eminence. He was born in 1728, and was educated for the profession of chirurgery, which he studied both at Paris and London. After completing his education, he became surgeon to the county hospital at Limerick, and he was subsequently chosen a member of the physico-chirurgical society of Dublin besides which he was a fellow of the royal college of surgeons. He died at Limerick in 1807. He was the author of a treatise on the cataract, or glaucoma, another on gangrene and sphacelus, with a new method of amputation, besides various surgical papers in periodical works, which are creditable to his professional character. But he is chiefly known in the republic of letters as a Hibernian antiquary and historian. In 1772 he published "An Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland," 4to, which was followed by a "General History of Ireland," 2 vols. 4to. Mr. O'Halloran was a member of the royal Irish academy, in whose Transactions he published an ancient Erse poem, with a translation and notes.—*Biog. Univ.*

HAMBERGER. There were two Germans of this name, father and son, both eminent scholars and men of science. The elder, George Albert, was a native of Beverberg, in Franconia, born 1662. He studied at various German universities, and gained great reputation for his skill in mathematics, of which science he became eventually professor at Jena as well as of natural philosophy. He was the author of some valuable treatises on hydraulics, optics, &c. and dying in 1726, was succeeded in his mathematical professorship by his son, George Edward. The latter soon after resigned that chair for that of Medicine, in the same university, where his character for skill and erudition equalled that acquired by his father. He published a variety of works, chiefly on professional subjects, among the principal of which are his treatises on Venesection and Respiration, another on the Secretions of the Human Frame, two on Medical Physiology, "The Elements of Physic," "The Art of Healing," &c. &c. His death took place in 17 ›› — *Moren. Rees's Cyclop.*

HAMEL (Jean Baptiste du) a French ecclesiastic, cure of Neuilli sur Marne. He was a native of Vire, in Lower Normandy, born about the year 1624, and applied himself early in life to the study of mathematics with great success. Having completed his studies at Caen and Paris, he took orders and remained for ten years attached to the congregation of the oratory, until he at length obtained the benefice above mentioned. On the establishment of the Royal Academy of Sciences in 1666, Colbert recommended him to the king as secretary to that society. He afterwards visited England in the suite of the French ambassador, and availed himself of the opportunity to commence an acquaintance with Boyle, Willis, Ray, and other philosophers of the period. On his return he obtained the appointment of regius professor of philosophy in the Mazarine college, a post in which he was succeeded by Pere Varignon. Among his works, which are mostly written in Latin, and are much admired for the purity and classical elegance of their style, are "Astronomia Physica" Philosophia vetus et nova," 1678, 4 vols. 12mo, reprinted 1681, in 6 vols., "Regiæ Scientiarum Academiæ Historia," 4to, and an edition of the Vulgate Bible, with notes, selected from the works of the ablest commentators and tables, chronological and geographical, which he published in 1706.

His death took place at Paris in the August of the same year, at a very advanced age.—*Mercure.*

HAMEL DU MONCEAU (HENRY LOUIS DU) an eminent French agriculturist, and natural philosopher. He was born at Paris in 1700 and died in the same city in 1782. His whole life was dedicated to the cultivation of useful science, and from the year 1728 he distinguished himself by his writings in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member, as he likewise was of the Royal Society of London, and other literary associations. He was as remarkable for his modesty as for the extent of his acquirements. A young officer having once asked him an embarrassing question, he simply replied to it 'I do not know.' "Of what use then," said the young man, "is it to be a member of the Academy?" Soon after the officer displayed his own ignorance, by talking at random. "You may now see," retorted the philosopher, "what is the use of being an academician, it prevents a man from talking of what he does not understand." Du Hamel held the office of inspector of the marine, and was, at the time of his death, dean of the Academy. His works are extremely numerous, including 'Traite de la Culture des Terres' 6 vols. 12mo, 'Traite des Arbres et Arbustes qui se cultivent en France en pleine terre,' 2 vols. 4to, "La Physique des Arbres" 2 vols. 4to, 'De l'Exploitation des Bois,' 2 vols. 4to, "Traite des Arbres Fruitiers" 2 vols. 4to, "Elemens de l'Architecture Navale" 4to, and "Traite des Peches Maritimes" &c. Besides which he wrote descriptions of a multitude of arts and manufactures.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

HAMILTON (ALEXANDER) an ingenious physician, and professor of midwifery at Edinburgh. He published "Elements of the Practice of Midwifery," 1776 8vo, and a "Treatise on Midwifery" 1781, which last was translated into German by J. P. Ebeling. Besides another elementary work he edited "William Smellie's Anatomical Tables with Explanations and an Abridgment of the Practice of Midwifery," 1787 folio. He was also the author of 'Select Cases in Midwifery' 1793 8vo and a treatise 'On the Complaints of Females' 1797 8vo. Dr Hamilton who was a fellow of the Royal Society and long eminent as an obstetrical lecturer at Edinburgh, died in 1802.—*Reuss Repert. of Eng. Auth. N. D. H.*

HAMILTON (ANTHONY count) a poet courtier, and man of letters in the seventeenth century. He was descended from a younger branch of the family of the dukes of Hamilton in Scotland, but was born in Ireland about 1646 his mother being a sister of the duke of Ormond. His parents were catholics and royalists, in consequence of which they removed to France after the death of Charles I. and young Hamilton became domiciliated in that country. He however made frequent visits to England in the reign of Charles II. His sister, who was one of the ornaments of that gay monarch's court, was married to count Grammont. It is said that the count, after having paid his addresses to the lady and been accepted, changed his mind and set off from London for the continent. Her brother followed the recreant lover and overtaking him at Dover, asked him if he had not forgotten something to be done previously to his leaving England? "O yes," replied Grammont, "I forgot to marry your sister," and he immediately returned and fulfilled his engagement. When James II. was obliged to contend for his crown in Ireland he gave count Hamilton a regiment of infantry, and made him governor of Limerick, but on the ruin of the royal cause he accompanied James to France, where he passed the rest of his life. His wit and talents secured him admission into the first circles where he was generally esteemed for his agreeable manners and amiable disposition. He died at St Germains in 1720. Count Hamilton is chiefly known as an author by his Memoirs of Count Grammont, a lively and spirited production, exhibiting a free and in the general outline a faithful delineation of the voluptuous court of Charles II. The count's other works are—"Poems" and "Fairy Tales," which, as well as the Memoires, are in French and display elegance of style and fertility of invention.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HAMILTON (CHARLES) a native of Ireland, who became an officer in the service of the East India Company on the Bengal establishment, and was distinguished for his acquaintance with the laws and literature of the Hindoos. He was one of the first members of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, in whose researches he published a description of the Mahwah, or Madua tree. He was the author of an 'Historical Relation of the Origin, Progress and final Dissolution of the Government of the Rohilla Afgans in the northern provinces of Hindostan from a Persian MS.' 1787, 8vo. The directors of the East India Company subsequently employed him in editing the Hedaya or Guide a commentary on the Mussulman Law printed in 1791. He died in 1792.—*Gent. Mag.*

HAMILTON (ELIZABETH) a lady of considerable literary attainments a native of Ireland being born at Belfast in that country, 25th July 1758. Having become an orphan at an early age, she was brought up under the care of her uncle who resided near Stirling in Scotland and during her residence in his family made herself intimately acquainted with those national peculiarities which she afterwards delineated so admirably in her 'Cottagers of Glenburnie.' Besides this little work which attracted much attention, she was the authoress of 'The Letters of a Hindoo Rajah,' 2 vols. 8vo "The Life of Agrippina" 2 vols. 8vo and "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," works which under the popular form of novels are replete with sound sense and information. Her other writings are "Hints for Public Schools." "Popular Essays," 2 vols. 8vo, "Rules of

the Annuity Fund," &c.; "Exercises in Religious Knowledge," 12mo, "Letters on the Formation of the Religious and Moral Principle," 2 vols, and "On the Elementary Principles of Education." Miss Hamilton was never married, but enjoyed an extensive acquaintance, especially among the talented of her own sex, one of whom, Miss Benger, after her decease, printed a selection from her correspondence, with a prefaratory acount of her life and habits. Her death took place at Harrogate, in Yorkshire, July 23, 1816.—*Memoirs by Miss Benger.*

HAMILTON (PATRICK) a Scotch ecclesiastic of the Aaron family, through which he was connected with the blood royal of the kingdom. He was born in 1503, and after going through the usual course of education at the university of Edinburgh, travelled on the continent, when he became a convert to the opinions of Luther. On his return to Scotland, James V made him superior of the abbey of Ferne in Ross-shire, but on his fearlessly avowing the tenets which he had imbibed abroad, cardinal Beatoun, then archbishop of St Andrew's, caused him to be apprehended and tried upon a charge of heresy. Far from yielding to the storm, Hamilton defended the reformed religion with great courage and constancy, and fell the first Scottish martyr to Lutheranism, being brought to the stake in front of the college of St Salvador in the twenty-third year of his age. He exhibited the most unshaken fortitude while undergoing his sentence, which was carried into execution on the 1st of March, 1527. After his death John Frith published his Confession of Faith, together with a treatise written by him, and entitled "Patrick's Places," the latter of which is to be found in Fox's Martyrology.—*Fox's Acts and Mon. Mackenzie.*

HAMILTON (WILLIAM) a Scottish poet, usually designated Hamilton of Bangour, from the place of his birth, Bangour in Ayrshire, where his family had an estate. He was one of the Caledonian gentry, who joined in the last attempt to restore to the throne the family of Stuart, and he was present at the battle of Culloden, after which he narrowly escaped being made a prisoner. He then became an exile from his native country, but was at length pardoned. His death took place in France, in 1754, aged fifty. As a poet, Hamilton displays liveliness of imagination and delicacy of sentiment, but no great elevation of style or manner, so that he may, without injustice, be reckoned as one of "the mob of gentlemen who write with ease." His poems were published by Foulis, at Glasgow, in 1758, 12mo, and also at Edinburgh, in 1760.—*Chalmers's Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HAMILTON (sir WILLIAM) KB. was born in Scotland in 1730. His mother having been nurse to George III, that prince, before his accession to the throne, extended his patronage to young Hamilton, and made him his equerry. In 1764 he received the appointment of ambassador to the court of Naples, where he resided during the long period of thirty-six years, returning to England 1800. A considerable part of this term was comparatively a season of political repose, during which the ministerial functions of the British envoy were not very important. He devoted his leisure to science, making a number of observations on Vesuvius, Ætna, and other volcanic mountains of the Mediterranean, and the result of his researches is detailed in papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in his "Campi Phlegræi, or Observations on the Volcanos of the Two Sicilies," 2 vols folio His communications to the Royal Society were also republished, with notes, in 1772, 8vo. He drew up a curious account of the discoveries made in the subterranean city of Pompeii, printed in the fourth volume of the Archæologia, and he collected a valuable cabinet of antiquities, of which a descriptive account was published by d Hancarville. The occurrence of the French Revolution interrupted the repose of Europe, and gave rise to a treaty of alliance between his Britannic majesty and the king of the two Sicilies, which was signed by sir W. Hamilton, as minister plenipotentiary of this country July 12, 1793. By this treaty the Neapolitans engaged to furnish 6000 troops, four ships of the line, &c for war against France in the Mediterranean, but Ferdinand IV made peace with the French republic in 1796, without having taken any active part in the contest. On this occasion, and in the subsequent events of 1798 and 1799, when the court emigrated to Sicily, sir William appears to have acted but a secondary part as a political agent, and he was recalled not long after. He died in London, April 6th, 1803. He presented to the British Museum many books, manuscripts, and geological curiosities, and after his death his unrivalled collection of antique vases was purchased by parliament for the same national institution —*Gent Mag. Ann. Reg.*

HAMILTON (WILLIAM GERARD) a statesman and parliamentary orator of the last century, who, on account of the extraordinary impression produced by the first and almost the only speech he ever delivered in the English house of Commons, obtained the appellation of Single Speech Hamilton. His father was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, where he was born in 1729. He was sent to Winchester school, whence he removed to Oriel college, Oxford, and then studied at Lincoln's Inn, but was never called to the bar. In 1754 he obtained a seat in parliament, when he made his memorable speech, and he subsequently was made one of the lords of trade and plantations. On the appointment of lord Halifax to the viceroyalty of Ireland, Hamilton went thither as his secretary, and he was accompanied by the celebrated Edmund Burke as his own secretary. In the Irish parliament he supported the reputation he had previously gained as an orator, and for many years he held the office of chancellor of the exchequer in that kingdom. He relinquished that post in 1784, and spent the latter part of his life in literary retirement. His death took place

in 1796. A posthumous publication of his works, including a tract, entitled "Parliamentary Logic, "Speeches," &c. appeared in 1808. The Letters of Junius have been attributed to this gentleman, but no probable arguments were adduced in support of the conjecture.—*Life prefixed to his Works. Edinburgh Review.*

HAMMOND (HENRY DD.) a learned and eloquent divine of the seventeenth century, born August 18, 1605, at Chertsey, Surrey, and christened after his Godfather, Henry prince of Wales, (son to king James I,) in whose household his father held the situation of first physician. Being intended for the church, he was sent at an early age to Eton, whence he removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, and became a fellow of that society in 1625. In 1633 the then earl of Leicester presented him to the rectory of Penshurst, Kent, where he resided till 1643, having graduated as DD in the interval. Being nominated archdeacon of Chichester, and summoned to attend the assembly of divines, his predilection for the royal cause induced him positively to refuse his presence. This open avowal of his opinions occasioned his proscription by the parliamentarian party, who offered 100*l.* for his apprehension, notwithstanding which he contrived to escape in disguise to Oxford, where, the following year, under the sanction of Dr Potter, he published his "Practical Catechism." At the treaty of Uxbridge, Charles I deputed him to attend on his part, when he distinguished himself in an active contest with Richard Vines. For his services on this occasion he obtained a canonry of Christchurch in 1645, and was soon after chosen public orator. During the captivity of the unfortunate Charles he attended in the capacity of chaplain at Woburn, Hampton, and Carisbrook castle, till his compulsory dismissal in 1647, when he again retired to Oxford. The following year he was himself ordered into confinement by the parliamentarian visitors, who deprived him of all his preferments. After enduring an imprisonment of some months he obtained his liberty, and took up his residence at Westwood-park, Worcestershire, the seat of sir John Packwood, who protected him till the re-establishment of monarchy again introduced him to court favour. In 1660 he was called in to assist in restoring the church establishment, and was nominated by Charles II to the bishopric of Worcester, but died before his consecration, of a fit of the stone, on the 25th of April in the same year. Beside the treatise already mentioned he was the author of a paraphrase of the New Testament with notes, and had finished the Book of Psalms with a view to the publication of a similar illustration of the Old Testament, when death hindered the completion of his design. His works were collected after his decease, and printed in four folio volumes. —*Life by Bishop Fell.*

HAMMOND (JAMES) an English elegiac poet, of considerable reputation. He was the son of ANTHONY HAMMOND, esq. of Somersham place, in Huntingdonshire, who attained some eminence in the early part of the last century as a statesman and a man of letters; though, after having had a seat in parliament, and been a commissioner of the navy, he died a prisoner in the Fleet in 1738. His son, born in 1710, received his education at Westminster school, where he formed an intimacy with lords Cobham, Chesterfield, and Lyttleton, and others afterwards distinguished in literature. He was appointed equery to Frederick, prince of Wales, and in 1741 was chosen MP. for Truro. He died the following year at Stowe, the seat of lord Cobham, his health, if not his intellects, having been disordered by an unfortunate attachment to a young lady, who rejected his addresses. Not long after his death, a small volume of his "Love Elegies" was published, with a preface by lord Chesterfield. They are chiefly imitations of Tibullus, and are obviously the fruits of a highly cultivated taste and warm imagination, in one or two of his compositions the author displays more originality of sentiment. In spite of the depreciating animadversions of Dr Johnson, these elegies have been generally read, and much admired — *Aikin's G. Biog. Campbell's Spec. of Brit. Poets.*

HAMPDEN (JOHN) celebrated for his patriotic opposition to taxation by prerogative, was descended from an ancient family settled at Great Hampden, in Buckinghamshire. He was born in London in 1594, and at an early age was entered a gentleman commoner at Magdalen college, Oxford. On leaving the university he took chambers in one of the inns of court, in order to study law, but the death of his father putting him in possession of an ample estate, he indulged in the usual unrestrained career of country gentlemen, until the aspect of the times and the natural weight of his connexions and character produced greater strictness of conduct, without any abatement of his cheerfulness and affability. Being cousin-german, by the mother's side, to Oliver Cromwell, he, like his kinsman, attached himself to the party in opposition to the court. He entered into parliament in 1626, and soon after married a lady of the Foley family. Although for some years a uniform opposer of the arbitrary practices in church and state, and one of those who, in 1637, had engaged a ship to carry them to New England, he acted no very distinguished part in parliament. Hume, whose partiality in respect to the transactions of this period has long ceased to mislead, sneers at the motives to this intended emigration, as merely puritanical, but the conduct of Hampden in regard to the demand for ship-money, which immediately followed the prohibition to depart the kingdom, forms a conclusive answer to this insinuation. His resistance to that illegal impost, to use the language of lord Clarendon, "made him the argument of all tongues" especially as it was after the decision of the judges, in favour of the king's right to levy ship-money, that Hampden refused to pay it. Being prosecuted in the

court of exchequer, he himself, aided by counsel, argued the case against the crown lawyers for twelve days, before the twelve judges, and although it was decided against him by eight of them to four, the victory, in a popular sense, was in his favour. From this time he received the title of the patriot Hampden, and his temper and his modesty on this great occasion acquired him as much credit as his courage and perseverance. Henceforward he took a prominent lead in the great contest between the crown and the parliament, and was one of the five members whom the king so imprudently attempted, in person, to seize in the house of commons. When the appeal was to the sword, Hampden acted with his usual decision, by accepting the command of a regiment in the parliamentary army, under the earl of Essex. His military career was however short, and only allowed time to prove that his courage in the field became his general character. Prince Rupert having beaten up the quarters of the parliamentary troops, near Thame, in Oxfordshire, Hampden eagerly joined a few cavalry that were rallied in haste, and in the skirmish that ensued, received a shot in the shoulder, which broke the bone, and after much suffering, his wound proved fatal six days after its infliction, on the 24th June, 1643. It is said that the king testified his respect for him, by sending his own physician to attend him. His death was a great subject of rejoicing to the royal party, and of grief to his own. That the joy of the former was misplaced, there is now much reason to believe, as he would have proved a powerful check upon the unprincipled ambition of his relative, Oliver. Clarendon sums up an elaborate character of this eminent leader, by a sentence implying that, like Catiline, "he had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a hand to execute any mischief." This language, divested of party spirit, merely implies that, acting upon his own theory, he was a man of extraordinary talents and vigour. No doubt he went to the extreme in his opposition to prerogative, but his character and conduct, from first to last, evince his conscientiousness, and he has taken his rank by acclamation on the one side, and tacitly on the other, very high in that list of genuine English patriots, the mention of whose names excites involuntary respect.—*Clarendon. Hume. Biog. Brit.*

HAMZAH, the principal founder of the sect of the Druzes, under the infatuated Caliph Hakem [see his article] in the eleventh century. The murder of Hakem, as already shown, did not extinguish his sect, which flourished under the direction of Hamzah, and still exists. One of its fundamental principles is the incarnation of the Deity in the person of the caliph Hakem, and in other respects the doctrine seems to be a compound of Mahometanism, catholic Christianity, and absurd and licentious notions of mysteries. The work held in the highest respect among them, was composed by Hamzah, and is entitled "The Book of Testimonies to the Mysteries of the Unity," a copy of which was found in the house of Nasredding, one of the chief priests of the Druzes, towards the close of the eleventh century, and lodged in the king's library at Paris. A French version of this book was published by M. Petis de la Croix.—*D'Herbelot. Moreri.*

HANCARVILLE (Pierre Francis Hugues) a French writer on philology and classical antiquities. He was a native of Nancy, and died at Paris in 1798. Besides a Descriptive Account of the Antiquities in the Cabinet of sir W. Hamilton, he published a work, entitled "Recherches sur l'histoire, l'origine, l'esprit, et les progrès des Arts de la Grece," 3 vols. 4to, part of which has been translated into English.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HANDEL or HAENDLL (George Frederic) this celebrated composer was a native of Halle in the duchy of Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony, where his father practised with considerable reputation as a physician and surgeon. He was the offspring of a second marriage, and was born February 24, 1684. His father intending him for the law, discouraged as much as possible the strong passion which he evinced early in life for the science of music, and even forbade him to practice. But although no instrument was allowed to be in the house, the young musician contrived to secrete a small clavichord in a garret, where he amused himself during great part of the night after the rest of the family had retired to rest, and made such progress, that on paying a visit to the court of Saxe Weissenfels, where his brother held a subordinate situation in the household, he seized the opportunity to play on the church organ, with such power and effect, that the duke, who accidentally witnessed his performance, used his influence successfully with his father, to permit him to follow the bent of his inclination. He was accordingly placed under the tuition of Zachau, organist of the cathedral, and at the age of nine was so far advanced in the practical part of the science, as to be able to officiate occasionally as deputy to his instructor, while his theoretical proficiency actually enabled him to compose a service, or "Spiritual Cantata," weekly for nearly three years. On the death of his father in 1703 he repaired to Hamburgh, then celebrated for the excellence of its musical performances, and procured an engagement in the orchestra at the opera there. At this period of his life he commenced an acquaintance with Matheson the composer, which, though untoward in its commencement, ripened into a strict friendship. A breach of etiquette during the performance of the latter's opera of Cleopatra on the 4th of December, 1704, produced a quarrel between the young men, which terminated in a duel. Fortunately Matheson's sword broke against one of Handel's buttons, which ended the rencontre, and a reconciliation took place. On the 30th of the same month Handel brought out his first opera, "Almira," which in the February following was succeeded by his "Nero," Matheson performing the principal character in each. Having at length

served enough to warrant him in making a journey to Italy, he proceeded in succession to Florence, Venice, Naples, and Rome, in which latter capital he formed an acquaintance with Corelli at the house of cardinal Ottoboni. On his return to Germany in 1710, he entered the service of the elector of Hanover, afterwards George I of England, as chapel master, but having received pressing invitations from several of the British nobility to visit London, he, with the permission of that prince, set out for England, where he arrived in the latter end of 1710. The flattering reception which he met with in this country, induced him to break his continental engagement, in violation of a positive promise which he had given, to return within a specified time, and he was in consequence, on the accession of his royal patron to the throne of these realms, in much disgrace, till the good offices of baron Kilmansegge not only restored him to favour, but procured him an increase of the pension of £200 granted him by queen Anne, to double that amount. From 1715 to 1718 Handel resided with the earl of Burlington, and then quitted that nobleman for the service of the duke of Chandos, who entertained him as maestro di capella to the splendid choir, which he had established at his seat at Cannons. For the service of this magnificent chapel, Handel produced those anthems and organ fugues which alone would have been sufficient to immortalize him. After two years dedicated to this munificent patron, the Royal Academy of Music was instituted, and this great composer, whose fame had now reached its height, was placed at its head, and this for a short period may be considered as the most splendid era of music in England. The warmth of his own temper however called into action by the arrogance and caprice of Carestini, Cuzzoni, and others of his principal Italian singers, gave birth to many violent quarrels, and public opinion becoming to a certain extent enlisted in favour of his opponents, his popularity began to wane, and after ten years duration, the operas under his direction were abandoned. In 1741 he brought out his chef d'œuvre, the oratorio of the 'Messiah." This sublime composition was not however duly appreciated at its first representation, a circumstance which may be accounted for by the offence which its author had just given, in refusing to compose for Senesino, who had insulted him. Disgusted at its reception, Handel set out for Ireland towards the close of the same year, where it was much more successful. Mrs Cibber's execution of the song, "He was despised, exciting especially a very strong sensation, and when, after an absence of nine months, which had turned out most profitably both to his purse and fame, he returned to London, the hostility against him had much abated, and his oratorios were constantly received at Covent-garden theatre with the greatest approbation by overflowing audiences, the Messiah in particular increased yearly in reputation. Some time previously to his decease he was afflicted by that most serious among human calamities, total blindness, but this misfortune had little effect on his spirits, and he continued not only to perform in public, but even to compose. His own air however, from the oratorio of Sampson, "Total Eclipse," is said always to have affected and agitated him extremely after this melancholy privation. On the 6th of April, 1759, he was as usual at his post in the orchestra, but expired after a very short illness on the 13th of the same month His habits of life were regular, and although in his contests with the nobility he lost at one time the whole of his saving, amounting to 10 000*l*, yet he afterwards recovered himself, and left 20,000*l* at his decease. His appetites were coarse, his person large and ungainly, his manners rough, and his temper even violent, but his heart was humane, and his disposition liberal. His early and assiduous attention to his profession, prevented him from acquiring much literary information, but he spoke several modern languages. His musical powers it is scarcely possible to estimate too highly he was never exceeded in the strength and boldness of his style, and while fugue, contrivance and full score were more generally reverenced than at present, was unrivalled. Although his vocal melodies may not be more polished and graceful than those of his countryman Hasse, or his rivals Bononcini and Porpora his instrumental compositions exhibit a combination of vigour, spirit, and invention which has never been exceeded and his choruses in grandeur and sublimity have not been equalled since the invention of counterpoint. A very honourable national tribute of applause was given to Handel in 1784, by a musical commemoration at Westminster abbey, in which pieces, selected exclusively from his works, were performed by a band of 500 instruments in the presence of their late majesties and family and the principal nobility and gentry of the three kingdoms. This great composer who never married, was buried in Westminster abbey, where a monument by Roubilhac is erected to his memory.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus. Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

HANGER (George) lord Coleraine, better known by the title of "Colonel Hanger," distinguished alike by his talents and his eccentricities Being a younger son of a noble family, he was destined for the army, and a commission was procured for him at an early period of life. He served in America during the whole of the war with the United States, but he was never afterwards able to obtain employment as a military man The highest rank he reached was that of major of the British legion of cavalry. In 1789 he published 'An Address to the Army, in reply to strictures by Roderic Mackenzie, on Tarleton's History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781," 8vo. Though accustomed to mingle much in gay and fashionable society, and indulge in convivial pleasures and general dissipation, he contrived to devote much of his time to reading, and was usually well provided

with topics for conversation, so as to be a very amusing companion. Free in his manners, he was yet never disposed to give intentional offence, and the peculiarity of his behaviour and apparent naivete of disposition disarmed resentment, so that mirth rather than anger was the common result of his most extravagant sallies. On the death of his elder brother in 1814, he succeeded to his title, which however he refused to assume, and when addressed by it he was not at all pleased with the compliment. He died at his house near the Regent's park in 1824, aged seventy three. Among a considerable number of publications which proceeded from his pen, the most interesting and amusing is his "Life, Adventures, and Opinions," 1801, 2 vols. 8vo If any proof of his eccentricity were required, it might be found in the fact, that in one of his books he introduced a portrait of himself, suspended *a la lanterne.*—*Ann. Reg.*

HANMER (sir THOMAS) son to a younger brother of sir John Hanmer, a Shropshire baronet, was born in 1676, and succeeded his uncle in his title and the family estate of Hanmer, in the above named county. He was removed from Westminster school to Christchurch, Oxford, and having completed his education in the university, entered parliament as knight of the shire for the county of Suffolk In 1713 his dignity of deportment, and intimate acquaintance with the forms of the house, procured him to be chosen speaker. This distinguished office he filled during the remainder of a parliamentary career of more than thirty years duration from its commencement. Towards the close of his life, he withdrew altogether from public business, and occupied himself in elegant literature, the fruits of which secession appeared in a corrected edition of Shakspeare's dramatic works, which he published in six quarto volumes, illustrated and ornamented with engravings. The copyright of this work he liberally presented to the university of Oxford, where it was printed in 1744. Sir Thomas survived its publication little more than a year, dying at his seat in Suffolk in 1746.—*Biog. Brit*

HANNEMAN (ADRIAN) an historical and portrait painter, was born at the Hague in 1611. He formed his taste and style by copying the works of Vandyke, in such a manner that many of his copies pass for originals Although usually employed as a portrait painter, he sometimes designed historical and allegorical subjects, of which a large picture, representing peace as a beautiful woman seated on a throne, and holding a dove on her knees, in the hall of the States of Holland, is much admired. He came to England in the reign of Charles II, where he remained for sixteen years, and on his return to Holland, became the favourite painter of the princess of Orange, afterwards queen Mary II. There are portraits by Hanneman at Windsor, Worksop, and other places.—*Walpole's Aneca.*

HANNIBAL, a celebrated Carthaginian leader, the son of Hamilcar, and one of the most famous generals recorded in ancient history, was born in the year of Rome 534, and BC. 220. At the age of eight years his father caused him to swear before the altar eternal enmity to the Romans. He acquired the art of war in Spain, under Hamilcar, and at the age of twenty-two commanded the cavalry in the army of his brother-in-law, Asdrubal. On the death of that leader he was nominated his successor by the acclamation of the troops, and proceeded on the plan of his predecessor, to extend the Carthaginian dominions in Spain, and, contrary to treaty, laid siege to Saguntum. After achieving several conquests in Spain, he planned the invasion of Italy, and in the fulfilment of that daring scheme, ascended the formidable ridge of the Alps, which had perhaps never before been crossed by a regular army. Having defeated Cornelius Scipio, Sempronius, and Flaminius, in the celebrated battles of Ticinus, Trebia, and in the ambuscade near the lake Thrasymene he was at length checked by Fabius. The famous victory of Cannæ, over the consuls Varro and Æmilius Paulus BC. 216, being the most disastrous defeat ever endured by the Romans, carried his fortune to its greatest height. The immediate consequence of this battle was the defection of most of the Roman allies in that part of Italy, and the surrender of the opulent city of Capua Weakened however by his victory he was obliged to remain for some time inactive, during which interval the Romans recovered from their panic, and when the Carthaginians were at length encamped before Rome, BC. 211, their appearance excited no alarm. Perceiving the hopelessness of the attempt, Hannibal marched back as far as Rhegium, and Capua again fell into the hands of the Romans From this time the sole theatre of the exploits of Hannibal in Italy was confined to the southern extremity of it, where he maintained the war with fluctuating success, until the complete defeat of his brother Asdrubal, by the consul Claudius, quite crippled the Carthaginian. This disaster, added to the fact of the invasion of Africa by Scipio, obliged Hannibal reluctantly to quit Italy in the seventeenth year after entering it, and his departure was celebrated at Rome by public rejoicings. His arrival in Africa induced the Carthaginians to violate a truce which they had made with Scipio, and gave a temporary revival to their interests; yet so sensible was he of the impending danger, that he made proposals of accommodation to the Roman leader, which were rejected. The famous battle of Zama, BC. 202, terminated the contest, he was obliged to fly from a field covered with slaughtered troops, and declaring to the Carthaginian senate that peace was necessary on any terms, the first Punic war terminated. He did not however lose his credit with his countrymen, and although precluded by the conditions of the peace from remaining at the head of the army, he was chosen prætor, and displayed great abilities in the rectification of affairs, until the Romans found it convenient to accuse him of

concerting hostilities against them with king Antiochus. Under these circumstances he deemed it necessary to withdraw from the storm, and quitting the city in disguise, he joined Antiochus, with whom he held many conferences concerning his meditated war against the Romans. On learning this event, the Romans sent ambassadors to Antiochus, who endeavoured to render Hannibal suspected, whose plans were otherwise rendered abortive by the weak presumption of the Syrian king, and the jealousy of his ministers. When Antiochus was driven to make peace with the Romans, one of their leading conditions was that Hannibal should be given up to them Foreseeing this result, he first retired to Crete, and subsequently, according to some writers, to Armenia. His last asylum was in the court of Prusias, king of Bithynia, who preparing to give him up on the demand of the Romans, he swallowed poison, which he always carried about him, against such an emergency, and died BC. 183, at the age of sixty three. Thus perished a man, accounted by the ancients one of the most consummate masters of the art of war The Romans have loaded his memory with every imputation of cruelty and perfidy, but although profuse of human blood, and unscrupulous as to the manner in which he obtained his ends he could scarcely be more so than many of the Roman leaders themselves, and it appears from several instances, that he was not incapable of generosity of sentiment It speaks highly of the talents of Hannibal, that he nearly balanced the fortunes of Carthage and Rome, and inflicted wounds upon the latter to which its poets and historians never allude without horror.—*Polybius Liv Corn Nepos.*

HANNO a Carthaginian naval and military commander, famous for his maritime discoveries. He is supposed to have lived about 440 BC and he is said by Pliny to have been employed by the republic in the circumnavigation of Africa, which he completed from the straits of Gibraltar, to those of Babelmandel, at the mouth of the Red Sea. He drew up an account of his voyage in the Punic language, which was translated into Greek, and probably served as the basis of a treatise, styled the "Periplus of Hanno," still extant The authenticity of this tract has been doubted, but Dr Robertson and others have shown that some of the most singular circumstances contained in it are supported by the testimony of later voyagers. The Periplus has been repeatedly published, and an English translation of it, by Falconer, appeared in 1797, 8vo.—*Vossius Moreri.*

HANRIOT or HENRIT (Francis) one of the most unprincipled among the French revolutionary leaders, under the despotism of Robespierre. He was born at Nanterre, about 1761, and, after having been a menial servant and a custom-house officer, in both which situations he is said to have behaved with dishonesty, he became a spy for the police. The revolution afforded ample scope for his talents, and attaching himself to the jacobin party, he first distinguished himself in promoting and directing the massacres, which took place in the Parisian prisons, September 2nd, 1792. Continuing his career of cruelty, he was appointed commander of the national guards. Instructed by the prevailing faction, and seconded by Marat, on the 2nd of June, 1793, he surrounded the Convention with an armed force, and obliged the members, who would have closed their sitting to return, and pass decrees of accusation against the Girondists. He acted on all occasions as a faithful partizan of Robespierre, whom he in vain endeavoured to support when accused in the Convention, in July 1794 Hanriot deserted by his troops when he would have led them against the national representatives, was arrested, and suffered with his chief under the axe of the guillotine, July 29th, 1794 Unlike his pusillanimous accomplices, he displayed on the scaffold a courage worthy of a better cause —*Dict des H. M. du 18me. S. Biog. Univ.*

HANVILL (John) a monk belonging to the abbey of St Albans in the twelfth century, who distinguished himself as a writer of Latin poetry. According to some accounts he studied at the university of Oxford and after having travelled over a great part of Europe, and resided a long time at Paris, he returned to England, and entered into the order of St Benedict. His principal production is a kind of mock heroic poem, in which he describes the travels of his hero Architrenius, and satirizes the vices and follies of the world. This work, which is much superior in point of elegance to most contemporary compositions, was published at Paris in 1517, but the book is of rare occurrence. Some specimens of Hanvill's poem were also published in Warton's history of English poetry Epistles, epigrams, &c., by the same author, are preserved in MS. in the Bodleian library.—*Leland de Script Br. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

HANWAY (Jonas) a merchant and traveller, distinguished for his active benevolence, was born at Portsmouth in 1712. At an early age he was apprenticed to a merchant at Lisbon, and in 1743 became a partner in the English house of Dingley, at Petersburgh. The concerns of the partnership rendering a journey into Persia desirable, it was gladly undertaken by Mr Hanway, who went to Astrabad with a cargo of English goods, which were lost, in consequence of the English factory being plundered in a rebellion against Nadir Shah. He underwent much fatigue in his exertions to obtain restitution, but was thereby enabled to acquire a knowledge of the manners and events of Persia, an account of which he published in 1753, in a work entitled "An Historical Account of the British Trade over the Caspian Sea, &c. with the particular history of the great usurper Nadir Kouli," 4 vols 4to. This performance abounds with curious and instructive matter, but is somewhat prolix in style and moral reflection. In the same year he engaged in the controversy concerning the naturalization

of the Jews, and published "A Review of the proposed Naturalization, by a Merchant," a third edition of which appeared the same year. From this time Mr Hanway continued publishing on a variety of topics, all relating to points of public good, or schemes of charity and utility. He was the principal institutor of the Marine society, and the Magdalen charity, first planned by his partner, Mr Dingley was much indebted to his activity for its establishment He had some concern in the institution of Sunday schools, and he also did all in his power to alleviate the condition of the poor chimney sweepers. His fellow citizens entertained such a sense of his merits, that a deputation of the principal merchants of London waited upon lord Bute, to request that some public mark of favour might be conferred upon a man who had done so much service to the community, at the expense of his private fortune. He was in consequence made a commissioner of the navy, which post he held for twenty years, and on resignation was allowed to retain the salary for life He died in 1786, and a monument was erected to him by subscription. He was a man of some harmless peculiarities in dress and manners, but eminently upright, sincere, and philanthropical. His knowledge was extensive, and his numerous writings were highly useful, although rating low as literary compositions. A list of them may be found in our authority. —*Pugh's Life of Hanway.*

HARDENBERG (CHARLES AUGUSTUS DE) an eminent modern statesman, was born at Hanover in 1750 He received his education at Gottingen, and afterwards resided some years in England. He subsequently took a share in the administrations of Hanover and of Anspach, and finally composed a part of that of Berlin In 1795 he opened the negociations at Basle, and signed the treaty of peace between Prussia and the French republic. In 1804 he became minister of foreign affairs and advocated a system of great energy, but was not duly supported He retired after the battles of Jena, but resumed his functions on the resignation of Zastrow. He was again obliged to retire after the battle of Friedland, being disagreeable to Napoleon when he took up his residence at Riga, whence he emerged on the change of that warrior's fortune, and as the prime minister of Prussia, had the satisfaction of signing the treaty of Paris in 1814. He visited London with his sovereign the same year, previous to which he was created a prince. He afterwards acted for Prussia in the congress for arrangement of the affairs of Europe, and died at Genoa November 26, 1822. Prince Hardenberg was the author and patron of some very salutary reforms in the domestic government of Prussia, although falling far short of the promised introduction of an adequate system of representation into that kingdom.—*Gent. Mag.*

HARDI (ALEXANDER) a French dramatic poet, in the early part of the seventeenth century. He has been reckoned the father of the French stage, and previous to the appearance of Corneille he was considered the first tragic writer of his time. He also wrote comedies, in which he seems to have taken for his model the works of the Spanish dramatists, his pieces displaying fertility of invention, but abundance of incongruity and extravagance. He rivalled Lope de Vega in the number of his plays, amounting to six hundred. A selection from the dramas of Hardi was published in 6 vols. 8vo, 1628. He died at Paris in 1630.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HARDICANUTE, king of England and Denmark, was the son of Canute, by Emma, daughter of Richard duke of Normandy. He succeeded his father on the Danish throne in 1028, and at the same time laid claim to that of England, which had devolved to his elder and half brother, Harold. A compromise was effected, by which the southern part of the kingdom was for a while held in his name by his mother Emma, and on the death of his brother he succeeded to the whole. His government was violent and tyrannical, he revived the odious tax of Danegelt, and punished with great severity the insurrections which it occasioned. The death of this despicable prince, in consequence of intemperance at the nuptials of a Danish nobleman, brought his reign to an early termination, to the great joy of his subjects, in 1041.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

HARDING (THOMAS) an English ecclesiastic, a native of Combe-Martin, Devonshire, where he was born in 1512. He was educated in the Romish faith, at Winchester school, whence he removed in due course to New-college, Oxford, on the foundation, and became fellow of that society in 1536. Six years afterwards he was chosen Hebrew professor, and being appointed domestic chaplain to the duke of Suffolk, that nobleman employed him to superintend the education of his daughter, the lady Jane Grey. At this period Harding was a staunch protestant, and instructed his pupil in all the doctrines of the reformed church, but on the accession of queen Mary he abjured his former tenets, and embraced the religion of the court, to the great dissatisfaction of lady Jane, who remonstrated with him on this abrupt change of opinion. When Elizabeth came to the throne, he was deprived of his stall at Winchester, and the treasurership of the chapter at Salisbury, to which valuable appointment he had succeeded in the preceding reign. He now found it convenient to retire to Louvaine, where he entered into a long polemical controversy with bishop Jewel, against whom he wrote seven treatises in defence of the religion he had embraced. His death took place in 1570, or, as others say, 1572.—*Wood. Prince's Worthies.*

HARDING or HARDINGE (JOHN) a learned esquire of the north of England, in the fifteenth century. He was in the service of the famous Henry Percy, called Hotspur, whom he accompanied in his Scottish expe-

dition. In 1415 he attended Henry V to the siege of Harfleur, and he afterwards was with the duke of Bedford, in his engagement off the mouth of the Seine. He is said to have encountered great personal hazard, to procure for the king certain records from the archives of Scotland. He wrote a chronicle of English history, in verse, which is absolutely destitute of poetical merit, but possesses some value as a register of former times and manners. If, as is supposed, he was employed by Edward III, it is not probable that he was living so late as 1481, the alleged date of his death.—*Andrews's Hist. of Gr. Brit.*

HARDINGE (Nicholas) an English gentleman, educated as a lawyer, and who held some political situations, but was most distinguished for the cultivation of the belles lettres. He studied at Eton and Cambridge, after which he kept his terms at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1731 he obtained the office of chief clerk to the house of Commons, in 1752 he was made joint secretary of the Treasury, and he was twice elected MP. for the borough of Lye, in Suffolk. He died in 1758, aged fifty-seven. His published works consist of some English poetry, and a volume of Latin poems.—Hardinge (George) son of the preceding, born in 1744. After finishing his preparatory studies at Eton school, he went to Trinity college, Cambridge, where Dr Watson, afterwards bishop of Llandaff, was his tutor. In 1769 he was created, by mandate, master of arts, and he was called to the bar the same year, having, like his father, been a student of the Temple. The interest of his mother's brother, lord Camden, procured him the rank of serjeant-at-law; and he subsequently was appointed solicitor-general to her majesty, queen Charlotte. In 1787 he was made a Welch judge, and two years after the queen's attorney-general. He died in the execution of his judicial duties, at Presteign, in Radnorshire, April 26th, 1816. He was a man of cultivated talents, possessing much wit and humour, as well as good sense and knowledge of the world. His speeches in parliament and in the courts of law have been published, as well as several contributions to miscellaneous literature, including three sermons. These have been collected and printed, with his letters, and an account of his life, by Mr John Nichols.—*Lit. Anec. Illustrations of Literature.*

HARDION (James) a native of Tours, born 1686. His literary attainments, which were considerable, obtained him the situation of royal librarian at Paris, and a seat in the Academy of Inscriptions, among the transactions of which society are to be found many interesting papers from his pen. He was also the author of an universal history, in eighteen duodecimo volumes, and a work entitled "Histoire Poetique," in three volumes 12mo. His death took place in 1766.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HARDOUIN (John) a learned French Jesuit, no less celebrated for his intimate acquaintance with the classical authors of antiquity, than remarkable for the singularity of his opinions respecting the authenticity of their writings. He was born in 1647, at Quimper in Britanny, and died at Paris September 3, 1729. The work by which he is principally known is his "Chronologiæ ex nummis antiquis restitutæ prolusio, de nummis Herodiadum,' in which he supports the extraordinary hypothesis, that almost all the writings under the names of the Greek and Roman poets and historians, are the spurious productions of the thirteenth century. His exceptions to this sweeping denunciation of the antients are scarcely less curious, as he admits the genuineness of the works of Cicero and Pliny, as well as of some of those attributed to Horace and Virgil, contending at the same time that the two latter are allegorical writers, who, under the names of Dalage and Æneas, have represented the Christian religion and the life of its founder. This singular treatise, which appeared in 1693, printed in two quarto volumes, not only produced able refutations from the pens of Le Clerc and La Croze, but excited the animadversion of his clerical superiors, who condemned and proscribed the book. The author was also called upon for a public recantation of his errors, which in fact he made, but probably with no great degree of sincerity, as he afterwards repeated his offence in other publications. His other works are—"Nummi Antiqui populorum et urbium illustrati, 1684 an edition of Themistius, folio, produced in the same year, one of Pliny's natural history, in usum Delphini, 3 vols. 4to, 1685, and another in twelve folio volumes of "The Councils," 1705. On this latter work he expended a great deal of time and labour, but when completed, it proved obnoxious to the parliament, which ordered its immediate suppression. A selection from father Hardouin's works, comprising most of those which had fallen under the censure of the Romish church, appeared in 1700 at Amsterdam, and a folio volume, containing some of his posthumous writings on miscellaneous subjects, was printed at Paris about the year 1731, under the title "Johannis Hardouini Opuscula." De Boze, in describing the character of this extraordinary man, speaks of him as being "in credulity a child, in temerity a youth, and in mental delusion an old man."—*Moreri.*

HARDT (Herman von der) one of the most learned philological writers Germany ever produced. He was born in 1660 at Melle in Westphalia, where his father was director of the mint to count Tecklenbourg. He prosecuted his studies at Jena and at Leipsic, where he distinguished himself by the extraordinary strength of his memory, and attached himself chiefly to the acquisition of the Oriental languages. He established at Leipsic a Philobiblical Academy, for the express cultivation of sacred literature, but he was prevented from co operating long with this institution, in consequence of the duke of Brunswick having made him his librarian. In 1690

he was chosen professor of the Oriental languages in the university of Helmstadt, to which seminary of learning he induced the duke to present his library. In 1709 he was elected rector of the gymnasium of Marienburg, where he employed every moment he could spare from the duties of his station, in preparing for the press those learned works which have established his reputation. Among these are—"Autographia Lutheri aliorumque celebrium virorum ab anno 1517 ad annum 1546, reformationis ætatem et historiam egregie illustrantia," 3 vols. 8vo, "Magnum Concilium Constantiense de universali Ecclesiæ reformatione unione, et fide, 1697, 3 vols. fol. 1700—1742, 6 vols. fol. undertaken by order of the duke of Brunswick, "Memorabilia Bibliothecæ novæ Rodolphinæ, "Historia litteraria Reformationis, 1717, 5 vols. folio, "Tomus primus in Jobum, Historiam populi Israelis in Assyriaco exilio Samaria evcisa et regno extincto illustrans' Helmstadt, 1728, folio, the remainder of this work was never published. He died in 1746, leaving in MS. a History of the Reformation, and other erudite collections.—*Biog. Univ.*

HARE (Francis) bishop of Chichester an English prelate in the reign of Anne, a native of London. He was elected from Eton school to a fellowship at King's college Cambridge, on the foundation, where he distinguished himself by his literary attainments, and was selected to superintend the education of the first marquis of Blandford son of John Churchill, the great duke of Marlborough. Under the patronage of this noble family his rise in the church was rapid. The interest of the duke who was then at the head of the army, first procured him the appointment of chaplain general to the forces, and afterwards in succession the deaneries of Worcester in 1708 St Paul's 1720, and the bishopric of St Asaph 1727, whence he was translated to the more valuable see of Chichester in 1731 still retaining his deanery of the metropolitan church. A short time previous to the death of the queen, he published a remarkable pamphlet under the title of "The Difficulties and Discouragements which attend the Study of the Scriptures in the way of private Judgment. The object of this treatise is to prove the indispensable duty of Christian communities to remove such discouragements, but the levity of style with which the bishop has conducted his argument, has given occasion to some of his opponents to charge him with scepticism. In the celebrated Bangorian controversy he espoused the side of the question opposed to that which was maintained by Hoadley, who became the main object of his attack. His other works are a quarto edition of Terence, with annotations critical and explanatory, and a treatise on Hebraical rythm, in which he professes to have restored the original metre to the Book of Psalms. In both these works his accuracy as a critic is strongly impeached, in the first by his old antagonist in polemics, Bentley, and in the second by bishop Lowth, whose refutation of his positions is generally considered to be complete. Bishop Hare's death took place in 1740.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

HARGRAVE (Francis) an eminent literary lawyer, king's counsel, and member of the Society of Lincoln's-inn. He was also recorder of Liverpool, but distinguished himself more as a consulting counsel than as a pleader. He is the author of several legal works which are in high esteem, the principal of them are—'The Case of Somerset the Negro, 'Collection of State Trials,' 11 vols. folio, "Argument in Defence of Literary Property, 'Collection of Law Trials," 2 vols. 4to, "The Jurisdiction of the Lords' House of Parliament, by Judge Hale with a Preface," "Juridical Arguments and Collections,' &c. In 1813, Parliament, in compliance with a proposal from himself, passed a vote for the purchase of his library for the sum of 8000*l.* the whole of which has been added to that of Lincoln's inn. He died 21st of August, 1821, in his eighty first year.—*Ann. Biog.*

HARINGTON (sir John) an English courtier, poet, and man of letters in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He was descended from a respectable family settled at Kelston, near Bath, and was born about 1561. His father had been imprisoned in the reign of queen Mary for holding a correspondence with her sister Elizabeth, on whose accession to the crown he was naturally regarded with favour and she stood sponsor for the son at the baptismal font. He was educated at Eton and afterwards at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. Making his appearance at court, he distinguished himself not only by his satirical and sprightly wit displayed in jests and epigrams but also by a translation of the tale of Alcina and Ruggiero, from the Orlando Furioso. This poetical effort reached the eye of the maiden queen, who, feigning herself offended at the licentiousness of the story, imposed on Harington the task of translating the whole poem. This he executed to her majesty's satisfaction, and published the work in 1591. But this penance did not check the prurient imagination and satirical temper of the young courtier. In 1596 he published two tracts entitled "A new Discourse on a stale subject, called the Metamorphosis of Ajax,' and "An Apologie for Ajax." These pieces are said to be the first specimens of the Rabelaisian satire of which our literature could boast, they are replete with that kind of humour which distinguishes the writings of the French Lucian, and partake of their grossness. The extreme rarity of these once popular trifles renders it doubtful whether Swift or Sterne were acquainted with them, though there are passages in the writings of both those authors which render it probable that they had seen Harington's volumes. The indelicacy of the idea which serves as the basis of these satires probably accorded too well with the taste of the age to have given offence, but the personal ridicule in which the satirist indulged, stirred up a

host of enemies among his contemporaries, and to the partiality of the queen he owed his escape from a Starchamber prosecution, though it is said he had not spared even her favourite Leicester. In 1599 Harington accompanied the earl of Essex to Ireland, and received from him the honour of knighthood, a circumstance which gave offence to the queen. This probably induced him to retire from court to his seat near Bath. On the accession of James I he was made a knight of the Bath, and he was favoured with the correspondence of that learned monarch, though it does not appear that he obtained any more substantial marks of favour, of which he stood in need, having through the carelessness of his disposition considerably lessened his estate. He died in 1612. A volume of his "Most elegant and witty Epigrams," was published in 1625, and other pieces of his, including "A brief View of the Church of England to the year 1608,' were printed in the "Nugæ Antiquæ."—*Warner's Hist. of Bath. Aikin's G. Biog.*

HARINGTON (Henry) a descendant of the preceding, an eminent physician at Bath. He was born in 1729 and after previous tuition he went to Queen's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of Master of Arts He then engaged in a course of medical study with a view to professional practice, and in 1762 he obtained the degree of Doctor of Physic. Leaving the university he settled at Wells, whence he subsequently removed to Bath. There he distinguished himself not only by his medical talents, but also by the cultivation of general literature, and by his fondness for music, and his skill both as a performer and a composer. He instituted a musical meeting at Bath, styled the Harmonic Society, for which he wrote many glees and other compositions, which have been much admired. He also composed anthems of extraordinary merit. While at Oxford, in 1769, Dr Harington published the first volume of the interesting work entitled "Nugæ Antiquæ, a collection of original Papers, written in the Reigns of Henry VIII, queens Mary, Elizabeth, &c." A second volume appeared in 1775, and the collection was republished in 3 vols. 1779. Among the other productions of Dr Harington are—"An Ode to Harmony, an Ode to Discord, the Witch of Wokey a Ballad," and he was also the author of "The Geometrical Analogy of the Doctrine of the Trinity." He died January 19th 1816.—*Britton's Hist. of Bath Abbey. Ann. Biog.*

HARIRI (Abu Mohamed al Cassim) a celebrated Arabian writer of the twelfth century. He composed a work which is regarded among his countrymen as a model of literary taste and eloquence. It consists of fifty discourses on moral subjects, illustrated by apposite narratives, in the Oriental taste.—*D'Herbelot.*

HARLES (Theophilus Christopher) an eminent Greek scholar and critic, who was a native of Culmbach in Swabia In 1764 he was appointed adjunct of the faculty of philosophy at Erlangen, and the following year he obtained the chair of Greek and Oriental literature in the gymnasium of Cobourg. In 1770 he returned to the university of Erlangen, with the title of director of the philological seminary, librarian, and professor of rhetoric and poetry. His first publication was an essay, "De Præconum apud Græcos officio," 1764, which was followed by his dissertations, "De Pedantismo philologico, Cobourg, 1765, and "De Galantismo æsthetico et philologico,' 1768. He also wrote the lives of eminent philologers in Latin, an interesting work, of which the second edition was published at Bremen, 1770, 72. Besides editions of several of the Greek and Roman classics, he produced a Greek and a Latin poetical anthology, and introductions to the history of Greek and Latin literature. But the most important of his labours is the second edition of the "Bibliotheca Græca" of Fabricius, published at Hamburgh, 1790—1809, 12 vols. 4to He also edited many dissertations and tracts of other learned men, and wrote many pieces which appeared in periodical journals. His death took place November 2, 1814, at the age of seventy six.—*Biog Univ.*

HARLEY (Robert) earl of Oxford and earl Mortimer, a distinguished minister of state in the reign of queen Anne. He was born in London in 1661, and was the son of sir Edward Harley, a Herefordshire gentleman, who had been an active partizan of the parliament during the civil war The subject of this article, though of a presbyterian family, adopted Tory principles in politics, and joined the high church party. After the Revolution he sat in parliament for the borough of Tregony, and in the reign of William III he seems to have acted with the Whigs, for in 1694 he had the charge of bringing in a bill for the frequent meeting of parliaments But after the accession of Anne, he, as well as his more celebrated colleague St John, afterwards lord Bolingbroke, deserted the party with which they had acted, and became leaders of the Tories Harley was chosen speaker of the house of Commons in 1702, and afterwards was secretary of state He resigned his post in 1708. The cabals of their political opponents having effected the removal of the duke of Marlborough and his friends from office, Harley was nominated a commissioner of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer in 1710. In the following year he narrowly escaped losing his life by the hand of an assassin. The marquis of Guischard, a French catholic, who had been taken up on suspicion of designs against the state, while undergoing an examination before the privy council at Whitehall, stabbed Mr Harley with a penknife. The man was sent to Newgate, where he died shortly after, and an act of parliament was passed making it felony to attempt the life of a privy counsellor engaged in his official duties. In 1711 Harley was raised to the peerage, and constituted lord high treasurer After the peace of Utrecht in

1714, the Tory statesmen, having no longer any apprehensions of danger from abroad began to quarrel among themselves, and the two chiefs, Oxford and Bolingbroke, especially appear to have become personal and political foes, actuated by different views and sentiments. The former resigned the treasurership just before the death of the queen in 1714. Whatever projects may have been formed by others of the party there seems to be no ground for believing that lord Oxford had engaged in any measures to interrupt the protestant succession. Early in the reign of George I, he was however impeached of high treason by the house of Commons and was thereupon committed to the Tower. He remained in confinement till June 1717, when, at his own petition, he was brought before the house of Peers, and, after a public trial, acquitted of the crimes laid to his charge. The rest of his life was spent in comparative seclusion, and in adding to the literary stores in the collection of which he expended a considerable portion of the wealth which his public employments had enabled him to accumulate. He died May 21st, 1724 His patronage was extended to Swift, Pope, and other literary men, who repaid his favours with their eulogies Pope thus celebrates him "A soul supreme in each hard instance tried
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride,
The rage of power, the blast of public breath,
The lust of lucre, and the dread of death.
Lord Oxford was himself an author, having published—"A Letter to Swift for correcting and improving the English Tongue "An Essay on Public Credit,' "An Essay upon Loans," and 'A Vindication of the Rights of the Commons of England —He was succeeded in his titles by his son EDWARD who augmented the collection of printed books and manuscripts formed by his father On the death of the second earl of Oxford, in 1741, the library of printed books was sold to Osborne, a bookseller, who published a catalogue of them, compiled by William Oldys and Samuel Johnson, 4 vols. 8vo, 1743. The MSS. are preserved in the British Museum, where they form the Bibliotheca Harleiana —*Collins's Lives of the Earls of Oxford*

HARMAR (JOHN) a learned English clergyman of the seventeenth century, born at Churchdowne, Gloucestershire, 1594, and educated at Winchester grammar school, of which foundation his father, of the same name, was warden. Having completed his education at Magdalen college Oxford where he graduated in 1617, he accepted the head mastership of the foundation school at St Alban's, but in 1620 was chosen professor of Greek in the university of which he still continued a member. Nine years afterwards he obtained the living of Lwhurst, Hants, but having distinguished himself during the progress of the civil wars and the protectorate, by his adherence to the republican party, he was deprived, on the restoration of monarchy, of his benefice as well as of his professorship He was an elegant writer, and remarkable for the purity of his Latinity of his works the principal are—"Janua Linguarum," "Praxis Grammatica," 8vo, a Latin translation of some cantos of Hudibras, and an encomium in the same language on Cromwell and his eldest son. He also published an etymological lexicon of the Greek tongue. His death took place in 1670 —*Wood. Calamy.*

HARMER (THOMAS) an erudite orientalist, a native of Norwich, in which city he was born in 1715. He received his education at a private academy in London, but dissenting from the doctrines of the church of England, was of course precluded the benefit of an university education His progress in the languages of the East was very considerable, ample proofs of which are especially evinced in his annotations on Solomon's Song. His other works are 'An Account of the Jewish Doctrine of the Resurrection,' and "Observations on divers parts of Scripture, illustrated by the accounts of travellers in the East," 4 vols 8vo, a treatise which has gone through several editions since its first publication in 1764 He died minister of a dissenting congregation at Watteshield, Suffolk, in 1788.—*Gent Mag*

HAROLD I, surnamed Harefoot, king of England, succeeded his father, Canute in 1035 notwithstanding a previous agreement that the sovereignty of England should descend to the issue of Canute by his second wife, the Norman princess Emma. His countrymen, the Danes, maintained him upon the throne against the efforts of earl Godwin, in favour of Hardicanute but Harold gaining over that leader by the promise of marrying his daughter a compromise was effected and they united to effect the murder of prince Alfred, son to Ethelred II After a reign of four years, in which nothing memorable occurred, Harold died in 1039.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng*

HAROLD II, king of England was the second son of the potent Godwin, earl of Kent. He succeeded his father in his government and great offices, and upon the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1066, stepped without opposition into the vacant throne without attending to the more legal claim of Edgar Atheling or the asserted bequest of Edward in favour of the duke of Normandy. The latter immediately called upon him to resign the crown, and upon his refusal prepared for invasion. He also instigated Harold's brother, Tosti, who had retired in disgust to Flanders, to infest the northern coasts of England in conjunction with the king of Norway. The united fleet of these chiefs sailed up the Humber, and landed a numerous body of men, who defeated the opposing forces of the earl of Northumberland and Mercia, but were totally routed by Harold, whose brother, Tosti, fell in the battle. He had scarcely time to breathe after this victory, before he heard of the landing of the duke of Normandy at Pevensey, in Sussex. Hastening thither with all the troops he could muster, a general engagement ensued at Hastings, October 14, 1066, in which this spirited prince, after ex-

erting every effort of valour and military skill, was slain with an arrow, and the crown of England was the immediate fruit of William's victory.—*Ibid.*

HAROUN or AARON AL RASHID, a famous caliph of the Saracens, was the second son of the caliph Mahadi. He succeeded his elder brother, Hadi, in the caliphate AD. 786, and was the most potent prince of his race, ruling over territories extending from Egypt to Khorassan. He obtained the name of Al Rashid, or the Just, but his claim to the title must be regarded with considerable allowance for Eastern notions of despotic justice. One of his noblest qualities was his love of learning and science he caused many Greek and Latin authors to be translated and dispersed throughout his empire, and even made his subjects acquainted with the Iliad and the Odyssey. He eight times invaded the Greek Empire, and on the refusal of the emperor Nicephorus, in 80-, to pay tribute, addressed to him a singularly arrogant epistle, and followed it up by an irruption into Greece, which terminated in the defeat of Nicephorus, who was obliged to pay an augmented tribute, and agree not to rebuild Heraclea and the other pillaged and dilapidated frontier towns. During these transactions, the ruin of the family of the Barmecides exemplified the despotic rigour of Haroun's character. Yahia, the head of it, had superintended his education, and of his four sons, the eldest was a successful general, the second the caliph's prime vizier, Giaffer, and the third and fourth in dignified stations. The generosity, munificence, and affability of the Barmecides, rendered them the delight of all ranks of people, and Giaffer was so much in his master's graces, that the caliph, in order to enjoy his company in the presence of his sister Abassa, to whom he was equally attached, formed a marriage between the princess and vizier, but with the capricious restriction of their forbearing the privileges of such an union Passion broke through this unjust prohibition, [see article ABASSA,] and the caliph in his stern revenge publicly executed Giaffer, and confiscated the property of the whole family. A decree was even made forbidding all mention of the names or actions of the Barmecides, which a grateful old man venturing openly to disobey, with the capricious magnanimity of a despot, he was not only pardoned but rewarded. Haroun attained the summit of worldly power and prosperity, and the French historians mention a splendid embassy which he sent to Charlemagne, which, among other presents, brought a magnificent tent, a water clock, an elephant, and the keys of the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem, implying a permission for European pilgrims to visit it. Haroun was seized with a mortal distemper while proceeding to march to put down a rebellion in the provinces beyond the Oxus, and retiring to Tous, in Khorassan, expired in the forty-seventh year of his age, and twenty-third of his reign. The popular fame of this caliph is evinced by the Arabian Nights Entertainments, in which Haroun, his wife Zobeide, his vizier Giaffar, and chief eunuch Mesrour, are frequent and conspicuous characters.—*Marigni's Hist. of the Caliphs Gibbon.*

HARPALUS. There were two of this name, one a Grecian astronomer, who corrected the Cycle of Cleostratus about four hundred and eighty years before the Christian Æra. This alteration, from a revolution of eight to one of nine years, was in the fourth year of the eighty second Olympiad again improved by Meton, who increased the Cycle to a period of nineteen years. The other, Harpalus, was one of the captains of Alexander the Great who being entrusted by that conqueror with the superintendance of the plunder of Babylon, absconded with a considerable portion of the treasure.—*Fabric. Bibl. Grac. Anc. Univ. Hist.*

HARPE (JEAN FRANCOIS DE LA) a French dramatic poet, critic, and philosopher of the last century, born at Paris, November 20th, 1739. His father a Swiss officer in the French service, dying in indigence, Asselin, president of the college of Harcourt, received him into that seminary, where he enjoyed the benefit of an excellent education. A lampoon on his benefactor, which was, in all probability without foundation attributed to him, occasioned the temporary confinement of the suspected satirist This circumstance disgusted him with his situation, and at a very early age he threw himself on his own talents as an author for support. His first production was the tragedy of "Warwick," 1763, which was very beneficial to him in a pecuniary point of view, as well as in procuring him considerable reputation. Some others which followed from his pen met with less success, but a series of eloges on Charles V, Catinat, Fenelon, Voltaire, and Henri Quatre (especially the latter) gained him at last an equal degree of credit, though in a different department of literature. On the breaking out of the revolution La Harpe embraced the principles of republicanism, but during the reign of terror, his moderation rendering him an object of suspicion to those then in power, he was thrown into prison in 1793, and while in confinement is said to have owed his conversion to Christianity to the arguments of his fellow-captive, the bishop of St Brieux. Though sentenced to deportation, the changes of the times finally restored him to liberty, and he passed the remainder of his days in literary retirement, till 1803, when he departed this life in his sixty fourth year. His principal work is "Lyceum, or a complete course of Literature," 8vo, 12 vols, among the rest are—"Gustavus Vasa," "Timoleon," "Pharamond,' and "Philoctetes," tragedies, the latter an elegant translation from the Greek of Sophocles, "Tangu et Felime," a poem, 1779, "Translations of Camoens' Lusiad," 2 vols., "The Psalms of David," and the works of Suetonius, 2 vols., "A Commentary on the dramatic works of Racine," 7 vols. 8vo; "The Correspondence of the Czar Paul the First,' 4 vols. 8vo, and a refutation of

the opinions of Helvetius.—*Dict. Hist et Supp.*

HARPOCRATION (Valerius) of Alexandria, a rhetorician, the æra of whose existence is variously fixed at 180 and 360 years posterior to that of Christianity. A lexicon of his, "Of the ten Orators of Greece, is yet extant. Of this work there are two excellent editions, the Venetian one, of 1696, printed by Aldus, in folio, and that by Gronovius, Lugd. Batav 1696, 4to The latter is however by far the most valuable —*Fabrican Bibl. Grac.*

HARPSFIELD There were two brothers of this name, ecclesiastics of the sixteenth century born in London. They were both educated at Winchester school whence in due course they removed on the foundation to fellowships at New college, Oxford, in 1534. John the elder, became chaplain to bishop Bonner, who presented him first to the rectory of St Martin, Ludgate, in the city of London, and afterwards to that of Layndon, Essex, with the archdeaconry of London. He was subsequently appointed dean of Norwich but on the restoration of Protestantism under Elizabeth, lost all his preferment and was committed close prisoner to the Fleet He was the author of a system of chronology from the deluge down to the year 1000, and of a volume of homilies He recovered his liberty a short time previous to his death, which took place in 1578 Nicholas, the younger of the two, was archdeacon of Canterbury, and held a stall in St Paul's cathedral, but the same event which deprived his brother of his liberty and preferment operated in a similar way upon his own prospects. He underwent a long imprisonment in Lambeth palace and died in 1572 or as others say in 1583. He published a history of Wickliffe's Heresy, an Ecclesiastical History of England, and six dialogues against the impugners of the pope's supremacy, &c —*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

HARRINGTON (James) see Appendix.

HARRIOT (Thomas) an English mathematician and astronomer of the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was born at Oxford in 1560, and received his education at St Mary Hall, in that university, where he took the degree of BA. in 1579 He afterwards became an inmate in the family of sir Walter Raleigh, and his tutor in mathematics In 1585 he was sent to Virginia by that gentleman, with the colony which went out under sir Richard Grenville, to settle the country. He remained there about a year, and on his return published as the result of his observation. "A brief and true report of the new-found land of Virginia, of the commodities there found and to be raised, &c." 1588, 4to. He was then introduced by sir Walter to the earl of Northumberland, who received him into his family, and settled on him a pension of 120*l.* or, according to other accounts, 300*l.* per annum. He passed much of his time with his patron, who, as well as Raleigh, was kept a prisoner in the Tower. Harriot also resided several years at Sion college, where he died in consequence of a cancer in the lip, July 2nd, 1621. Harriot was intimately acquainted with mathematical science, and his knowledge was the subject of general eulogy among his contemporaries. He was the inventor of the present improved method of algebraical calculation, first made public in his posthumous work, entitled "Artis Analyticæ Praxis ad *A* quationes Algebraicas nova expedita, et generali methodo resolvendas,' 1631 The improvements in this work were adopted by the celebrated French philosopher Des Cartes, and published as his own. Dr Wallis in his treatise on Algebra, vindicated the claims of Harriot, and the same task has been more recently performed by Zach, astronomer to the duke of Saxe Gotha in the Astronomical Ephemeris of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, for 1788. He has also shown that Harriot had much merit as an astronomer A tract of his on that subject entitled "Ephemeris Chyrometrica,' is said to be preserved in the library of Sion college —*Biog Brit. Aikin's G. Biog*

HARRIS (George) a writer on civil law. He was the son of Dr John Harris bishop of Llandaff, and was educated at Oriel college, Oxford In 1750 he took the degree of LLD. and was admitted a member of the College of Advocates. He died in 1796. He published a translation of the Four Books of the Institutes of Justinian, with notes, and a preface, 4to 'The translation,' says Butler, "is excellent and it is much to be lamented that the preface is not longer and the notes more copious Dr Harris was also the author of "Observations on the English Language," 8vo —*Coxe's Catalogue of Civilians. Butler's Horæ Juridicæ Subsecivæ*

HARRIS (James) a learned writer on philology and the philosophy of language. He was born at Salisbury in 1709, and was nephew to lord Shaftesbury, author of the Characteristics Having passed through his preliminary studies, he entered as a gentleman commoner of Wadham college, Oxford, at the age of sixteen, after which he became a probationer at Lincoln's Inn. The death of his father put him in possession of an independent fortune at the age of twenty three, on which he retired to his native place, to dedicate his time to classical literature. In 1744 he published a volume containing three treatises, "On Art, on Music and Painting, and on Happiness" This was a prelude to the most celebrated of his productions, "Hermes, or a Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar.' This work displays much ingenuity, and an extensive acquaintance with the writings of the Greek poets and philosophers, but the author's ignorance of the ancient dialects of the northern nations has caused him to take an imperfect survey of his subject and though on minor topics his illustrations are often happy, his general system is unsatisfactory. In 1761 he was chosen MP. for the borough of Christchurch, and the next year he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty, which office he exchanged in 1763

for that of a lord of the treasury. On the change of ministry in 1765, he was obliged to reture, but in 1774 he was made secretary and comptroller to the queen, in which post he continued during the remainder of his life. Literature still occupied much of his time, and in 1775 he published "Philosophical Arrangements," part of a systematic work which he had projected as an illustration of the Logic of Aristotle. His concluding work, "Philological Inquiries," was completed in 1780, but was not published till after his death, which event occurred December 22, 1780. A collective edition of his works was published by his son, the earl of Malmesbury 2 vols 4to, 1801.—*Memoirs prefixed to his Works*

HARRIS (James) see Malmesbury.

HARRIS (John) a natural philosopher of the last century, who deserves notice as the compiler of a work, which may be considered as the prolific parent of the class of books called Encyclopædias. He was educated at Cambridge for the clerical profession, and in 1698 he obtained the degree of DD He held at different times several church preferments, notwithstanding which he died in indifferent circumstances in 1719, aged about fifty two. His principal literary labour was, "Lexicon Technicum, or a Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," 2 vols. folio, 1708, afterwards augmented to 3 vols. He also compiled a collection of voyages and travels, 2 vols folio, 1705, and a History of the County of Kent, folio, 1719, besides several mathematical works.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

HARRIS (William) a dissenting clergyman of some note as an historian or biographer. He was a native of Salisbury, and was educated at an academy kept by the rev Henry Grove, at Taunton. After having officiated as a minister at other places in the west of England, he settled at Honiton, in Devonshire, where he died in 1770 His principal publications are—"An Historical and Critical Account of the Life and Writings of James I, 1754, 8vo, similar accounts of Charles I 1758, 8vo, Oliver Cromwell, 1762, 8vo, and of Charles II, 1766, 2 vols. 8vo, republished in 5 vols. 8vo, 1814. These biographies are written in professed imitation of Bayle, the text being made subservient to the notes. As to politics and religion the principles of the writer approach to republican, re echoing the sentiments of his patron, Mr Hollis.—*Aikin G. Biog.*

HARRISON (John) a most skilful mechanic, noted as the inventor of the famous time keeper, for ascertaining the longitude at sea, and also of the gridiron pendulum. He was born at Foulby, near Pontefract, in Yorkshire, in 1693, and was the son of a carpenter or builder, who brought him up to the same occupation. His education was very confined, a circumstance which not improbably strengthened his inventive faculties as an artist. In 1700 he removed with his father to Barrow, in Lincolnshire, where he acquired some knowledge of mathematics by studying a MS. copy of professor Saunderson's lectures. The bent of his genius led him to devote himself to mechanics, and especially to horology. Before he had attained the age of twenty one, he without instruction found out how to clean clocks and watches, and made two clocks, chiefly of wood work. He at length employed himself solely in contriving improvements in chronometry, and in 1728 he visited London, with descriptive drawings of a machine for determining the longitude at sea, in expectation of being engaged to make one for the board of longitude. His invention being examined by Graham, the celebrated mathematical instrument maker, he advised Harrison to execute his machine before he applied to the board of longitude. He accordingly went home, and in 1735 he returned to London with his first machine, the merit of which he proved in a voyage to Lisbon. In 1739 he completed a second machine, more simple and superior to the former, and in 1749 he made a third machine, which erred only three or four seconds in a week, and which he was disposed to consider as the ne plus ultra of accuracy. He then turned his attention to the improvement of pocket watches in which he succeeded so well that he was induced to make a fourth machine, or time keeper, in that form, which he finished in 1759. This chronometer in two voyages having been found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament of the 12th of queen Anne, Harrison applied for the proposed reward of 20 000*l* which he received. This ingenious artist employed the latter part of his life in constructing a fifth improved time-keeper, on the same principle with the preceding one. This he executed so well, that after a ten weeks' trial in the king's private observatory at Richmond, in 1772, it was found to have erred only four and half seconds. He died at his house in Red Lion square, London, March 24, 1776. He was the author of a tract, entitled a "Description concerning such Mechanism as will afford a nice or true Mensuration of Time,' 1775, 8vo His unremitted pursuit of an exclusive object prevented him from acquiring literary knowledge, and the disadvantage he thus laboured under is sufficiently obvious in the publication yet it is asserted, that in conversation he expressed himself with distinctness and propriety, conveying his ideas on professional subjects in a clear and intelligent manner—*Noorthouck's Historical and Classical Dict. Hutton's Mathemat. Dict Ann Reg*—Harrison (William) FRS son of the foregoing. In early life he was engaged in the same pursuits as his father whom he materially assisted in his chronometrical discoveries. He made two voyages with the time keeper to Jamaica and Barbadoes, in the course of which he incurred great danger from tempestuous weather. He subsequently obtained a seat in parliament for the county of Monmouth, for which he served the office of high sheriff in 1791. He was also for many years an active governor of the Foundling Hospital, and supported the char

racter of a useful and public-spirited member of society. He died at an advanced age, April 24, 1815. Both father and son were interred in the church-yard of Hampstead.—*Orig.*

HARTE (WALTER) an English poet and divine, was the son of another clergyman of the establishment of the same name, who at the revolution relinquished all his preferments rather than take the oath to king William. He was born about 1697, and received his education at the free school of Marlborough, whence he was removed to St Mary's Hall, Oxford, where he took his Master's degree in 1720. In 1727 he published a volume of poems, which he dedicated to the earl of Peterborough, and among the list of the subscribers to which appears the name of Pope. In 1727 he published his "Essay on Satire," and in 1735 an "Essay on Reason," in which he was materially assisted by Pope. He subsequently became vice principal of St Mary's Hall, and obtained so much reputation as a tutor, that he was recommended by lord Lyttelton to the earl of Chesterfield, as a travelling and private preceptor to his natural son, with whom he made the tour of Europe, from 1746 to 1750. On his return, the last mentioned nobleman with some difficulty procured him the canonry of Windsor. In 1759 he published his "History of Gustavus Adolphus,' which, although faithful and accurate as to authorities and facts, failed, chiefly owing to the pedantry and bad taste of the style. His last work was a collection of poems, entitled "The Amaranth," which appeared in 1765, with engravings designed by himself. As a poet he exhibited more information than genius, but is by no means unentitled to attention. He died in 1774, at St Austle, in Cornwall, of which place he was vicar. Besides the works already mentioned, Mr Harte was author of "Essays on Husbandry."—*Johnson and Chalmers's English poets.*

HARTLEY (DAVID) an English physician, principally celebrated as a writer on metaphysics and morals. He was the son of an episcopal clergyman at Armley, near Leeds in Yorkshire, where he was born in 1705. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Jesus college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow after he had taken his degrees in arts. He was intended for the clerical profession, but having conceived doubts of the truth of the doctrines contained in the thirty-nine articles, his scrupulous conscience induced him to relinquish all thoughts of entering on an office in which his preferment must have been preceded by subscription to the articles in question. He therefore engaged in the study of medicine, and commenced practice as a physician at Newark in Nottinghamshire. Thence he removed to Bury St Edmund's in Suffolk, and subsequently to London. When Mrs Stephens, a female empiric, professed to have found out a specific for the stone, Dr Hartley patronized her nostrum, and contributed greatly towards her obtaining the grant of 5 000*l.* from Parliament for her discovery. In 1738 he published "Observations made on ten Persons, who have taken the Medicament of Mrs Stephens," 8vo; and this pamphlet was followed by others on the same subject. Subsequent experience has not proved favourable to this Medicament (which is composed of soap and lime water), and Dr Hartley himself, after having taken as much of it as contained two hundred pounds weight of soap, is said to have fallen a sacrifice to the disease for which it was recommended. He spent the latter part of his life at Bath, and died there August 28, 1757. He wrote in defence of inoculation for the small-pox, and also some papers which appear in the Philosophical Transactions, but his reputation as a philosopher and a man of letters depends on his work entitled "Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations, in two Parts," 1749, 2 vols 8vo. This treatise exhibits the outlines of connected systems of physiology, mental philosophy, and theology. His physiology is founded on the untenable hypothesis of nervous vibrations, and is so far quite inconsistent with the inferences to be drawn from modern discoveries in science. As a metaphysical writer he appears to more advantage. The doctrine of association, which he has adopted and illustrated, tends to elucidate the phœnomena of intellectual philosophy, and this part of Hartley's work has been published by Dr Priestley in a detached form, under the title of the "Theory of the Human Mind, 8vo. The second part of the "Observations," relating to morals and religion, has been commented on by Pistorius a German or Polish divine, whose remarks are included in the edition of Dr Hartley's book, published in 4to, 1791, and afterwards in 3 vols 8vo.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

HARTLEY (DAVID) son of the foregoing, distinguished as a politician and an ingenious projector. He was for some time MP. for the town of Kingston upon-Hull, and in his conduct as a senator he uniformly displayed liberal and enlightened views, if his sentiments were not very striking or profound. His steady opposition to the war with the American colonies led to his being appointed one of the plenipotentiaries to treat with Dr Franklin at Paris, and some of his letters on that occasion were published in the correspondence of that statesman in 1817. In the house of Commons Hartley was one of the first promoters of the abolition of the slave trade. His scientific knowledge was exhibited in many useful inventions, and particularly in a method of guarding buildings from destruction by fire. This benevolent philosopher died at Bath, December 19, 1813, aged eighty-four.—*Biog. Univ.*

HARTLIB (SAMUEL) a learned man, who was of Polish origin, and many of whose ancestors had been privy counsellors to the German emperors and other princes. He came to England about 1630, and in 1641 he published in London a narrative of the attempts made to bring about a religious union among the protestants. During the civil war which fol-

lowed, he was exclusively occupied in scientific pursuits and projects for the improvement of agriculture, manufactures, and education. A work relating to the agriculture of Flanders and Brabant, by Robert Child, which he revised and published in 1652, attracted the notice of Cromwell, who bestowed on Hartlib a pension of 100*l.* a year. He applied himself with ardour to the practice of agriculture, which then began to be a subject of general concern. He founded a school for the instruction of gentlemen's sons, which probably occasioned Milton to address to him his Tractate on Education. He published other works, but neither his writings nor his projects appear to have tended to his own emolument. He was supported by the government, and his pension was augmented to 300*l.* But this ceased at the Restoration, and Hartlib, reduced to distress, presented a petition to the parliament, the result of which is not known, neither have any memorials been preserved of the date or circumstances of his death.—*Warton's Edit. of Milton's Poems. Biog. Univ.*

HARIMANN (Philip James) a German physician of the seventeenth century, distinguished for his researches concerning natural history and comparative anatomy. He published "Succini Prussici physica et civilis Historia," Francof 1677, 8vo, and other works relative to the natural history and medical properties of amber. Several interesting papers written by him are extant in the Miscellanea Curiosorum Naturæ, chiefly relating to the anatomy of animals, but one of them refers to the nature and origin of aerolithes or substances projected from the atmosphere, a subject then very imperfectly understood. Hartmann's essay is entitled 'Dissertatio de generatione Mineralium, Vegetabilium et Animalium in Aere, occasione Annonæ et Telæ coelitus delapsæ, anno 1686, in Curonia.'—*Gronovii Bibl. Regn. Animal. et Lapid.*

HARTSOEKER (Nicholas) an eminent Dutch mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Gouda in Holland, in the year 1656. His father, a remonstrant divine, intended him for the ministry, and discouraged his attention to the heavenly bodies and similar pursuits, by stating the necessity of a due proficiency in the mathematics, in order to succeed in them. Convinced of this truth, young Hartsoeker saved his boyish allowance and presents of money, and applied to a teacher of the mathematics under whom he made a rapid progress, and also learned to grind optic glasses. At length, partly by accident, he was led to the construction of single microscopes, by the means of which he discovered animalculæ in semine humano, and laid the foundation of a new theory of generation. He subsequently spent some years at Leyden and Amsterdam, in the study of the belles lettres, Greek philosophy, and anatomy, until 1672, when he resumed his microscopical discoveries, which he communicated to Huygens, who published them in the "Journal des Sçavans." In 1678 he visited Paris, and proceeded to grind glasses of all descriptions, until at length he constructed one of 600 feet focus, with which he would never part. In 1679 he returned to Holland, and married, but again visited Paris in 1684, where he continued twelve years, and in 1694 published his first work, under the title of 'Essai de Dioptrique,' in which he demonstrates the whole theory of that science, as far as regards spherical glasses, and also proposes the first principles of natural philosophy. Encouraged by the success of this work, he two years afterwards published his "Principes de Physique," in which he further explains his theory. In 1699 he was elected a foreign associate of the French Academy, and after declining an invitation from Peter the Great, to visit Russia, in 1704 he went to the court of the elector palatine, who appointed him his mathematician and professor of philosophy at Heidelberg. Here in 1707 and 8, he published his lectures under the title of "Conjectures Physiques," in which he embraces the notion of plastic souls. He then set out on a tour through Germany, and at Hanover was presented to Leibnitz. In the years 1710 and 1712 he published two volumes, entitled "Eclaircissemens sur les Conjectures Physiques, containing answers to the objections of that work in which he attacks with indefensible virulence several names of the highest respectability in the scientific world including those of Newton, Huygens and Leibnitz. He died at Utrecht in 1725 in the sixty ninth year of his age, and after his death his "Course of Natural Philosophy" was published at the Hague in one volume 4to. Hartsoeker's theory of plastic souls is not unlike that of Dr Cudworth, except that he attributes intelligence to these plastic natures, and endeavours to revive the exploded notions of the ancients, by giving them to planets and even to celestial bodies.—*Eloge by Fontenelle.*

HARVEST (George) an English clergyman, respectable for his learning and abilities, but more distinguished for the eccentricity of his habits and manners. He received a liberal education, and took the degree of MA. at the university of Cambridge where he became a fellow of Magdalen college. In this situation he displayed so much inattention or absence of mind, in the most common as well as in the most important affairs of life, as to render his behaviour whimsical and absurd. Among the many anecdotes of him in circulation is the following.—He paid his addresses to a lady, and being accepted, the day was fixed for the wedding. Early in the morning he took his rod and line, and went to amuse himself with the sport of angling, never once thinking of his engagement till it was too late for the marriage to take place. The lady was too much offended to accept his apologies, and he lost his bride. He was the author of "The Grounds and Reasons of Temporal Judgments considered," a rebellion sermon, 1746 8vo; a "Collection of Sermons, preached occasionally on various Subjects," 1763, 8vo, and a tract on the reasonableness and necessity of subscription to the thirty nine articles, 1772,

8vo. He appears to have had at one time the impropriate rectory of Drayton in Middlesex He died in 1776.—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

HARVLY (Gabriel) a writer of the sixteenth century, principally known at present as the literary opponent of Robert Greene and Thomas Nash, two profligate wits and satirists of the Elizabethan age and as the friend and panegyrist of the poet Spenser If Nash's satire is to be credited, Harvey was the son of a rope maker He was however educated at Cambridge, and became a fellow of Trinity hall in that university. He adopted the profession of a civilian and having obtained the degree of doctor at Oxford, he practised as an advocate in the prerogative court. He died in 1630 He was the author of 'Three proper Letters touching the Earthquake' "Two Letters touching artificial Versifying," and some Latin orations and verses As an English poet his works, though few, are by no means unimportant They consist of the well known copy of verses signed "Hobbinol, prefixed to Spenser's Faery Queen, and "Sonnets, touching Robert Greene and others,' in one of which the author's wrath vents itself in a sublimity of expression and sentiment, calculated to inspire respect for his abilities But he sometimes attacked his adversaries with lighter weapons. Nash wrote a tract against him, entitled "Have with you to Saffronwalden or Gabriell Harvey's Hunt is up Containing a full Answere to the eldest Sonne of the Halter-maker.' This appears to have been a reply to Harvey's piece, called 'Pierce's Supererogation, or a new Prayse of the old Asse A Preparative to certaine larger Discourses intituled Nashes S. Fame, 1593, 4to Both these are among the rarest of scarce books, each being marked 2*l* in a bookseller's catalogue for 1814—Gabriel Harvey had two brothers, John and Richard who seem to have shared with him the literary enmity of the wits. The former was the author of several tracts on judicial astrology, a subject of general attention among the learned in the sixteenth century. Richard Harvey also wrote on the same fashionable science, and he likewise published a book, entitled "Philadelphus, or a Defence of Brutes and the Brutish Historie London, 1593, 4to.—*D'Israeli's Quarrels of Authors. Ld.*

HARVLY (William) an English physician, celebrated as the discoverer of the circulation of the blood He was of a respectable family, and was born at Folkstone, in Kent, April 2nd, 1578. He was sent to a grammar school at Canterbury, and in 1593 removed to Caius college, Cambridge. At the age of nineteen he went abroad for improvement, and after visiting France and Germany, he stayed some time at the university at Padua, where Fabricius ab Aquapendente, and other eminent men, were professors of the medical sciences. He took the degree of MD. in 1602, and returning to England obtained a similar distinction at Cambridge. Having settled in London, in 1604 he was admitted a licentiate of the college of physicians; and three years after, a fellow. He was also chosen physician to St Bartholomew's hospital. In 1615 he was appointed to read lectures at the college on anatomy and surgery, and in the course of this undertaking he developed the discovery which has immortalized his name It was not till 1620 that he gave general publicity to his new doctrine of the circulation of blood by committing to the press his treatise entitled 'Exercitatio Anatomica, de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus" In a prefixed address to the college of physicians he observes that he had frequently, in his anatomical lectures, declared his opinion concerning the motion of the heart and the circulation of the blood, and had for more than nine years confirmed and illustrated it, by reasons and arguments grounded on ocular demonstration. It speedily excited the attention of anatomists in every European school of medicine, and the theory of Harvey having been triumphantly defended against all objections, attempts were made to invalidate his claim to the discovery. To the famous father Paul of Venice, to the Spanish physician, Servetus, whom Calvin had burnt for heresy and even to Hippocrates, attempts were made to transfer the honour of the discovery. The reputation of our countryman however has not been diminished by such attacks, and it is now admitted that whatever hints may be found in the writings of his predecessors, Harvey first clearly demonstrated the system of sanguineous circulation, and thus produced one of the greatest revolutions in medical science. The love of singularity or some motive equally frivolous may prompt cavillers to raise objections, but it is a curious circumstance that a work was published in 1816, entitled "Observations on the Harveian Doctrine of the Circulation of the Blood,' by George Kerr, 12mo. the design of which was to prove that the arteries, as was supposed before the time of Harvey, contain nothing but air or etherial spirit. Harvey was appointed physician extraordinary to James I, and in 1632, physician in ordinary to king Charles, by whom he was much esteemed Adhering to the court party, on the occurrence of hostilities, he attended his majesty on his removal from London. He was with him at the battle of Edge Hill, and afterwards at Oxford, where, in 1642, he was incorporated MD. In 1645 he was by the royal mandate created warden of Merton college, in the place of Dr. Brent, who had taken the covenant, and left the university. On the surrender of Oxford to the parliament in the following year, Brent was restored, and Harvey retired to the vicinity of London. In 1651 he published his "Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium, quibus accedunt quædam de Partu, de Membranis ac Humoribus Uteri, et de Conceptione," 4to. This is a curious work, and it would have been still more interesting had not the plunder and destruction of the author's museum by his political adversaries, while he was in the king's service, deprived him of the fruits of some of

his anatomical researches, especially relative to the generation of insects. In 1652 his brethren of the college testified their sense of his merits by erecting his bust in their hall, with an inscription recording his discoveries. He in return built for the college a combination room, library, and museum. He was elected to the presidency in 1654, but he declined accepting the office, on account of his age and infirm state of health. He gave an additional testimony of his regard for his professional associates, by presenting to the college his paternal estate of 56*l.* a year for the institution of an annual festival and other purposes. Hence has originated the Harveian oration. In his old age he was subject to distressing attacks of the gout, which contributed to embitter his existence so much, that he is said to have shortened his days with a dose of opium. He survived however to complete his eightieth year, and whatever may have been the immediate cause of his dissolution, he maintained to the last the esteem and respect of his contemporaries, and has secured the admiration of posterity. He died June 3rd, 1658, and was interred at Hampstead, in Essex, his funeral being attended by all the fellows of the college. A splendid edition of his works was published in one volume quarto, in 1766, with a prefixed account of his life from the pen of Dr Lawrence.—*Biog. Brit. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Adams's Biog.*

HARWOOD (sir Busick) an English physician and anatomist, who was a native of Newmarket, and studied at the university of Cambridge. After having improved himself by attending the hospital practice of the metropolis, he obtained a surgeon's commission in the army, with which he went to the East Indies. There he was lucky enough to cure one of the native princes of a dangerous wound, which raised him to fortune and reputation. Returning to England, he was chosen a fellow of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies, and in 1785 he obtained the professorship of anatomy at Cambridge, where, in 1790, he took the degree of MD. He was appointed in 1800 professor of medicine at Downing college, and he received the honour of knighthood in 1806. He died November 10th, 1814. His works are—"A Sketch of a Course of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology," 1786, 8vo, and "A System of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology," the first part of which only was published.—*Biog. Univ.*

HARWOOD (Edward) a dissenting minister, and ingenious writer on classical literature. He was born at a village in Lancashire, in 1729. After being instructed at grammar-schools in the country, he was placed in one of the institutions for educating dissenting clergymen, which were supported by the benefactions of Mr Coward. In this seminary he continued five years, and on quitting it was employed as an usher at Peckham, near London, preaching occasionally at different chapels in the city. During this period he added to his knowledge of classical literature, and he was honoured with the friendly attentions of Benson and Lardner, two of the most learned among the dissenting clergy of the metropolis. In 1754 he removed to Congleton in Cheshire, where he preached and kept a school, and in 1765 he became pastor of a presbyterian congregation at Bristol. In 1768 he procured, through the interest of Dr Samuel Chandler, whose daughter he had married, the diploma of DD. from the university of Edinburgh. After remaining about five years at Bristol, he was forced to resign his situation in consequence of the diminution of his audience and his salary, owing, as he alleged, to calumnious accusations of heresy. But he was also charged with immoral conduct, and on this point he never produced any satisfactory exculpation. He then removed to London, and endeavoured, but in vain, to obtain an office in the British museum. He supported himself for some time by writing for the press, and by acting as a private tutor. But in 1780 he suffered an attack of palsy, which reduced him to so helpless a state, that during the remainder of his life he was chiefly supported by the contributions of the benevolent, and he was one of the first individuals to whom the benefits of the Literary Fund were extended. He died in 1794. His principal publications were—'An Introduction to the Study of the New Testament,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1767, 1771, "A liberal Translation of the New Testament," 1768, 2 vols. 8vo, "A View of the principal editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, 1775, 8vo, which was his principal work, and an edition of the Greek Testament, with English notes, 1776, 2 vols. 8vo, besides which he was the author of some tracts of divinity, and other pieces of little importance.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

HASSAN Pacha, a native of Africa, who became grand vizier of the Ottoman empire. He served when young in the Algerine navy, and being taken by the Spaniards, he was sent prisoner to Naples. Having, after a time, obtained his liberty, he went to Constantinople, where he entered into the service of the grand seignor. He was at the memorable battle of Ischeme fought against the Russians, in which he saved himself when his ship was set on fire by throwing himself into the sea, and swimming with his scymetar between his teeth to the shore. He was soon after appointed capitan pacha, or high admiral, in which post he maintained himself some years by his courage and talents. He vanquished the Egyptian insurgents, re-established order and tranquillity at Smyrna, in 1775, took Gaza, Jaffa, and Acre, and beheaded the famous Daher, sheik of the latter city, who had for years braved the power of the Ottoman empire. After a glorious expedition to Egypt, Hassan returned to Constantinople with immense treasures and high renown. The beys of that country having again revolted, he returned to Egypt in 1786, landed at Alexandria, and gained a signal victory over the rebels. In 1788 war was renewed between the Turks and Russians, and the chief command of the forces by sea and land was entrusted to Ha

No want of energy was manifested on his part, but the season was unfavourable for military operations, and bloody battles were fought without any decisive advantage. Okzakow was at length taken by the Russians, and this misfortune occasioned the dismissal of the commander in chief. He was not however, as was customary, strangled or disgraced, but was sent to Ismail with the rank of a pacha of three tails. Defeat still attended the Ottoman arms, and he alone was thought capable of retrieving their fortunes. He was made grand vizier in 1789, but age had impaired his abilities and his appointment had but little effect. He died in March, 1790, at the age of eighty seven.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

HASSE (Giovanni Adolfo) surnamed Il Sassoni, a native of Bergedorf, near Hamburgh, born 1699. He was educated in the rudiments of music at Hamburgh, and eventually became one of the ablest composers as well as most scientific singers of his day. Having completed his professional studies at Naples, under Porpora, he accepted, in 1727, the situation of chapel master at Venice, where he became acquainted with, and ultimately married, the celebrated Faustina Bordoni. After a variety of professional tours through the principal cities on the Continent, Hasse came to London in 1773, where his opera of "Artaserse," performed for the *debut* of the well-known Farinelli attained great popularity, being represented above forty nights. The schism which distracted the musical world in England at that period, and the disputes then at their height between Handel and the singers, soon caused him to return to Germany in disgust. His compositions are numerous, consisting of eleven operas besides church and other music, all as remarkable for the judgment displayed in them as for the genius of the composer. His wife, Faustina, was no less eminent in her way, and may be said to have invented a new method of singing, by running divisions with astonishing neatness and precision. During the latter part of their lives they resided at the court of Dresden, where they both died in 1783, the lady having attained to the age of ninety.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

HASSELQUIST (Frederick) a Swedish naturalist, was one of the most eminent among the disciples of Linnæus. He was born in the province of Ostrogothia, in 1722. The death of his father, who was vicar of a parish, leaving him without the means of support, he exerted his faculties, and obtained friends, by whose assistance he was supplied with the means of instruction. In 1741 he went to the university of Upsal, where his talents and industry drew the attention of Linnæus. In 1747 he published a dissertation "De Viribus Plantarum." Soon after he engaged in the scheme of making researches on the spot into the natural history of Palestine, and the university having furnished him with pecuniary resources, he embarked for Smyrna in August, 1749 and arrived there about the end of November. After exploring the environs of that city, he went to Egypt, whence, in March, 1751, he took the route to Palestine, by Damietta and Jaffa. He stayed some time at Jerusalem, and afterwards visited other parts of the country. Returning to Smyrna, he brought with him a most noble collection of plants, minerals, fishes, reptiles, insects, and other natural curiosities. He was about to transport himself and his treasures to Sweden, when he was taken ill, and died at Smyrna, the 9th of February, 1752. The expences of his travels not having been liquidated, his creditors would have seized his collections, but the Swedish queen, Louisa Ulrica, prevented this injury to science, by purchasing the whole of Hasselquist's acquisitions, which were deposited in the castle of Drottningholm. There Linnæus had access to them, and from the papers and specimens of natural history collected by his pupil he prepared for the press the "Iter Palestinum," or Travels in Palestine, with Remarks on its Natural History, Stockholm, 1757, 8vo which work has been translated into English and other European languages.—*Biog. Univ. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

HASTED (Edward) historian of Kent, was the only son of Edward Hasted, esq of Hawley, in that county, who descended paternally from the noble family of Clifford. He was born in 1732, and was no doubt liberally educated, but no account exists of his early life. At one time he possessed a competent landed property, and acted as chairman at the quarter sessions at Canterbury. He subsequently fell into difficulties in consequence of some litigation in regard to his Kentish property, and lived obscurely in the neighbourhood of London. A few years before his death he removed to the hospital at Corsham, Wilts, to the mastership of which he had been presented by the earl of Radnor, and soon after by a decree in Chancery recovered his estates in Kent. His laborious "History of Kent" (4 vols folio) employed his attention for upwards of forty years. It exhibits more research than taste, and is chiefly valuable as a faithful record of the property of the county and of its genealogical history. He died 14th January, 1812.—*Gent. Mag.* vol lxxxii.

HASTINGS (Warren) was born in 1732 or 1733, at the village of Churchill, in Oxfordshire, where his father was clergyman of the parish. He was educated at Westminster school, and in 1750 he went out to Bengal, as a writer in the East India company's service. After having filled some of the principal offices under the British government, and made himself acquainted with Oriental literature and public affairs, he returned to England in 1765, with a moderate fortune. At this period he became acquainted with Dr Johnson, at whose recommendation he proposed the establishment of a professorship of the Persian language at Oxford, but the plan was not carried into execution. In 1768 he received the appointment of second in council at Madras, and in 1771 he was removed to Bengal to the pre-

sidency of which he was raised the following year. In 1773 he was appointed by the legislature of Great Britain to the station of governor general of India. Three years after the minister, to whose influence he had owed his promotion, wished to displace him, and his deposition was actually voted for by thirteen of the East India directors, forming a bare majority of the court, but this vote was rescinded, and Mr Hastings remained in authority. In 1778 the commission, by which he held his office, expired, but it was renewed first for a single year, and in 1781 for ten years longer, lord North, who had endeavoured to remove him in 1776, thinking it afterwards desirable to retain him in his post. When the coalition took place between Mr Fox and lord North, the censures of the ministerial party were cast on Mr Hastings, for his conduct in his government, and especially for his treatment of the native princes and population of Hindostan. Mr Fox brought forward his famous India bill, which the friends of Mr Hastings united with Mr Pitt in preventing from being carried, and the measure hastened the overthrow of the coalition ministry. Mr Hastings returned from his government in 1786, to meet an impeachment of high crimes and misdemeanours before the first tribunal of his country. Our national histories must be referred to for the particulars of this celebrated trial, in which all the talents and influence of a powerful party were arrayed against the accused. After the proceedings had been protracted through a period of nine years, he was acquitted. He then retired, with the wreck of his fortune and an annuity from the East India company, to Daylesford, in Worcestershire, where his family had formerly held an estate. He was made a member of the privy council, but he interested himself little in public affairs, and closed a life, the evening of which had been devoted to literary pursuits, August 22, 1818. He published some pieces relating to India, Speeches and Papers in defence of his conduct, and some fugitive poetry.—*Ann. Reg. Ann. Biog.*

HATFIELD (THOMAS) bishop of Durham, to which see he was elected in 1346, in consequence of the especial favour of Edward III. He was an able and munificent prelate, and distinguished himself by his abilities in civil affairs. He aided lord Percy to repel the Scots soon after his consecration, and acted as commissioner to treat for the ransom of the king of Scotland, who fell into the hands of the victors. He was the founder of Trinity college, Oxford, which was at first called Durham college. Durham house in the Strand was also built by bishop Hatfield for himself and successors, and he likewise founded a Carmelite friary at North Allerton, in Yorkshire. He died in 1381, and was buried in his own cathedral of Durham, where his effigies are still to be seen in tolerable preservation.—*Hutchinson's Hist. of Durham.*

HATTO, or ATTO VERCELLENSIS, bishop of Vercelli in Italy, was born at Piedmont in the tenth century, and was promoted to the episcopacy in 915. His works are—"Libellus de pressuris Ecclesiasticis," inserted in D'Acheri's Spicilegium, which treatise on the grievances of the church is spoken of by Mosheim, as curiously illustrative of the spirit and complexion of the times. He also wrote "Epistolæ," and "Canones Statuaque Vercellensis Ecclesiæ," which are included in the same collection. His entire works, however, including many other productions, were published in 1768, as the "Complete Works of Hatto," 2 vols. folio.—*Biog. Univ.*

HATTON (SIR CHRISTOPHER) an eminent statesman and lawyer in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was the third and youngest son of William Hatton, of Holdenby, in Northamptonshire. He was entered a gentleman commoner of St Mary Hall, Oxford, but removed without taking a degree to the Inner Temple, not to study law but to enlarge his knowledge of the world. He came on one occasion to court at a masque, when queen Elizabeth was so much struck with his graceful person and dancing, that an introduction to her favour and its consequences was the immediate result. He began by becoming one of the queen's pensioners, from which he was successively promoted to be a gentleman of the privy chamber, captain of the guard, vice chamberlain, and privy counsellor by which very unusual gradation he reached the possession of the seals in 1587 as lord chancellor. His inexperience created much prejudice against him in the first instance, but his sound natural capacity rapidly supplied his deficiency of information and study, and his decisions were seldom found defective either in judgment or equity. He did not long enjoy his high office, dying unmarried on the 20th September, 1591 and if true, as usually reported, that he fell a victim to a broken heart, in consequence of the stern demand by Elizabeth of an old debt, which he was unable to pay, his history will form another example of the precarious advantage of court favour. He was a liberal patron of learning and averse to persecution, and while vice chancellor of Oxford, from 1588 to the time of his death did much to reform the modes of education and discipline in that university. He is presumed to be author of "A Treatise concerning Statutes or Acts of Parliament, and the exposition thereof," London, 1677, 4to, and Warton attributes to him the fourth act of the tragedy of Tancred and Sigismunda, which bears at the end "Composuit Ch. Hat." This play was the joint production of five students of the Inner Temple, and was acted at that society before the queen. It is reprinted in the second edition of Dodsley's old plays.—*Lives of Lord Chancellors. Lloyd's Worthies. Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

HAUKSBEE (FRANCIS) an English philosopher of the last century. He applied himself particularly to the study of electricity, and he was the only experimentalist between the time of Otho Guericke and Stephen Gray, who added to our knowledge of that science. He observed that a glass tube, closed at one end, being rendered electric by friction, at-

tracted from a certain distance metallic leaves, and again forcibly repelled them. He made many other curious experiments, the details of which he published in the Transactions of the Royal Society. He collected his own discoveries, and published them in his "Physico-mechanical Experiments, on various subjects, touching light and electricity, producible on the attraction of bodies, with an explanation of all the apparatus used in the experiments," London, 1709, 4to, republished in 1719, and translated into Italian and French. He also published "Proposals for a Course of Chemical Experiments," London, 1731, 4to, and "An Essay for introducing a Portable Laboratory," 1731, 8vo. These appear to have been his latest publications. The time of his death is not known.—*Biog. Univ.*

HAUTEFEUILLE (JOHN) an ingenious French mechanic, born at Orleans in 1647. He exhibited great skill in mechanics generally, but especially in clock and watch making. He found out the secret of moderating the vibration of the balance by means of a small steel spring, which obtained for the watches thus constructed the name of pendulum watches. Huygens having perfected this invention, claimed the honour and profit of the discovery, but was resisted by the abbe Feuill, who defended the right and priority of Hautefeuille. This ingenious mechanic wrote several small pieces on mechanical subjects, some of which, although brief, are deemed very curious, as his "Perpetual Pendulum," "New Inventions," "Art of Breathing under Water," "On Machines for raising Water," "On the appearance of the Moon," "On the Longitude," "A new System of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea," &c.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

HAUY (RENE JUST, abbé) an eminent French natural philosopher, celebrated for his discoveries in crystallography, the whole theory of which is founded on his observations. He was the elder of two sons of a weaver in the little town of St Just, in the department of Oise, where he was born February 28, 1743. He was in the first instance brought up to the study of music, as a chorister in a church of the fauxbourg St Antoine at Paris, and made considerable proficiency in the art, but being afterwards removed to the college of cardinal Lemoine, he there contracted an acquaintance with the celebrated herbalist L'Hommond, which induced him to apply himself to the study of botany, a pursuit in which the vicinity of his college to the Jardin des Plantes materially assisted him. Here too he had an opportunity of attending Daubenton's lectures on mineralogy, a branch of science to which he afterwards devoted himself. The accidental fall of a beautiful specimen of calcareous spath, crystallized into prisms, led him to discover in some of the fragments the form of the chrystal rhomboides of the Iceland spath, and from this casual circumstance the whole of his theory respecting crystals, the means of admeasuring and describing them, &c. took its origin. Being admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1783, he continued his mineralogical researches with great success till the breaking out of the Revolution, when refusing to take the oath to the ecclesiastical constitution, he was deprived of all his employments and imprisoned. The interest of his friends having at length procured his liberation, he was afterwards appointed a commissary of weights and measures, and a conservator of the mineralogical cabinet. Dolomieu, who had succeeded his old tutor Daubenton in his professorship, dying, Hauy was appointed to the vacant situation, and lectured with great ability and eclat, distinguishing himself as much by the kindness and benevolence of his disposition, which rendered him ever accessible to the humblest class of students, as by the depth and variety of his erudition. Besides other scientific appointments, he was named by the executive directory one of the forty members who formed the basis of the National Institute. Under the consulate he was professor of mineralogy at the Museum of natural history, and after Napoleon became emperor, Hauy was made professor of the faculty of sciences, at the academy of Paris. Though a favourite with the ruler of France, he does not appear to have compromised his character by any unbecoming flatteries, and the gratuities which he received were the just rewards of his labours in the cause of science. After the re-establishment of monarchy in France, the Russian princes, Michael and Nicholas, attended Hauy's course of lectures on mineralogy. They wished to have purchased his mineralogical cabinet, for which he refused 600 000 francs, because it was still necessary for the prosecution of his researches. He died at Paris, June 3, 1822. His principal works are—"Essai sur la Theorie et la Structure des Cristaux," 1784, "Traité de Minéralogie," 1801, 4 vols. 8vo, "Traite élementaire de Physique," 1803, 2 vols. 8vo, "Tableau comparatif des résultats de la Cristallographie," 1809, "Traité des Caracteres physiques des Pierres précieuses," 1817, "Traité de Cristallographie," 1822, 2 vols, 8vo, with an atlas. He also published papers in the Journal des Mines, and other periodical works.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

HAVERCAMP (SIGEBERT) a classical editor of considerable fame, was born in Holland in 1684. In 1718 he was preacher at a village in the island of Overflacke, and the same year published "Tertulliani Apologeticus," with a commentary. In 1721 he was appointed professor of Greek in the university of Leyden, and afterwards filled the chair of history and rhetoric. He died in that city April 25, 1742. His principal works, besides Tertullian, are—"Dissertatio de Alexandri magni numismate," "Oratio de actione Oratoris, sive Corporis eloquentiæ," "Series numismatum Antiquorum Hen. Adriani a Mark," "Thesaurus Morellianus," "The History of Asia, Africa, and Europe," in Dutch, "Regum et imperatorum Romanorum numismata," "Lucretius," 2 vols. 4to, "Josephus," fol., "Eutropius," 8vo, "Dionysius Periegetes," 8vo, "Sallust," 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

HAVERS (Clopton) MD. FRS. an English anatomist, of whose life no particulars are recorded. He was the author of "Osteologia Nova, or some Observations on the Bones, &c. Communicated to the Royal Society in several Discourses, read at their Meetings," London, 1691, 8vo. This work contains many important observations on the bones, marrow, and periosteum, which show the writer to have been an industrious and skilful investigator of the animal structure. To him also we are indebted for a description of those glands which secrete a mucilaginous fluid, which serves to lubricate the surfaces of the articular cartilages, and thus facilitate the motion of the joints. He was the editor of the "Anatomy of Man and Woman, from M. Spacher and J. Remmelin," London, 1702, folio, and he also published in the Philosophical Transactions an account of an extraordinary bleeding of the lachrymal gland, and a discourse of concoction of the food.—*Hutton's Abr of the Phil. Trans. Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

HAWES (Stephen) an English poet, who flourished about the end of the fifteenth century, was a native of Suffolk, and educated at Oxford. He appears to have travelled in France, Italy, and Scotland, and afterwards held a situation in the household of Henry VII, who much valued his conversation. The principal work of Hawes is his "Pastime of Pleasure," first printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1517, with wooden cuts. In the judgment of Mr Warton the personifications in this poem are often happily sustained, and indicate the writer's familiarity with the Provençal school, an opinion which is controverted by Mr Ellis. His other works are—"The Temple of Glass, in imitation of Chaucer's Temple of Fame," "The Conversyon of Swerers," and a few other productions, described in our authorities.—*Warton's History of Eng. Poetry. Ellis's Specimens.*

HAWES (William) an English physician and founder of the Humane Society, was born at Islington, November 28, 1736. He was educated at St Paul's school, and was brought up to the profession of an apothecary which he practised in the Strand until 1780 when he took his degrees as a physician. In 1773 he became deservedly popular, by his zealous exertions in the establishment of the Humane Society, to the benefit of which institution he may be said to have dedicated the whole of his after life. In the first instance Mr Hawes paid the rewards for the recovery of drowning persons out of his own pocket, but was at length, by the zealous assistance of Dr Cogan, enabled to engage the attention of the public, and to form the society. This highly benevolent physician died at Islington on the 5th of December, 1808. He was the author of "An Account of Dr Goldsmith's last Illness," whose death he attributed to an improper administration of James's powders, "An Address on Premature Death and Premature Interment," "An Examination of the Rev John Wesley's Primitive Physic," being at once an ironical and serious exposure of the absurdities of that production, "An Address to the Legislature, on the importance of the Humane Society," "An Address to the King and Parliament of Great Britain, with Observations on the general Bills of Mortality," "Transactions of the Royal Humane Society, from 1774 to 1784, dedicated by permission to the King."—*Gent. Mag.* vols. lxxviii and lxxxi.

HAWEIS (Thomas) an English divine, was born at Truro in Cornwall, in 1734. He was brought up an apothecary, but afterwards went to Christchurch college, Cambridge, and took the degree of BA. On taking orders he became assistant to Mr Madan at the Lock hospital at whose recommendation he obtained the living of Aldwinkle in Northamptonshire, on the express stipulation that he would at a certain time resign it. This engagement he however refused to perform, and much scandal and controversy followed, until a compromise was effected by the interference of the countess of Huntingdon, and he held the living until his death. Mr Haweis was also entrusted with the care of the chapels and seminary for students in divinity, founded by the same lady. He died in February 1820. His principal works are a volume of "Sermons" "A Commentary on the Bible," 2 vols folio, "History of the Church," 3 vols. 8vo, "Life of the Rev William Romaine," 8vo, "State of Evangelical Religion throughout the World," 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

HAWKE (Edward, lord) a celebrated naval commander of the last century. His father, a member of the English bar, in compliance with the strong predilection which his son evinced at an early age for a sea-faring life, procured him a midshipman's birth aboard a king's ship. After going through the usual gradations he was appointed in 1734 to the command of the Wolf, and served with great credit under Mathews, Lestock, Rowley, &c. Being promoted to the command of a squadron in 1747, he fell in with the French fleet, which he totally defeated, taking six large ships of the line. For this service he was presented with the vacant red ribbon, and promoted to be vice-admiral of the blue. In 1759, being then vice admiral of the white, he was sent in pursuit of the Brest fleet, which he came up with off Bellenisle and gave the enemy a second defeat, not inferior to the first. These successes were rewarded with a pension of 2000*l* voted him by Parliament, and in 1765 he reached at length the head of his profession, being appointed vice-admiral of Great Britain, and first lord of the admiralty. In 1776 he was farther advanced to a seat in the house of Lords, but survived this accession of dignity little more than four years, dying at Shepperton in the county of Middlesex, in the autumn of 1784.—*Collins's Peerage*

HAWKESWORTH, LL.D. (John) the son of a watchmaker, of Bromley in Kent, where he was born in 1715. His father apprenticed him at an early age to his own trade. His dislike to the business however soon proved insuperable, and he became clerk to a writing

stationer. In this humble situation the literary bent of his disposition betrayed itself in the production of various essays and other short miscellaneous pieces in the Gentleman's Magazine. This circumstance introduced him to the acquaintance of Cave, the original projector of that work, who, on the secession of Johnson, placed him in his situation, as compiler of the debates in both houses of Parliament. In 1752 there appeared from his pen the first of a series of essays, which he continued through that and the two following years with the assistance of his friend Joseph Warton and other occasional contributors. These, when completed, were collected and published in four vols 12mo, under the title of "The Adventurer." Archbishop Herring was so much pleased with the performance, that notwithstanding the author's principles did not accord with those of the establishment, he grace conferred on him a Lambeth degree of doctor of laws. Having failed in an attempt to get admitted as a member of the college of advocates, he undertook a commission from government to arrange and digest the discovery voyages of Byron Wallis, Carteret, and Cook, in the Pacific. This task he completed not altogether to the satisfaction of the public in 1773, when the work appeared in three 4to volumes. The compilation indeed seems to have tended much more to his advantage in a pecuniary point of view than as regards his literary reputation, his employers permitting him to appropriate the whole proceeds of the work, amounting to six thousand pounds, to his own use. The value of the recompense was not however in his eyes an adequate compensation for the cold reception which his book experienced, a neglect which is said to have materially affected his health and spirits, and, according to some, to have even tended to the shortening of his life. The interest of a female friend, of high connexions in the East, procured him soon afterwards a seat as one of the directors of the East India Company, he did not however long survive his appointment, but died at Bromley, November 16, 1773. His remains he buried under a handsome monument, bearing an inscription taken from his own works, in the parish church belonging to that village. Beside the writings above-mentioned, Dr Hawkesworth was the author of "Almoran and Hamet," an Oriental tale, 2 vols. 12mo, 1761, a new edition of Swift's works, 1765, a few miscellaneous poems and plays, and a translation of Telemachus, 1768.—*Biog. Brit.*

HAWKINS (sir John) a renowned English sea commander of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Plymouth, and was the son of captain William Hawkins, a naval officer. He made several voyages in his youth, and thus acquired much maritime experience. In 1562 he projected an expedition, the object of which was to procure negroes on the coast of Africa, and convey them for sale to the West Indies. In this plan he was successful, and he is branded on the page of history as the first Englishman, after the discovery of America, who made a merchandize of the human species. He made two subsequent voyages for the purpose, one of which proved very profitable, and he was rewarded for the supposed benefit conferred on his country, by the addition of a crest to his coat of arms, consisting of "a demi-moor, proper, bound with a cord." The third expedition was unfortunate, for having endeavoured to carry on a contra band trade with the Spaniards, his small fleet was attacked by an overpowering force, and only one of his ships and a bark escaped being taken or destroyed, and after undergoing great hardships, he reached home in January 1568. He afterwards filled the office of treasurer of the navy, and he appears to have been much consulted on maritime affairs. In 1588 he was appointed vice admiral of the squadron sent out against the Spanish armada, and he received the honour of knighthood for his conduct on that occasion. His last service was in 1595, when he was sent with sir Francis Drake against the West Indian settlements of the Spaniards. The two commanders differed in opinion, and their consequent want of success occasioned so much chagrin to sir John Hawkins that it is supposed to have hastened his death, which took place at sea, November 21 1595, in his seventy fifth year.—Hawkins (sir Richard) son of the last-mentioned and brought up to the same profession. He commanded a ship in the action with the Spanish armada, and distinguished himself much on that occasion. He was repeatedly engaged in expeditions against the Spanish settlements in America, and in the last, which took place in 1593, he was made prisoner, and detained two years in Peru. He died in 1622. After his death was published "Observations of Sir R. Hawkins, knt in his Voyage to the South Sea, AD 1593," folio. *Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

HAWKINS (sir John) a lawyer and miscellaneous writer of the last century. He was born in London in 1719. His father, who was a surveyor and builder, designed him for the same occupation, but this plan was relinquished, and he was articled to an attorney. In this situation he not only acquired a knowledge of his profession, but also made himself acquainted with general literature, by studying at his leisure hours. He practised as a solicitor with reputation for some years, writing also for the periodical press. A taste for music induced him to become a member of a madrigal society, and of the Academy of Ancient Music, and in 1742 he composed the words of some cantatas, which were set to music by Mr Stanley. In 1749 he was chosen a member of a club established by Dr Johnson, with whom he formed an acquaintance which lasted during their joint lives. He married in 1753 a lady possessed of a handsome fortune, which was so greatly augmented on the death of her brother in 1759, that Mr Hawkins gave up his practice as a lawyer, to live upon his income, and became a magistrate for the county of Middlesex. In 1760 he published a new edition, with notes, of

Isaac Walton's "Complete Angler," a work which has proved exceedingly popular. In his magisterial capacity he distinguished himself by vigilance and activity, and he published "Observations on the Highways," with the draught of a bill for repairing them, which served as the model of some subsequent acts of Parliament. In 1765 he was chosen chairman of the Middlesex quarter sessions, and in 1772 he was made a knight. He contributed some notes for Johnson and Steevens' edition of Shakspeare, and for some years he was engaged in preparing for the press a "General History of the Science and Practice of Music," which he published in 1776, in 5 vols. 4to. Sir John Hawkins having accepted the office of executor to Dr Johnson, he was employed by the booksellers to draw up a memoir of that celebrated writer, to accompany a posthumous edition of his works. Neither as editor or biographer does he appear to advantage. Some pieces, not written by Johnson, are printed among his works, and the "Life," which forms a bulky octavo, seems to have served the writer as a receptacle for the contents of his common place book. His death took place May 21, 1789.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*—His son, JOHN SIDNEY HAWKINS, and his daughter, LETITIA MATILDA HAWKINS, have both distinguished themselves by their literary productions.—*Ed.*

HAWKSMOOR (NICHOLAS) an English architect, who was a pupil of sir Christopher Wren. He was employed under his celebrated master as deputy-surveyor of the buildings of Chelsea college, and clerk of the works at Greenwich hospital. Some of the churches erected in pursuance of the act of Parliament passed in the reign of Anne, for building fifty new churches in the metropolis, were designed by Hawksmoor, whose works display nothing of the taste, and little of the science which distinguished those of Wren. Among his productions are the churches of St Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, St George's in the east, St Ann's Limehouse, and St George's Bloomsbury, the last of which has provoked the satirical remarks of Walpole. He died 1736, aged seventy.—*Walpole's Anecdotes.*

HAWKWOOD (SIR JOHN) a celebrated military adventurer of the fourteenth century, who by his valour and conduct as a commander raised himself from a humble origin to rank and reputation. The father of this officer was a tanner of Little Hedingham in Essex, where he was born, and if Fuller is to be credited, at the usual age apprenticed to a tailor, the truth of this latter assertion has however been questioned. It is certain that having entered in the humble capacity of a private soldier into the English army, then preparing for the invasion of France with Edward III, and the Black Prince at its head, his courage and military abilities soon procured him a command, and the honour of knighthood from the hands of the sovereign. In 1360, on the conclusion of the peace of Bretigny, sir John joined himself with some other soldiers of fortune, whose revenues were unequal to the support of their rank and character in times of tranquillity. These associates, under the name of "Les tard venus," continued, notwitstanding the cessation of national hostilities, to harrass and plunder their old enemies the French, and even extended the scene of their depredations to Italy. After leading a marauding life of this description for nearly four years, he once more took regular military service, under the republic of Pisa, and signalized himself with his accustomed bravery in the wars carried on by that government against the petty states in the neighbourhood. Having carried arms under this banner for three-and twenty years, he in 1387 exchanged the Pisan service for that of the Florentines, by whom his talents as a bold and fortunate commander were duly appreciated. In such estimation were his abilities held by those in whose cause he fought, that when on the conclusion of peace in 1391, the remainder of their troops were disbanded, a body of a thousand men at arms, with sir John Hawkwood as their leader, was kept up as a standing army. He survived till the 6th March, 1393, when he died at Florence at a great age, and was honoured with a public funeral in the church of Santa Reparata in that capital, all the public authorities attending. In England an equal degree of respect was paid to his memory by his heirs, who erected a handsome tomb, with a panegyrical inscription, at Hedingham, the place of his birth. Part of the wealth which he had acquired in his campaigns was,—a thing not unusual with the warriors of the middle ages,—devoted to charitable purposes, in particular an English hospital for the reception of poor travellers at Rome, was long a standing monument of his munificence.—*Life by Gough.*

HAY (WILLIAM) a political writer of the last century, born in 1695 at Glynbourn, Sussex. He was educated at Headley school, and spent a short time at Oxford, but without graduating there, entered himself of the Temple. He commenced his parliamentary career in 1734, as member for Seaford, which borough he continued to represent for the remainder of his life. Sir Robert Walpole gave him the appointments of record-keeper in the Tower and a place at the victualling board, in consequence of his taking a decided part with his pen in favour of that statesman's ministry. Besides a variety of pamphlets on temporary questions, he was the author of a treatise "On the Poor Laws," and another "On Civil Government." He also wrote "An Essay on Deformity," in which he trifles with some humour on his own personal disadvantages, an octavo volume entitled "Religio Philosophi," "Mount Caburn:" a poem, and translations of Hawkins Brown's Latin poem on the immortality of the soul, and a selection of Martial's Epigrams. In 1794, many years after his decease, which took place in June, 1755, his writings were collected and published by his daughter, in two quarto volumes. A son of his fell a sacrifice to the cruelty of Cossim Ali Cawn, in India, in 1762.—*Gent. Mag.*

HAYDN (Francis Joseph) an eminent German musician, born in 1732, at Rhorau, a small town in Austria, about forty miles distant from Vienna, where his father, a wheelwright, filled also the humble occupation of sexton, his mother being a female domestic in the family of count Harrach. His parents, though thus humble, were fond of music, and to their occasionally singing duets together in his hearing, may be attributed the strong predilection which their son shewed even in infancy for the science. A relation, named Frank, who was a schoolmaster at Hurnburg, and himself no inferior musician, observing the precocious talent of the child, not only gave him some instruction, but eventually succeeded in placing him under Reuter, in the cathedral at Vienna, with whom he continued till he was thirteen, at which age he had already composed a Mass. The celebrated Porpora coming about this period into Germany, in the suite of the Venetian ambassador, young Haydn was fortunate enough to attract his notice, and received from him the most valuable assistance. Of this he became the more in need, inasmuch as a boyish frolic in cutting off the skirt of a fellow chorister's gown, caused his abrupt dismissal from the cathedral in his eighteenth year, and he was thus thrown pennyless upon the world, without any other resources than his own genius. For a while he supported himself by teaching a few pupils in the lower ranks of life at very reduced charges, lodging in the mean time at a barber's (whose daughter he afterwards married,) till the success of a little opera which he composed, entitled the "Devil on two Sticks," and brought out by the well known Buffo Bernardone Curtz, put him in possession of 12*l*. After a severe struggle with poverty for more than six years, he obtained a situation in the household of count Mortzin, where, in 1761, he attracted the attention of prince Anthony Esterhazy, in whose service, and in that of his successor, prince Nicholas, he afterwards remained. On the death of the latter nobleman he visited England for a short period in 1791, and again in 1794, when he was presented by the university of Oxford with the honorary degree of Mus. Doct. During his stay in this country he made by the exertion of his musical abilities about 1400*l*. with which, in 1796, he returned to Germany. Soon after he received a communication from the French Institute, informing him that they had elected him a member of their society, one of the unsuccessful candidates on this occasion being Richard Brinsley Sheridan. In his sixtieth year Haydn commenced his celebrated oratorio, the "Creation," a work which he completed in 1798, and which is considered a musical chef d'œuvre. His friend, baron von Swieten, two years afterwards induced him to write another, entitled the "Four Seasons," the subject of which is taken from the English poet Thomson. This, with the exception of a few quartets, was his last original composition. Haydn died at the advanced age of seventy eight, May 26th, 1809, in the possession of great and merited reputation, and was buried at Grumpendorff, Vienna, being then in the occupation of the French. His heir, a blacksmith, received from him a bequest of about 30,000 florins. He had one brother, Michael Haydn, who died before him, and was himself no mean musician.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus. Rees's Cyclopedia.*

HAYES. There were two eminent musical composers of this name, father and son. The elder, Dr William Hayes, was born in 1708, and at an early age obtained the place of organist in St Mary's church at Shrewsbury. The reputation which he acquired in this situation procured eventually his election to a similar one at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated in music, and obtained the university professorship of that science. He was a sound musical scholar as well as an excellent performer, and assisted Dr Boyce in collecting those valuable scores of cathedral music printed under his superintendance. A variety of his own compositions, consisting of services, anthems &c. are to be found in manuscript in the choirs of different colleges, for whose use they were written, and a few of his glees, catches, and other lighter pieces have been printed, as also a series of English ballads, set by him while organist of Shrewsbury. When Charles Avison, of Newcastle, made his attack on Handel, pronouncing that great master to be inferior as a musician both to Geminiani and Marcello, Dr Hayes answered his book with some acrimony, not only refuting his charges, but accusing Avison himself of ignorance of counterpoint. He continued at Oxford, directing the concerts and other music meetings there till his death in 1779, when his son Philip, who was born 1739, and brought up in the chapel royal at St James's, succeeded him in his professorship, having taken the degree of Mus. Doct. for that purpose. This gentleman ably supported the character for musical talent which he inherited from his father. He was supposed to be the most corpulent man in England of his day, nearly equalling in size and weight the celebrated Edward Bright, of Malden. He died suddenly in London, whither he had come for the purpose of presiding at the festival of the Musical Fund, March 19th, 1797, and was buried in St Paul's cathedral.—*Biog. Dict of Mus.*

HAYGARTH (John) an English physician, who practised his profession at Chester, and afterwards at Bath. He was a member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh, of the American Academy of Philadelphia, and a fellow of the Royal Society. He was the author of several ingenious productions, chiefly relating to medicine. Among these are—"Inquiries into the Means of preventing the Small Pox," 1784, 8vo, "A Sketch of a Plan for entirely extirpating the Small Pox, and introducing Innoculation," 1793, 2 vols. 8vo, "Observations on Imagination, considered as a Remedy for Diseases of the Body," 1800, 8vo, the object of which was to expose the quackery of Perkins's Metallic Tractors, "A Letter to Dr Percival, on the Means of

preventing Contagious Fevers," 1801, 8vo, "The Clinical History of Diseases, part the First," 1805, 8vo, and "A Letter to the Bishop of London, on the Education of the Poor," 1812, 8vo, to which may be added many professional memoirs in periodical works. He died in 1813.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

HAYLEY (WILLIAM) a poet of some eminence in the last century, more recently distinguished as a writer of literary biography. He was born at Chichester in 1745, and after receiving a part of his education at Kingston upon-Thames and Eton, he studied at Trinity college, Cambridge. After quitting the university he settled at Fartham in Sussex, where he possessed landed property devoting his time principally to the cultivation of literature. His first production which was published appears to have been "A Poetical Epistle to an eminent Painter," [G. Romney] 1778, which was followed by two other small poems. In 1780 appeared his "Essay on History, in three [poetical] Epistles to Edward Gibbon," 4to, which, in the dearth of talent existing at that period, procured the author a considerable share of reputation, and which was considerably increased by his "Triumphs of Temper," 1781. He next published "An Essay on Epic Poetry," 1782, but this, like his "Essay on Painting," "Triumphs of Music," and "Essay on Sculpture," obtained but little notice, except among his professed admirers. He also wrote Plays, of which, as well as his Poems, lord Byron says—

"In many marble-covered volumes view
Hayley, in vain attempting something new,
Whether he spin his comedies in rhyme,
Or scrawl, as Wood and Barclay walk, 'gainst time,
His style in youth or age is still the same,
For ever feeble and for ever tame.
Triumphant first, see "Temper's Triumphs" shine!
At least I'm sure they triumph'd over mine,
Of "Music's Triumphs" all who read may swear,
That luckless music never triumph'd there."

English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

The most popular work which Hayley produced, next to the "Triumphs of Temper," was a prose "Essay on Old Maids," 3 vols. 12mo, illustrated by a series of fictitious narratives, chiefly satirical. He also wrote a novel, entitled "Cornelia Sedley, or the Young Widow," 3 vols. 12mo. In 1803 he published the life and correspondence of the poet Cowper, 2 vols. 4to, to which he added a supplement in 1806. The death of a natural son, Thomas Alphonso Hayley, to whom he was warmly attached, induced him, about the beginning of the present century, to remove from his seat at Fartham to Felpham, in the same county, where he died November 12, 1820.—*Dr. Johnson's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Hayley*, 2 vols. 4to. *Miller's Biog. Sketches of Brit. Characters recently deceased.*

HAYM (NICHOLAS FRANCIS) a musician, who was a native of Rome, and early in the nineteenth century settled in London. In conjunction with an Englishman, named Clayton, and Dieupart, a Frenchman, he endeavoured to establish an Italian opera, but the arrival of Handel and other causes rendered the scheme unprofitable, and Haym, who had previously composed music, was employed to write the words for some of his competitor's musical compositions. He engaged however in many other literary undertakings, one of which was a history of music from the earliest period to his own time, which failed for want of encouragement. He also was a picture dealer, and collector of coins, medals, &c. and in that capacity was employed by sir Robert Walpole and others. He published a work on ancient Greek and Roman medals, entitled 'Tesoro Britannico," London, 1719, 1720, 2 vols. 4to, another on Italian bibliography, "Notizia de' Libri rarnella Lingua Italiana," London, 1726, 8vo, and two tragedies. He died in 1730.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Musical Biog.* vol. II.

HAYMAN (FRANCIS) an English painter, who was one of the first members of the Royal Academy. He was born in 1708, at Exeter, and coming to London when young, he obtained employment as a scene painter at Drury-lane theatre. He afterwards made designs for illustrative engravings of scenes from the works of Shakspeare, Milton, Pope, Cervantes, &c. The principal productions of his pencil are historical paintings, with which some of the apartments at Vauxhall are decorated. He was made librarian to the Academy, and died in 1776.—*Edwards's Anecd. of Paint. Lit. Gaz.*

HAYNE (THOMAS) a learned schoolmaster, was born at Thrussington in Leicestershire, in 1581. He received his academical education at Lincoln college, Oxford, and after taking his bachelor's degree, became one of the ushers of Merchant Taylor's school, London. He was subsequently employed in the same capacity at Christ's hospital, and was much esteemed by Selden as an excellent critic and linguist. He died in 1645. He bequeathed his books to the library at Leicester, and gave 400*l.* for the purchase of lands to maintain a schoolmaster in his native village. He also furnished two scholarships at Lincoln college, for students from the free schools at Lincoln and Melton. His works are—"Grammatices Latinæ Compendium," 1637—1649, 8vo, "Linguarum Cognatio," 1639, 8vo, "Pax in Terra," 1639, 8vo, "The equal Ways of God, in reconciling the unequal Ways of Man," 1639, 8vo. "General View of the Holy Scriptures, 1640, folio, "Life and Death of Dr Martin Luther," 1641, 4to.—*Nichols's Leicestershire*, vol. III.

HAYNES (HOPTON) a learned and able unitarian, of whose birth and education no accounts have been recorded, beyond the fact that he was born 1672. In 1696 he was employed in the royal mint, in which he rose to the office of king's assay-master. In the year 1748, becoming infirm, he was allowed to re-

tire upon his salary. Besides his situation at the mint, he discharged the office of principal talley writer at the exchequer for forty years He died in 1749, at the age of seventy seven. The result of his convictions in regard to the Trinity, he threw into the form of a regular treatise, entitled "The Scripture Account of the Attributes and Worship of God, and of the Character and Offices of Jesus Christ.' The author died while this work was in the press, and owing possibly to the objections of his son, who was brought up to the church, a small impression only was printed and privately circulated, until a second edition was printed by the rev Theophilus Lindsay in 1790. Since the appearance of which other editions have followed, and it has been widely dispersed.—His son, Samuel Haynes, was educated at King's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of DD in 1748. He was tutor to the earl of Salisbury, by whom he was presented to the valuable livings of Hatfield and Clothel, which he held together by dispensation, he was also a canon of Windsor. He published a collection of state papers, relating to affairs in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth, from 1542 to 1570, transcribed from the Cecil MSS. Dr Haynes died in 1752 —*Nichols's Lit. Anecd.*

HAYTLR (John) a learned divine, was educated at Eton, whence he removed to King s college, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of BA. in 1778, and that of MA. in 1788, between which dates he was presented to the college living of Hepworth in Suffolk. On the offer of his present majesty, then prince of Wales, to be at the expense of unrolling and decyphering the Greek MSS. discovered in the ruins of Herculaneum, Mr Hayter was appointed to superintend the experiment, and in consequence took up his abode at Palermo for some years. He returned in 1810, and the MSS were presented to the university of Oxford, but the result did not answer expectation. He soon after went to France, where he died of an apoplectic shock, November 29, 1818. He published a report on the Herculanean MSS. entitled "Observations on the Herculanensia," 4to.—*Gent. Mag*

HAYWARD (sir John) an English historian, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He received his education at Cambridge, and graduated there as LLD. His first publication was a history of "The first Part of the Life and Reign of King Henry IV," which appeared in 1599, with a dedication to the earl of Essex. Some passages in this work, respecting hereditary right in matters of succession, gave great offence to the queen, who threw him into prison, from which he did not obtain his liberation till after he had undergone a tedious confinement. On the accession of James, he resumed his literary labours, and was appointed by that monarch in 1610, historiographer of Chelsea college. Three years after he printed "The Lives of the three Norman Kings of England, William I, William II, and Henry I," 4to. This book was dedicated to the prince of Wales. In 1619 he obtained the honour of knighthood, and continued to receive proofs of court favour during the remainder of his life. His other works are—"The Life and Reign of Edward VI, with the beginning of that of Elizabeth,' 4to, and a treatise "On Supremacy in Affairs of Religion,' besides a few tracts of a devotional nature, such as "Christ's Prayer on the Cross,' "David's Tears," "The Sanctuary of a troubled Soul, &c." 12mo. Sir John Hayward died June 27, 1627.

HEADLY (Henry) an English author of the last century, born 1766, at Instead near Norwich, in the grammar-school of which city he received his education, under Dr Parr. At the age of sixteen he entered himself of Trinity college, Oxford, where he graduated as AB. On quitting the university he married, and retired to Matlock in Derbyshire. Besides a variety of essays on miscellaneous subjects, printed in the Gentleman's and other Magazines, the Olla Podrida, &c. he published the "Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry," 1787, 2 vols. 8vo, with notes, a volume of original poems, and the "Lucubrations of Abel Slug." He was always of a consumptive habit, and falling at length into a rapid decline, died at Norwich in 1788. His selection from ancient English poetry certainly assisted the new direction given to public taste by Warton and others.—*Life prefixed to Kett s Edition of the Beauties.*

HEARD (sir Isaac) Garter principal king at-arms, to which office he was appointed by patent, dated May 1, 1784, having previously filled those of Bluemantle pursuivant, Lancaster herald, Norroy king-at arms, gentleman usher of the scarlet rod to the order of the Bath, Brunswick herald, and Clarencieux king at arms. Sir Isaac was born at Ottery St Mary in Devonshire, 10th of December (old style) 1730. In the early part of his life he had served in the royal navy, as a volunteer on board the Lynn and the Blandford man of war, in which last ship being carried overboard by the mainmast, in a tornado off the coast of Guinea, he narrowly escaped drowning, through the gallantry of the late admiral sir R. Kingsmill, with whom he maintained an uninterrupted friendship until his death. The peace of 1751 affording no encouragement to a naval career, he quitted the service, and engaged in commerce at Bilboa in Spain, till the breaking out of the war between that country and Great Britain in 1757, frustrated his speculations, and induced him to return to England. In 1759 he obtained the notice and patronage of Thomas earl of Effingham, then exercising the office of earl marshal for Edward, duke of Norfolk, through whose favour he received on the 5th of December in that year, the first of his appointments in the herald s college In 1813, when the emperor Alexander of Russia was elected a knight companion of the order, he was allowed, in consequence of his advanced age, and the ill state of his health, to appoint a deputy for the occasion, nevertheless, at the

conclusion of the war in 1814, he was enabled to proceed to Brussels and to Vienna in person to perform the same office for the king of the Netherlands and the emperor of Austria. It being the duty of the garter king at arms to proclaim at the funeral of any member of the royal family of England, the style and titles of the deceased, sir Isaac in the course of his long life performed that melancholy ceremony to no fewer than six generations of the house of Brunswick, viz from the funeral of George II to that of the late princess Charlotte of Wales and her infant. Until within the last two years of his life, he continued in the personal discharge of all the active duties of his situation, proclaiming George IV at Carlton palace on the 31st of January, 1820. He was not however able to go through the fatigue of officiating at the coronation, but received a gold medal on the occasion, sir George Nayler, Clarencieux king-at arms, acting on that occasion as his deputy. He died in London, April 29, 1822, and is buried in St George's chapel at Windsor, having received the honours of a public funeral.—*Ann Biog.*

HEARNE (Samuel) an English traveller, who made some discoveries in the arctic regions of North America. He was a native of London and was sent to sea as a midshipman in the royal navy in 1756, being then eleven years old He never obtained any promotion, having early engaged in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company Being of an active and enterprising disposition he was employed in 1769 to explore the north western part of the American continent. His undertaking he completed in 1772, but the narrative of his researches was not published till after his death, which occurred in 1792. The work is entitled "A Journey from the Prince of Wales's Fort in Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean, '1795, 4to, of which a French translation, in 2 vols. 8vo, was published at Paris.—*Investigator. Mag Biog Univ*

HEARNE (Thomas) an antiquary, historian, and classical editor, distinguished for his learning and industry. His father was parish clerk and school master at White Waltham in Berkshire, where he was born about 1678 After acquiring some knowledge of Latin and Greek, he was taken into the house of Mr Cherry, of Shottesbrooke, with whom the celebrated scholar, Henry Dodwell, then resided to whose instructions Hearne appears to have been considerably indebted. In 1696 he was sent to Edmund hall, Oxford, where he manifested a taste for archæological pursuits, and was employed by Dr Mill and Dr Grabe in the collation of biblical MSS. He obtained his degrees in arts, and in 1701 he was made assistant to Dr Hudson, the keeper of the Bodleian library, when he augmented and improved Hyde's catalogue of that literary collection. In 1712 he was appointed second librarian and in 1715 archetypographer and esquire beadle of the civil law, but he soon after resigned these offices, through scruples of conscience which prevented him from taking the oath of allegiance to George I. He nevertheless continued to reside at Edmund hall, occupying himself in editing the literary productions of the ancient and middle ages He died June 10, 1735 Hearne's literary labours were almost exclusively those of an editor, in which character he merits praise for accuracy and fidelity. He published editions of Livy, Justin, and Eutropius, but most of his publications consist of the monastic and other ancient chronicles of our national history Among the rarest of his productions is the Acts of the Apostles in Greek and Latin, from a MS. in the Bodleian library. Hearne was one of the pioneers of literature, and the use which others have made of his accumulated stores, shows that he was an industrious, though not a very discriminating collector.—*Biog. Brit.*

HEARNE (Thomas) an artist of considerable talents as a topographical designer. He was born in 1744, at Marshfield in Gloucestershire, but his parents during his infancy removed to Brinkworth in North Wiltshire, whence he has been represented as a native of that place. He was sent to London, and apprenticed to Woollett, the celebrated engraver, but soon after the expiration of his indentures, he relinquished the graphic art, to become draughtsman to sir R Payne, afterwards lord Lavington, who being appointed governo. of the Leeward Islands, took Hearne with him to the West Indies. In 1776 he returned to England, and soon after commenced the publication of a work entitled "The Antiquities of Great Britain,' in conjunction with Byrne, the engraver. The drawings were entirely executed by Hearne, who contributed many of the compositions of his pencil towards the embellishment of other collections of engravings, but the best of his works are those which are in private cabinets. Landscape painting in water colours, in which so many artists of the present day excel, was first practised with success by Hearne, who may be almost considered as the original source of all which is truly great in that art. His death took place in London, April 13, 1817 —*Gent. Mag*

HEATH (Benjamin) an eminent lawyer of the last century and recorder of Exeter, who acquired some distinction as a scholar and an author. He acquired great popularity in his native county, by writing a pamphlet against the cyder tax, which did much to promote its repeal. His other publications are—"An Essay towards a Demonstrative Proof of the Divine Existence, Unity, and Attributes, to which is premised a short Defence of the Argument commonly called a priori" this publication is ranked among the ablest defences of the hypothesis of Dr Samuel Clarke. "Notæ, sive lectiones ad Tragicorum Græcorum veterum," 1752, 4to, "A Revisal of Shakspeare's Text, wherein the alterations introduced into it by the more modern Editors and Critics are particularly considered" He died March 31, 1762 —The brother of this author, Thomas Heath, an alderman of Exeter, published, in 1755, an "Essay towards a new Version of the Book of Job."

This gentleman was father to the late judge Heath and Dr Heath, master of Eton school. —*Nichols's Lit. Anecd.*

HEATH (James) a minor English historian, was born in 1629, being a native of London, where his father was king's cutler. He was educated at Westminster school, and was elected to Christchurch, Oxford, in 1646, whence he was ejected in 1648, for his adherence to Charles I. He then lived upon his patrimony, and, on the Restoration, being prevented by marriage from returning to the university to maintain his family, he commenced author and corrector of the press. He died of a consumption in August 1664, and left several children, with no other reliance than parish support. His works are—"A Chronicle of the late War," 4to, which sells high, in consequence of the portraits, the same work was afterwards published in folio, "The Glories and Triumphs of the Restoration of Charles II," 8vo, "Flagellum, or the Life and Death of Oliver Cromwell,' 8vo "A New Book of Loyal English Martyrs," &c. 12mo Heath has little merit in respect to style or argument, but frequently relates facts unnoticed by others, which throw a light on the history of the times.—*Athen Oxon.*

HEATHCOTE (Ralph) a learned and ingenious clergyman, who deserves to be noticed as a principal author, if not the projector of the General Biographical Dictionary. He was born in Leicestershire in 1721, and was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. After taking orders he had a curacy at Leicester, together with the vicarage of Barkby. Before he left the university he published a tract, entitled "Historia Astronomiæ," and he subsequently wrote "A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy," and other pieces on religious controversy, which occasioned his introduction to Dr Warburton, who nominated him his assistant preacher at Lincoln's inn. He was Boylean lecturer at Bow church in 1763, and in 1765 he succeeded his father as vicar of Silcby in Leicestershire. He afterwards obtained other preferments, and in 1768 he was collated to a prebend in the collegiate church of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, of which he likewise became vicar general when he took the degree of DD. He died in 1795. Besides the works already mentioned he published 'The Monarch, or Justice of the Peace's Manual,' "Sylva or the Wood," a series of anecdotes, which he intended to have continued, besides several sermons and tracts on divinity.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

HEBENSTREIT (John Ernest) a German physician of the last century He studied some time at the university of Jena and then repaired to Leipsic, where he proceeded MA. in 1728. He soon after obtained the degree of MD., and in 1731 he engaged in an expedition to the north of Africa, under the patronage of Augustus king of Poland. He explored the ruins of Carthage, and the neighbouring country, and returned in 1733, bringing back many rare animals, and other natural curiosities which he had collected. Soon after his return he was made professor of medicine at Leipsic, where he published several ingenious works among which are the following "De Usu Partium, Carmen, seu Physiologia metrica," 1739, 8vo, "Pathologia metrica, sive de Morbis, Carmen," 1740, 8vo "Museum Richterianum, continens Fossilia, Animalia, Vegetabilia et Marina, illustrata Iconibus et Commentariis," 1743, folio. He was also the author of a "Methodus Plantarum," or botanical system, deduced from the fruit, besides other works, and after his death appeared his poem, "De Homine Sano et Agroto,' in which he treats of the different branches of medicine. His death took place in 1757, at the age of fifty four.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Nouv. Dict Hist Biog Univ.*

HEBENSTREIT (——) a German officer, who became the victim of his own intrigues as a politician. He was of a noble Austrian family, and was born in 1760 After having served in the army, he filled the office of lieutenant de place at Vienna, where, in 1795, he was convicted of being the author of a conspiracy against the government of his country, and was condemned to suffer death by hanging, which sentence was executed on the 8th of January that year. Hebenstreit had introduced into Austria the French official journal, the *Moniteur*, at a time when that paper was prohibited, and he had translated it into Latin, to circulate it in Hungary, as well as otherwise propagating revolutionary principles He was likewise the author of a satirical song against the government, and the inventor of a kind of war chariots with which the French and the Poles, to whom he had communicated his alleged discovery, would, according to his account, be able to annihilate the cavalry of the allies. He underwent his ignominious fate with great firmness, but he is said to have acknowledged to the ecclesiastics who attended him, that the abuse of his talents had occasioned his destruction. *Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S. Biog Nouv. des Contemp.*

HEBERDEN (William) a physician distinguished for his skill and learning. He was born in London in 1710, and pursued his studies at St John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded MA. and obtained a fellowship. In 1739 he took the degree of MD. and engaged in practice as a physician at Cambridge, giving at the same time courses of lectures on the Materia Medica to the university students. In 1748 he removed to London, where he had been admitted a fellow of the college of Physicians, as he was shortly after a member of the Royal Society. Through his suggestion a periodical work, entitled "Medical Transactions,' was commenced in 1766, under the auspices of the College of Physicians, to which work Dr Heberden was a valuable contributor, and he also published papers in the Philosophical Transactions In 1776 he was chosen a foreign associate of the royal society of medicine at Paris. He passed the summer season in the latter part of his long life in a country retreat at Windsor, and dying May 17th, 1801, he was interred in the parish

church of that place. The only separate work of importance of which Dr Heberden was the author, is his "Medical Commentaries on the History and Cure of Diseases," published by his son, after his death, both in Latin and in English. He cultivated polite literature, and was a writer of some of the Athenian Letters, and contributed towards the notes in Grey's edition of Butler's Hudibras.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

HEBERT (James Rene) chief of one of the factions which arose in the state during the progress of the French Revolution. He was born at Alençon, in the department of the Orne, about 1755. Being of an active disposition, and possessing an ardent imagination, with but a small share of learning, he lived at Paris, previously to the Revolution, supporting himself by very dishonourable methods. Employed as a checque-taker at the theatre de Varietes, he was dismissed for dishonesty; after which he lived with a physician, whom he ungratefully robbed. The troubles in the state afforded him a ready opportunity to indulge his disposition for intrigue, and in 1789 he commenced political demagogue. He soon attracted notice by a journal entitled "Le Pere Duchesne," which owed its success to the warmth and virulence with which he advocated the popular cause, and abused the court and the monarchy. On the 10th of August, 1792, he became one of the members of the municipality of Paris, which, self created and installed, was organised to produce the insurrection of that day, and which contributed to the massacre in the prisons in September, and particularly to the assassination of the princess de Lamballe. Hebert was soon after nominated deputy of the national agent of the commune, and it was then that connecting himself intimately with Chaumette and Pache, he employed all his influence in forwarding a project to establish the authority of the commune on the ruins of the national representation. Intoxicated with power, this faction plunged into all manner of excesses, and amidst feasts of reason, atheistical discourses, and riotous processions, the metropolis was in a state of perpetual agitation. The Hebertists rejected the advances of the Orleans party, and separated from the Cordeliers, of whom they had hitherto formed a part. The Girondists, who were at that period contending against the Mountain or more violent party, had credit enough to procure the arrest of Hebert, May 24th, 1793. He was defended by Marat in the convention, the deputies of all the sections spoke in his favour at the bar on the 29th, and on the 27th, after a tempestuous session, he was again restored to liberty. Prompted by revenge, as well as other motives, he assisted with all his power and influence in the proscription of the Brissotins. Their downfall hastened his own. Danton and Robespierre suspended their mutual jealousies to accomplish his destruction, and Hebert, with the greater part of his associates, was arrested, and condemned to death March 24th, 1794. Besides his journal, he was the author of some other political pieces of a similar description. Among the most atrocious crimes of this man, were the calumnies with which he assailed the character of the unfortunate queen of France.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S. Biog. N. des Contemp.*

HECHT (Christian) a German protestant divine, was born at Halle in Saxony, in 1696, and became minister of Issau in East Friezland, where he died in 1748. He is author of several treatises on the Latin and German languages, the most esteemed of which are his "Commentatio de Secta Scribarum," and "Antiquitas Karaorum inter Judæos in Polonia et Turcia Imp regionibus florentis secta," &c.—Godfrey Hecht, thought to be a brother of the preceding, was born towards the latter end of the seventeenth century, at Interbach, and educated at Wittemberg. In 1711 he was appointed rector of the college of Luccau, where he died in 1721. His principal works are 'Germania Sacra et Literaria, 1717, 8vo, "De Henrico Guelfo Leone Commentarius," 1755, 8vo, "Vita Joannis Leusdi," 'Memoria Joannis Lucani."—*Moreri.*

HECQUET (Philip) an eminent French physician, who was a native of Abbeville. He studied at Paris, and afterwards at Rheims, where he graduated in 1681, and then settled in his native city. He soon removed to Paris, and in 1688 was made physician to the Port Royal society. He afterwards engaged in general practice, and being distinguished for the severity of his manners, and of his religious principles, he was in high repute among the Jansenists. He was appointed physician to the hospital of la Charite, and in 1712 he was made dean of the faculty of medicine. He died in 1737. Of his numerous writings none deserve particular notice, except a tract which he wrote against the pretended miracles of the abbé Paris, entitled "The Natural History of Convulsions," which, making allowance for his religious prepossessions, shows that he had much liberality of sentiment. Le Sage, in his Gil Blas, has saturized Dr Hecquet with more wit than justice, under the character of Dr Sangrado.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HEDELIN (Francis) a French advocate, born in 1604 at Paris. He became tutor to two nephews of cardinal Richelieu, and was presented by that minister with the valuable abbies of Aubignac and Meimac, in recompense of his services. Hedelin, though a scholar and a critic, was possessed of so haughty and overbearing a temper, that he was perpetually involved in quarels with the wits and poets of his time, among whom were Pierre Corneille, madame Scuderi, &c. He was himself the author of a tragedy, "Zenobie," which appears to have possessed no great merit, a novel in two volumes, 8vo, called "Macaride," "Histoire du tems, ou relation du royaume de Coquetterie,' 12mo, "Apologie des Spectacles," "Terence Justifie," "Conseils d'Ariste a Celimene," 12mo, and a treatise in two octavo volumes, entitled "Pratique du Theatre," the severity of which, rather

than any better quality, carried it rapidly through four editions. Hedelin died in 1676, at Nemours.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HEDERICH or HILDERICUS (BENJAMIN) a learned lexicographer of Grossen Hain in Misnia, where he was born in 1675. He is recognized as the author of the useful lexicon of the Greek language, which goes under his name. This work was first published in 1722, at Leipsic, in octavo, and has since been reprinted in England by Patrick, Young, and Morell. It was also much improved by Ernesti and published at Leipsic in 1767. He is also author of "Notitia Auctorum," 8vo, in edition of Empedocles treatise "De Sphæra," 4to and many other works. His death took place in 1748.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Sarti Onom.*

HEDWIG (JOHN) a German botanist, celebrated for his researches concerning the fructification of cryptogamic vegetables. He was born of a Saxon family, at Cronstadt in Transylvania, in 1730. After studying at Presburg he went to Zittau in Lusatia, and in 1752 he became a student in the university of Leipsic where he attended lectures on philosophy, mathematics and medicine. He assisted professor Ludwig in regulating his library, anatomical museum, and botanic garden, and in 1756 he was admitted into the family of Caspar Bose, the professor of botany, for whom he prepared plants for demonstrations, and attended patients in the public hospital. In 1759 he took the degree of MD and settled at Chemnitz in Saxony as a physician. All his leisure was dedicated to botanical researches, and having examined all the perfect plants which he could collect in his excursions, he turned his attention to the mosses and other cryptogamic vegetables, whose natural properties had been comparatively but little investigated. He procured a microscope and studied the art of drawing, and thus assisted, he pursued his researches with such assiduity and success, as led him to the important discovery of the organs of fructification of the Bryum pulvinatum, a species of moss, which was the prelude to a farther development of the structure of those organs in other plants of the same tribe. He published an account of his experiments and observations in a Leipsic journal of natural history, in 1778. He removed to Leipsic in 1781, and there he published his 'Fundamentum Historiæ Naturalis Muscorum Frondosorum' pars i. 1782, pars ii. 1783, 4to, in which, from his own observations, he has given an accurate history of mosses, illustrated with plates of their flowers, fruits, seeds, external and internal structure, with a new method of arranging them in genera. In 1784 he obtained the prize offered by the academy of Petersburg, for the discovery of the flowers of cryptogamous plants, on which he published a dissertation entitled "Theoria Generationis et Fructificationis Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Linnæi." His theory has been generally adopted by botanists though at first opposed by Necker Gaertner and others. In 1784 Hedwig was appointed physician to the town guards, and in 1786 he was chosen extraordinary professor of medicine at the university, and three years after, professor of botany and superintendant of the physic-garden. He continued his researches into the structure of plants till his death, which occurred February 7th, 1799. Besides the works already mentioned, and several in the German language, he was the author of "Descriptio et Adumbratio microscopico-analytica Muscorum frondosorum, nec non aliorum vegetantium e classe cryptogamica Linnæi," 1786—1799, 4 vols folio, and since his death appeared "Species Muscorum frondosorum descriptæ, et Tab Æn. 77 coloratis illustratæ, Opus posthumum editum cum Supplemento, a F Schwægrichen,' Lips 1801—1816, 3 vols. 4to. Hedwig was a member of several scientific associations, and was a man of great modesty, candour, and purity of manners. His name has been very properly preserved in the appellation *Hedwigia balsamifera*, given to an evergreen tree found in Hispaniola. He was twice married, and left two sons—one an eminent painter at Magdeburg, and the other, ROMANUS ADOLPHUS HEDWIG, distinguished as a botanist by his "Theoria Generationis et Fructificationis Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Linnæi" Lips 1798 4to, and other works.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

HEERE (LUCAS VAN) a Dutch painter, the son of a statuary of Ghent, born 1534. He displayed a predilection for the art in which he afterwards excelled at a very early age, being no doubt excited thereto by witnessing the performances of his mother, Anne Smyters, herself no mean artist in landscape painting. Having studied for some time under Floris he visited France and England, in which latter country especially, he distinguished himself by the admirable portraits which he drew of many of the principal nobility. On his return to the continent he executed several historical pieces, which added much to his reputation, and adorned the churches of his native city with many fine paintings of scriptural subjects. His death took place in 1584.—*Walpole's Anec.*

HEERKENS (GERARD NICHOLAS) a modern Latin poet and ingenious scholar, who was a native of Groningen in Friesland. He passed some years at Rome, where he was chosen a member of the Arcadian academy, and where he published "Marii Curulli Groningensis Satyra." He returned to the Netherlands in 1764, when he published, under the title of "Notabilia," anecdotes of the Italian literati, and other information collected during his travels. His poetical productions, for which he is chiefly distinguished, are "Aves Frisicæ," Rotterd. 1787, 8vo, in which he describes some of the birds of Friesland, in Latin verse, and "De Valetudine Literatorum, lib iii" Groning. 1790, 8vo. M. Heerkens died in 1810.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HEGESIPPUS, an ecclesiastical historian of the second century. He came to Rome while Anicetus was bishop, and lived in friendship and communion with that prelate, and Soter and Eleutherius his successors. He

wrote an ecclesiastical history from the commencement of the Christian era to his own time, of which a few fragments only have been preserved by Eusebius. Five books on the Jewish wars, once ascribed to Hegesippus, are now attributed to a later author. He is thought to have died about the year 180.—*Cave. Dupin.*

HEIDEGGER (John Henry) a learned Swiss Protestant divine of the seventeenth century. He was born near Zurich, in 1633 and after studying at the university there, and also in Germany, he became professor extraordinary of Hebrew, and professor of philosophy at Heidelberg. In 1659 he removed to the college of Steinfurt, in Westphalia, where he held the chair of theology and ecclesiastical history. He was made professor of moral philosophy at Zurich in 1665, and two years after he obtained the professorship of divinity. In 1675 he was employed to draw up a confession of faith for the Protestant church of Switzerland, in opposition to the doctrines of Moses Amyraud, and this was established as the national creed, under the title of the "Form of Concord." Heidegger published many works on biblical and ecclesiastical history and divinity, some of the former of which are still occasionally consulted. He died at Zurich in 1698.—*Moreri. Mosheim Hist. Eccl.*

HEIDEGGER (John James) a Swiss adventurer, who took up his residence in England in the earlier part of the eighteenth century. He arrived in this country about 1708, and obtaining a commission in the guards, was known in fashionable society by the appellation of the Swiss count. An opera, entitled "Thomyris," which he produced, meeting with success, gained him so much credit, that he was enabled to undertake the management of the opera house. In his conduct of that establishment he was very fortunate, added to which, by giving concerts masquerades, &c. under the patronage of the court, he accumulated a handsome income which he is said to have expended in keeping a hospitable table and relieving the unfortunate. Heidegger was a great favourite with king George II, who often visited a villa which the Swiss had at Barnes, in Surrey. He was sort of butt for the wits of his time, and having a very peculiar visage, he is reported to have made a bet with lord Chesterfield, that he could not produce an usher man throughout the metropolis, and to have won the wager. He died in 1749, aged ninety.—*Noorthouck. Hist. and Class. Dict.*

HEINECCIUS (Johann Gottlieb) a German author, who flourished about the commencement of the last century, and wrote on logic, jurisprudence, and ethics. He was born in 1681 at Eisemberg, and studied at Halle, where he afterwards obtained a professor's chair in the sciences of philosophy and law. In 1724 he quitted Halle for Francker, and remained there till 1727, when he accepted an invitation given him by the king of Prussia to settle at Frankfort on the Oder, where he continued to reside upwards of six years, when, becoming dissatisfied, he resumed his old situation at Halle. His works were collected and published at Geneva in eight quarto volumes, three years after his decease, which took place in 1744. The principal are—"Antiquitatum Romanorum Jurisprudentiam, Illustrantium Syntagma," "Elementa Juris Civilis," "Elementa Philosophiæ Rationalis et Moralis," "Historia Juris Civilis, Romani ac Germanici," "Elementa Juris Naturæ et Gentium," translated by Turnbull, "Fundamenta stylı cultioris, and several academic dissertations. He had one brother, Johann Michael, the author of a treatise on the state of the Greek church, and of a topographical account of Goslar (where he was an ecclesiastic) and its antiquities. He died before his brother, as early as 1722.

HEINECKEN (Christian Henry) a child greatly celebrated for the premature development of his talents, was born at Lubeck February 6, 1721. He could talk at ten months old, and had scarcely completed his first year, when he already knew and recited the principal facts in the five books of Moses, and at fourteen months knew the history, both of the Old and New Testament. In his thirteenth month he acquired an outline of ancient history, geography, anatomy, the use of maps, and eight thousand Latin words. In his fourth year he had learned the doctrines of divinity, with their proofs from the Bible, modern history, ecclesiastical history, the institutes, two hundred hymns, with their tunes, and one thousand five hundred verses and sentences from the ancient Latin classics. His stupendous memory retained every word repeated to him, and at the court of Denmark he delivered twelve speeches without once faltering, and underwent public examinations on a variety of subjects. He spoke German, Latin, French, and Low Dutch. He was exceedingly goodnatured and well behaved, but of a most tender and delicate constitution. He never ate solid food, but chiefly subsisted on his nurses' milk, not being weaned until within a few months of his death, which took place at the age of four years and four months, on the 27th June, 1727. A dissertation on this extraordinary child was published by M. Martini at Lubeck, in 1730, and addressed to M. Schamuch, the child's tutor, who had published an account of him in the fifth volume of the 'Republic of Letters,' which statement was republished in the German language in 1778 or 1779.—*Schamuch's Account. Moreri.*

HEINECKEN (Charles Henry, baron) an eminent writer on the history of typography and the fine arts. He was brother to the extraordinary subject of the preceding article, and became privy counsellor to the elector of Saxony. His most important production is entitled, "Idee générale d'une Collection complete d'Estampes," Lips. 1771, 8vo. This work comprises much curious and interesting information relating to the first typographical attempts, with fac simile engravings of the pictures in the early block books. Heinecken

also published "Galerie Royale de Dresde," 2 vols. folio, and "Dictionnaire des Artistes, dont nous avons des Estampes," 4 vols 8vo, left imperfect. He died in 1791.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HEINSIUS (Daniel) a celebrated classical scholar, critic, and poet, born at Ghent in 1580. His father being a protestant, removed to Holland, and afterwards to Zealand, where young Heinsius pursued the study of the learned languages and philosophy. He made Latin verses at a very early age, and when ten years old composed an elegy of considerable merit. At fourteen he was sent to the university of Franeker to study the civil law, but he applied himself chiefly to Greek literature, in which he made a rapid progress. Removing to Leyden he continued his studies under Joseph Scaliger, who showed extraordinary attention to so promising a pupil. He read public lectures on Greek and Latin authors at twenty, and he was afterwards chosen professor of history, and secretary and librarian to the university of Leyden. This learned man was not without his frailties. He was so much attached to his bottle as occasionally to incapacitate himself for his professorial duties, and his disappointed pupils, finding the door of the lecture room closed one day, and suspecting the reason, wrote on it "Heinsius non legit hodie propter hesternam crapulam"—"Heinsius gives no lecture to-day, because of yesterday's debauch." He seems to have been sensible of his own error, though, like many other persons, unable to correct it. One night, returning at a late hour from a convivial party, at a tavern or elsewhere, towards his own house, as he was measuring the street involuntarily in a zig-zag direction he had, it is said sufficient command over his intellectual faculties to compose the following Latin verses —

"Sta pes, sta bene pes,
Aut hi lapides
Mihi lecti erunt.'

"Steady! my feet—good feet, be staid,
Or else these stones will be my bed"

In 1619 Heinsius was secretary to the states of Holland at the synod of Dort His reputation for learning extended to foreign countries, and he received the title of counsellor to the king of Sweden, and that of knight of St Mark from the republic of Venice. Pope Urban VIII, by liberal offers, attempted to draw him to Rome, but he could not be induced to leave Leyden, where he died January 15, 1655. As a critic Heinsius distinguished himself by publishing Notes on Silius Italicus, and on the New Testament, editions of Horace, Seneca's Tragedies, Hesiod, Maximus Tyrius, Theocritus, Theophrastus, &c. His Latin poems consist of elegies, satires, and two tragedies, besides other pieces. He also wrote Greek poems, which were much esteemed, and verses in the Dutch language. Of his Greek and Latin poems there are numerous editions. He delivered Latin orations on the death of Scaliger and other occasions, which were published together at Leyden. Heinsius, in his treatment of his literary antagonists seems to have imitated too closely the contumelious behaviour of the haughty critic Scaliger. Having a dispute with Balzac, who showed him all the respect due to his talents and erudition, he treated him so roughly, that the lively Frenchman, in a letter to a friend, says, "when I requested instruction from Heinsius, he threw stones at me."—*Baillet Stollii Introd. in Hist. Lit D'Argens Lettres Juives Moreri.*

HEINSIUS (Nicholas) son of the preceding, who cultivated the same branches of learning with his father, and with so much success, as to do honour to the literary reputation of his family. He was born at Leyden in 1620, and carefully educated under the paternal roof. In 1642 he made a voyage to England, at that period the theatre of civil dissention, and where he consequently stayed but a short time. In 1644 he went to Spa, on account of his health, and on his return travelled through the Low Countries, forming useful connexions with literary men, and adding to his stores of knowledge. He afterwards travelled in France and Italy, and having visited Rome and several other cities, he published at Padua, in 1648, under the title of "Italica," two books of Elegies, which were much admired His father wishing for his return, he went home to Leyden, but remained there only a few months, as Christina of Sweden invited him to add to the lustre of her literary court He established himself at Stockholm in 1650, when he was employed by her majesty to procure her books and manuscripts. He went to Italy for that purpose, and on his return, not being altogether satisfied with the conduct of his capricious mistress, he demanded his dismission from her service. This he obtained with difficulty, but was prevented from leaving Sweden by being appointed resident from the States of Holland, in October, 1654 The death of his father in the following year, determined him to return to his native country. The States, to show their satisfaction with his conduct, offered him an embassy to Prussia or Denmark, but the state of his health prevented him from accepting either situation. He continued at Amsterdam, and in 1656 was made secretary to that city. The repose of his latter days was disturbed by law proceedings, instituted against him by Margaret Wullen, a courtezan, with whom he had been connected at Stockholm, and who professed to have some claims on him which he would never admit. In 1658 he resigned his office, and retired to the Hague. He gave up all his leisure to literature, and it was against his inclination that he went on a public mission to Muscovy, in 1667. He returned home with his health much debilitated in 1671, and in the following year he was obliged to remove to Germany. In 1674 he settled in the province of Utrecht, and afterwards at the small town of Viane, where he was frequently visited by his friend Grotius. Family affairs having occasioned him to go to the Hague, he died there, October 7, 1681, and was buried in the church of St

Peter, at Leyden. Much of his time was devoted to literature, notwithstanding his public employments, and he gave to the world editions of Claudian, Ovid, Virgil, and Valerius Flaccus, Notes on Silius Italicus, Petronius, Phædrus, Quintus Curtius, and Tibullus, Letters, Adversaria, and Latin Poems. Of the latter the best edition is that of D. Lizevir, Amsterd 1666, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

HELSTER (Laurence) an eminent physician, surgeon, and anatomist of the last century. He was born at Frankfort on the Maine, in 1683, and after studying four years in the universities of Germany, he went in 1706 to Amsterdam where Ruysch and Ravius then taught anatomy and surgery. The next year he served as a surgeon in the Dutch army, and in the winter betook himself to Leyden, to attend the lectures of Boerhaave, after which he graduated as MD. He then returned to the army, and in 1709 he was appointed physician general to the Dutch military hospital. He thus obtained much professional experience, the result of which appears in his numerous writings. In 1710 he was chosen professor of anatomy and surgery at Altorf, where he acquired great reputation as a public teacher. In 1720 he removed to the university of Helmstadt, and continued there till his death, which took place in 1758. His "Compendium Anatomicum," and his 'Institutiones Chirurgiæ," were once extremely popular, and have been translated into English, and other European languages. Besides many works strictly professional, he wrote some pamphlets against the Linnæan system of botany.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Univ.*

HELL (Thomas) a writer who, by birth an Englishman, obtained the singular distinction of being admired in France as an author in the French language. He was born in Gloucestershire in 1740, and began his career in the army, in which he served until the peace of 1763. He afterwards visited Italy, where he remained some years, and then settled in France. Being led by taste to pay much attention to the theatre, he at length began to write for the Italian comedy, and with considerable success, the pieces for that theatre being chiefly written in French, with only one or two Italian characters. His pieces are entitled "Le Jugement de Midas," on the contest between French and Italian music, which was much applauded. "L'Amant Jaloux," and "Les Evenemens Imprevus." These pieces are much esteemed by the French, as lively and interesting. Mr Hell died in December, 1780. The French authorities from whom this account is taken call him D Helle, possibly his right name was Dale.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HELENA (Saint) a female peasant, born about the year 248 at an obscure village in Bithynia, which, after her decease, was endowed with the rank and privileges of an imperial city, under the name of Helenopolis. Her beauty having caught the attention of Constantius Chlorus, she became his wife, and in the year 272 gave birth to a son, afterwards Constantine the Great. Motives of ambition induced her husband to divorce her on his becoming a partner in the imperial throne, in order to marry the daughter of Maximian, from which period she lived in retirement till the accession of her son to the empire in 306, when his filial affection restored her to her rank with the title of Augusta. Her subsequent conduct secured her the respect and esteem of a court in which Christianity had newly become the prevailing religion. She employed a great portion of her wealth in the foundation of churches, and in her eightieth year made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, where she is affirmed to have been the main instrument in what in ecclesiastical history is called the "Invention' of the true cross, in a cavern under a temple of Venus. She lived to return to the capital of her son, but died in his arms soon after, in the year 328. Her remains were conveyed by the emperor's orders to Rome, where they were interred with great pomp. The Romish church has since conferred on her the honors of Canonization.—*Gibbon. Cruier.*

HELIODORUS, a Christian bishop of the fourth century, who was the author of a Greek romance still extant. He was a native of Emesa, in Phœnicia and it was in his youth that he wrote his "Æthiopics," or Amours of Theagenes and Chariclea, an interesting and ingenious work, which appears to have served as a model for succeeding writers. A MS. of this romance being found by a soldier at the taking of Buda, in 1526, it was published at Basil, by Opsopœus, in 1534, but the best edition is that of Bourdelot, Paris 1619, 8vo. An English translation of this work appeared in 1792. Heliodorus became bishop of Trica, in Thessaly, and Nicephorus says that he resigned this dignity rather than destroy his romance, but the story appears to be apocryphal.—Heliodorus of Larissa, was a mathematician of the first century, who wrote a treatise on optics, of which some fragments are extant.—*Bayle. Moreri. Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

HELL (Maximilian) a learned astronomer, was born in 1720, at Chemnitz, in Hungary, and first educated at Neusohl. Having, in 1738, entered the society of the Jesuits, he was sent by them to the college at Vienna, where he exhibited a great genius for mechanics. He then applied to the mathematics with great diligence, and became assistant at the observatory belonging to his order. In 1750 he published "Adjumentum Memoriæ manuale Chronologico genealogico-historicum," which has been translated into various languages. In 1752 he obtained the priesthood, and became professor of mathematics at Clausenburg, where he published his "Elementa Arithmeticæ." He was soon after recalled to Vienna, to be astronomer and director at the new observatory. In 1769, at the desire of the king of Denmark, he went to observe the transit of Venus in an island in the Frozen Ocean, after which he became a

member of the Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen, and of various other academies He was next employed to superintend the building of a new observatory at Tirlan, in Hungary, and soon after died of an inflammation of the lungs, in the month of March, 1792. Hell is to be ranked among those who have rendered essential services to astronomy. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HELLADIUS (ALEXANDER) a learned Greek, a native of Thessaly, who lived in 1722. He made himself known by a curious Latin work on the state of the Greek church, and the reasons why the Greeks of our times reject the translations of the Scriptures into their common language. He published his book at Altorf, in the territory of Nuremberg, where he resided, and dedicated it to the czar, Peter the Great The title of this very singular work is "Status præsens Ecclesiæ Græcæ, in quo etiam causæ exponuntur cur Græci moderni Novi Testamenti editiones in Græco barbara lingua factas acceptare recusent," 1711 12mo The book comprises much literary and bibliographical information relative to Greece, and displays a good deal of freedom and liberality of opinion Helladius was also the author of a Greek grammar 1712, 8vo —*Stollii Int. in Hist. Lit. Biog. Univ.*

HELLANICUS an ancient Greek author, born at Mitylene BC. 496, twelve years before the birth of Herodotus He wrote a history of the "Earliest Kings of various Nations, and the Founders of Cities,' which is mentioned by several ancient authors, but is no longer extant.—*Moreri.*

HELLOT (JOHN) a French chemist, was born in 1686. From 1718 to 1752 he was employed as the compiler of the "Gazette de France' He translated Schlutter's work on the "Fusions of Ores,' which he published with his own notes and remarks. He is likewise the author of a work entitled "L'Art de la Teinture des Laines et Etoffes des Laines,' 1750 12mo, which is reckoned a valuable treatise, and the first in which the practice of the art is taught upon chemical principles He was elected a member of the Royal Society of London in 1740, to which he furnished some articles, as well as a still greater number in the French Academy of Sciences. He died in 1766 —*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HELSHAM (RICHARD) MD. and professor of medicine, and of natural philosophy in the university of Dublin. He was intimate with Swift, with whom he used to correspond in the singular manner of that great humourist. Dr Helsham was author of a celebrated course of twenty-three lectures on natural philosophy, published after his death, in an octavo volume, by Dr Bryan Robinson. He died August 1, 1738.—*Gent. Mag.* vol. xiii.

HELMONT (JOHN BAPTIST VAN) a famous alchymist, born of a noble family at Brussels, in 1577. Being a younger brother he was intended for a scholar, and being sent to the university of Louvain, he finished his course of study in philosophy in his seventeenth year According to his own account he entertained a low opinion of academical instruction, and acquired by reading the works of Euclid and Copernicus, a knowledge of mathematics and astronomy. Natural philosophy in general was the object of his researches, and at length he commenced seriously the study of medicine in the works of the Greek and Arabian physicians, as well as the moderns. He says that he perused six hundred authors, and after all his labour threw aside his common-place book, having conceived a notion that all science, and especially that of medicine, could be derived only from inspiration. He however took his degree as MD at Louvain, in 1599, and then quitted his country and travelled about for ten years, making his own observations on the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms of nature. In 1609 he settled at Vilvorden, and applied himself to chemistry, studying the works of Paracelsus He now became a religious and philosophical visionary, practising medicine gratuitously, and, if his own statement might be believed, performing a multitude of wonderful cures. His first literary production was a treatise on the Spa waters, printed at Liege in 1621 This piece is remarkable on account of the author having used the German term *gheist*, answering to the English ghost, or spirit, to denote the air on which the properties of the Spa water depend From this term is derived the modern *gas*, now so extensively employed. Helmont went on to publish other works, and attained great celebrity among his contemporaries. He was much esteemed by the elector of Cologne, and the emperor Rodolph invited him to Vienna, but he declined the journey. He died in 1641. His works were collected and published by his son in 1648, Amsterdam, 4to. Amidst a great deal of unintelligible mysticism, they contain some shrewd and important observations. Lobkowitz, in eulogizing Van Helmont, says, "The sick never languished long under his hands, being always killed or cured in two or three days. He was sent for chiefly to those who were given up by other physicians, and to the great grief and indignation of such physicians, often restored the patient unexpectedly to health."—*Boerhaave's Chem. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Aikin's G. Biog.*

HELMONT (FRANCIS MERCURY, baron van) son of the foregoing, born probably at Vilvorden, in the Netherlands, in 1618. He inherited from his father a taste for the occult sciences, and also studied medicine, but in a superficial manner. He applied himself more particularly to chemistry, and boasted of possessing an intimate acquaintance with it, though he was in fact little better than a mercenary quack. He was fond of mechanical occupations, and he had learned to paint, to engrave, the art of turnery, and even weaving cloth, and making slippers He joined a caravan of Bohemians, and travelled with them through several parts of Europe, to study their language and manners. In Italy the freedom

of his opinions conducted him into the prisons of the inquisition. Restored to his liberty, he went to Germany, where he pretended to have discovered the language natural to the human race, and he had the impudence to affirm that a person born deaf and dumb would articulate the characters at first sight. He professed to believe the doctrine of transmigration of souls, the universal panacea, and the philosopher's stone, and his profusion led some to believe that he could actually make gold. He died in 1690, not at Cologne, as Morери asserts, but at Colln, on the Spree, one of the suburbs of Berlin, though some say his decease occurred in Switzerland. He published "Alphabeti veri naturalis Hebraici brevissima delineatio, &c." 1667, 12mo, "Sedar Olam, sive Ordo seculorum, historica enarratio doctrinæ," 1693, 12mo, said to be one of the most strange, absurd and impious books which has appeared since the invention of printing.—*Biog. Univ. Stollii Introd. in Hist. Lit.*

HELST (Barthoiomew Vander) a celebrated Dutch artist, was born at Haerlem in 1613. He became one of the best portrait painters of his time, and was not without merit in history and landscape. His finest performance is in the town hall of Amsterdam. It represents a company of trained bands of about thirty figures, at whole length, and in the opinion of sir Joshua Reynolds is one of the first pictures of portraits in the world. This artist died in 1670.—*Sir J. Reynolds's Works*, vol. ii. *Argenville Vies des Peint.*

HELVETIUS (John Frederick) a physician of a noble family in the principality of Anhalt. He was born about 1625, and having obtained at an early age a reputation for medicine and surgery, settled in Holland about 1649, and was appointed first physician to the states general and to the prince of Orange. His works merit very little attention, exhibiting a greater devotion to the absurdities of alchymists, physiognomists, and similar visionaries than to the advancement of science. He died in 1707.—His son, Adrian, born in 1656, also a physician, visited Paris while a dysentery prevailed, and practised so successfully, that Louis XIV ordered him to publish the remedy which produced such salutary effects, when he declared it to be *ipecacuanha*, and received 1000 Louis-d'ors for the discovery. He settled in Paris, where he was appointed physician to the duke of Orleans. He died in 1721, leaving behind him some medical treatises in no great esteem.—John Claude, son of the above, was born in 1685, and rose to be a practitioner of great eminence. He cured Louis XV of a dangerous disorder in his infancy, and became first physician to the queen, and counsellor of state. He was also a member of the Academy of Sciences, of the Royal Society of London, and of various continental academies. He was generally esteemed, and very attentive to the poor. He died 17th July, 1755. His works are—"Idee Générale de l'œconomie Animale," 1722 8vo, 'Principia Physico Medica,' 2 vols 8vo. He also published several valuable papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.—*Moreri. Haller. Bibl. Med.*

HELVETIUS (Claudi Adrian) the son of the preceding, and the most remarkable of this family, was born at Paris in 1715. He received the early part of his education in his father's house, and when he was of a proper age was sent to the college of Louis le Grand, where he attracted the attention of the famous father Poree, who paid a particular attention to his education. By the progress which he made in science and literature, added to a ready wit and amiable manners, he became a favourite with the most distinguished literary characters of the period, and among others with Voltaire and Montesquieu. The celebrated work of the latter, "L'Esprit des Loix," led Helvetius into the train of reasoning, which produced his own at one time scarcely less famous "De L'Esprit," in order to be at leisure to compose which production, he gave up his lucrative post of farmer general. It appeared in 1758, and was condemned by the parliament of Paris as derogatory to the nature of man, by confining his faculties to animal sensibility, and destroying the distinctions between vice and virtue. This injudicious proscription, as usual, tended to give the condemned work additional celebrity, both in and out of France, and so obnoxious did it render the author, that he was removed from his post of maitre d'hotel to the queen, and narrowly escaped prosecution. In order to withdraw himself for a time from the resentment of his enemies, he visited England in 1764, and the next year went to Prussia, where he was honourably received by Frederick the Great. When he returned to France, he led a retired and domestic life on his estate at Vore, and being much attached to his wife and family, and fond of exercising the duties of a benevolent landlord, he cared but little for the gaieties of Paris. Both on his estate and in the capital, indeed, his purse was always open to indigent merit, and among other instances of generosity he allowed pensions to Marivaux and Saurin. With every appearance of a robust constitution and a long life, he was carried off, to the great regret of his friends, at the age of fifty six, in December 1771. The only work published by M. Helvetius during his life time, was his treatise "De L'Esprit" already alluded to, in one volume 4to, and three 12mo. It is divided into four essays, and its chief general design is to prove, that all men well organised, have the natural power of acquiring the most exalted ideas, and that the different genius observable in them, depends on the various circumstances which surround them, and the different educations which they receive. The principles maintained in this work are farther extended in a "Treatise on Man, his Intellectual Faculties, and his Education," in 2 vols 4to, which, by the direction of the author, was not published until after his death, for which he assigns as a reason, the persecution that it would draw on him. In both these produc-

tions, he has displayed considerable ingenuity and taste, and paradoxical as is his main position, he shows an extensive knowledge of human nature, and an exquisite power of exposing the foibles of mankind. The style is often pompous and affected, and it is to be regretted that he has introduced notions in relation to the foundations of morality which are of a nature to mislead superficial thinkers. In 1772 appeared his poem 'On Happiness,' written early in life, and which, although shown to and praised by Voltaire, had not been before published. It contains some fine verses, but in style is often stiff and affected.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Monthly Review*, 1759 *La Harpe's Lyceum*

HELVICUS (CHRISTOPHER) a German divine, distinguished as a chronologer. He was a native of the country of Hesse, and after having studied at Marpurg he was employed to teach Greek and Hebrew at the college of Giessen. In 1610 he was made professor of theology in the same seminary, where he continued to teach with great reputation till his death in 1617. Helvicus was eminent for his skill in Rabbinical literature, and was profoundly acquainted with the science of grammar, on which he published several works. His System of Chronology, in Latin, has been repeatedly printed, and is still useful, though the author has in the earlier ages been misled by the forgeries of Annius of Viterbo.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

HELWIG (GEORGE ANDREW) a Prussian botanist and mineralogist. He was born in 1666, and studied theology at Konigsberg and Jena, applying his leisure to researches into natural history. After having travelled in Germany and Italy, he commenced giving public lectures at Jena, which were extremely well received. This undertaking, however he was obliged to relinquish, in order to assist his father as minister of Angerburg in Prussia, on whose death in 1705 he succeeded to the office. He became afterwards provost and arch priest, and finished his long life the 3d of January, 1748. Helwig formed several curious herbals, one of which is preserved in the royal library at Dresden. Among his published works are—"Lithographia Angerburgica,' Koenigsb. 1717—1720, 2 vols. 4to, containing observations on fossils, naturally marked with alphabetical characters. He was also the author of several other productions on lithology and botany.—*Gronovii Bibl. Regn. Anim. et Lapid. Biog. Univ.*

HELWIG (JOHN OTTO) a native of Thuringia, who studied medicine at Jena, Basil &c. and took the degree of doctor at Erfurt in 1675. He resided some time at Amsterdam, and then embarked for Batavia, where he practised medicine, and employed himself in the collection of natural curiosities. Returning to Europe, he visited Italy, Portugal, France, Holland, England, and Denmark, with the languages of almost all which countries he was acquainted. The elector palatine made him his counsellor, first physician, and professor at Heidelburg, and Charles II, of England, conferred on him a baronetcy. Helwig at length fixed his residence at Bayreuth in Franconia, where he died in 1698, aged forty-four. He was a professor of the Hermetic art, and the author of a curious book, entitled "Introitus in veram atque inauditam Physicam,' and another on the philosopher's stone.—*Biog. Univ.*

HELYOT (PETER) a French recollet friar, or of the third order of St Francis, eminent as an ecclesiastical historian. He was of English descent, but was born at Paris in 1660. He entered the convent of Picpus in 1683, when, according to custom, he changed his name, taking that of father Hippolytus. The great literary labour of his life was the collection of materials for a History of the Monastic Orders, Religious and Military, and of the Secular Congregations of both Sexes. He began publishing this work in 4to in 1714, and died in 1716, when the fifth volume was in the press, it was completed in 8 volumes, and is valuable for the extent and accuracy of the information it affords.—*Ildius G. Biog. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HEMMINGFORD (WALTER DE) a regular canon of Gisborough abbey near Cleveland, Yorkshire. He flourished in the fourteenth century, during the reign of Edward III. He compiled a history, commencing from the Norman conquest and continued to the reign of Edward II, which is written with much care and exactness, and in a very tolerable style for the time. He died at Gisborough in 1347. Hearne published an edition of the chronicle of Hemmingford in 2 vols. 8vo, Oxford, 1731, which is now esteemed one of the most valuable of his labours.—*Gale Veter. Script. Nicholson's Hist. Library*

HEMSKIRK or HEEMSKIRK (MARTIN) an eminent Dutch painter, was the son of a peasant, and born at a village of that name in Holland in 1498. He was a disciple and imitator of Schorel, and visited Rome, where he remained for three years, and then returned to his native country and lived at Haerlem for the remainder of his days. Most of his works are engraved, and Vasari relates that Michael Angelo was so pleased with one of his prints, that he had a mind to colour it. Fuseli thinks that he invented with more fertility than taste or propriety, that he rather grouped than composed, and was unacquainted with the chiaroscuro. He died in 1571. *Pilkington Strutt.*

HEMSKIRK (EGBERT) another painter, probably of the same family as the preceding, was born at Haerlem in 1645. In his own time his compositions were much esteemed for whimsical imagination and coarse humour. His delight was in painting fanciful, wild, and uncommon scenes, such as the nocturnal intercourse of witches, devils, spectres, enchantments, temptations of St Anthony, &c., all of which he wrought with great freedom of touch and intelligence of drawing. His colouring was also in general rich and agreeable. He quitted his own country to settle in London, where he died in 1704. It was his custom to paint his

own portrait in his burlesques, which was by no means one of the most engaging kind. —There was another EGBERT HEMSKIRK, called, by way of distinction, the *old*, who painted subjects of the same kind with a more orderly imagination.—*Walpole's Anec. Pilkington.*

HEMSTERHUYS (TIBERIUS) in Latin Hemsterhusius, a German critic and philosopher, the son of a physician of Groningen, where he was born in February 1685. About the close of the century he removed from his native place, where he had received the rudiments of his education, to Leyden, for the purpose of completing it, and made so rapid a progress there in classical and mathematical learning, that before he had attained his twentieth year, he was elected to fill the professor's chair in philosophy and mathematics at Amsterdam. The death of Lambert Bos in January 1717, making a vacancy in the Greek professorship at Franeker, Hemsterhuys was induced to resign his situation, in order to succeed him, and there he remained during a period of twenty-three years, enjoying a great reputation both for talent and erudition. In 1740 he again removed to Leyden, upon an invitation from the university, having been elected to the joint professorships of history and Greek. The students of ancient literature are indebted to him for much valuable information and acute illustration, especially in the editions which he published of the three last books of the "Onomasticon' of Julius Pollux, printed in 1706, the "Timon" and "Dialogues" of Lucian, 1708, as well as part of an edition of the same author in four vols 4to. He also published annotations on the "Plutus of Aristophanes, 1744, and on the works of Xenophon of Ephesus, together with two volumes of philosophical treatises, and some miscellaneous essays and orations. There are likewise letters from him to J. Matt. Gesner and others, and he gave considerable aid to J. St. Bernard, in publishing the "Eclogæ Thomæ Magistri," at Leyden, in 1757. His death took place at Leyden in April 1766 *Eloge by Rhunkenius.*

HEMSTERHUYS (FRANCIS) a Dutch philosopher, who passed a great part of his life at the Hague, where he enjoyed a post in the state, which afforded him a moderate income, and left him leisure for meditation and study. He employed himself in the cultivation of the fine arts, ancient literature, and philosophy, and passed through life undisturbed by passion or intrigue, and much esteemed by the friends with whom he associated, for the simplicity of his manners and the charms of his conversation. He died unmarried, at the Hague, in June 1790, having long filled the station of first clerk in the secretary's office of the council of state. The following are the titles of his works—"Lettre sur la Sculpture," 1769, 4to, "Lettre sur les Desirs," 1770, "Lettre sur l'Homme et ses Rapports,' 1773, "Sophyle ou la Philosophie," 1778, "Aristee ou de la Divinitee," 1779, "Alexis, ou de l'Age d'Or," 1787, "Simon, ou des Facultés de l'Ame," published after the death of the author. These pieces were collected and printed at Paris in 1792, 2 vols. 8vo, and again in 1809. Hemsterhuys was well acquainted with astronomy, optics, and mathematics, he was a good designer, and he possessed a valuable collection of engraved gems, pieces of sculpture, &c.—*Biog. Univ.*

HENAULT (CHARLES JOHN FRANCIS) usually termed the president Henault, an eminent French historian, and writer on polite literature. He was the son of a farmer-general, and was born at Paris in 1685. He first adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and entered among the fathers of the Oratory, but he quitted that society for the long robe, and obtained the posts of president of the chamber of inquests, and superintendant of the finances of the queen's household. He produced a poem, which in 1707 obtained a prize from the French academy. In 1711 his tragedy of "Cornelia" was brought on the stage, where, however, it was not well received In 1723 he was admitted into the French academy, and he also became a member of the academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and of other literary associations. He was intimately connected with madame du Deffand, and from his rank as well as his talents, he held a distinguished station among the Parisian literati. His "Abregé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France,' exhibiting a tabular view of French history, has been translated into several languages, and been repeatedly imitated. He was also the author of comedies, poems, academical discourses, &c He died in 1770. In the following year was published, posthumously, his "Histoire Critique de l'Etablissement des Français dans les Gaules," 2 vols. 8vo, and in 1806 appeared "Les Œuvres inedites de Pres Henault' 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Nouv. Dict Hist.*

HENAULT or HENAUT (JOHN D') a French poet of the seventeenth century. He was the son of a baker at Paris, and having travelled when young in the Netherlands and in England, he obtained on his return to France, the patronage of the minister Foucquet. On his disgrace, he wrote a satirical sonnet on the rival statesman Colbert, which he afterwards endeavoured in vain to suppress. He was a kind of speculative libertine, and from congeniality of sentiment he had translated a part of the philosophical poem of Lucretius, but alarmed at the approach of death, he was persuaded by his confessor to commit the manuscript to the flames, a circumstance which is characteristically lamented by Voltaire. He died in 1682. His works consist of miscellaneous poems, published together in 1670 —*Siecle de Louis XIV. Aikin's G. Biog*

HENDERSON (JOHN) a celebrated actor, was born in London in 1747. He was apprenticed to a silversmith, but on the death of his master he had recourse to the stage, and after acquiring considerable celebrity at Bath, came out in the character of Shylock, at the theatre in the Haymarket. He was next engaged at

Drury-lane theatre, where he acquired great celebrity in Shakspeare's characters, especially those of Hamlet and Falstaff, in the latter of which he is said to have never been equalled. He was suddenly carried off by a brain fever in 1785, in the prime of life.—*Life by Ireland.* There was also another JOHN HENDERSON, a young man remarkable for the precocity of his genius, a native of Balgarance, Ireland, where he was born in 1757. He was educated by his father, a methodist preacher, in a methodistic seminary at Kingswood, and obtaining the notice of Dr Tucker, dean of Gloucester, was sent by that divine to Pembroke college, Oxford, where he was visited by Dr Johnson and other eminent men. His learning was universal, but he applied chiefly to alchymy and metaphysics. His manners were highly eccentric, and he fell an early victim to intemperance in 1788. Some of his poems and essays have been printed—*Europ Mag.*

HENKEL (JOACHIM FRIDERICK) a Dutch surgeon, who studied at Berlin, and entered into the Prussian army. He was noticed by Frederick William I who gave him a pension, and sent him to Paris for improvement. On his return, after two years' absence he was made principal surgeon of a regiment of guards. He gave public lectures on surgery at Berlin, but never having graduated at a German university, he experienced much opposition. In 1744 he received the degree of MD at Frankfort on the Oder, after sustaining a thesis "De Cataracta crystallina vera." After having served two campaigns in Silesia, he devoted himself wholly to giving lectures and professional practice at Berlin, and many skilful surgeons studied under him. He died July 1st, 1779. His works, which relate to surgery and midwifery, contributed much to the improvement of those branches of the profession in Prussia.—*Biog. Univ.*

HENKEL or HENCKEL (JOHN FREDERICK) a skilful Saxon chemist and mineralogist, born at Freiberg in 1679. He studied medicine, and practised it for some time, but at length relinquished the pursuit to devote himself wholly to his more favourite studies. Augustus II, of Poland, appointed him counsellor of mines, in which office he made himself useful to his country in various respects. To his improvements in chemical processes, the manufactory of porcelain at Meissen, owes much of the excellence which has distinguished it for more than half a century. This laborious chemist died January 26th, 1744, leaving a rich collection of fossils and minerals, which was removed to Petersburgh. He was the author of several works, valuable at the time they were published of which the best known is his "Pyritologia, or Natural History of Pyrites," of which there are French and English translations.—*Id.*

HENLEY (JOHN) an English clergyman, possessed of considerable talents but principally distinguished for the irregularity of his conduct, and commonly known towards the middle of the last century by the title of *Orator Henley.* He was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire, in 1692. He was regularly educated at St John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of MA. and afterwards entered into holy orders. While at the university he sent a letter to the Spectator, signed *Peter de Quin*, [see No. 396,] which displays much of that quaint humour for which he was subsequently noted. After having for some time conducted a free school at the place of his birth, and held a curacy he grew tired of his secluded situation, and went to London, in search of an ampler field for his abilities. He was first engaged as a preacher at an episcopal chapel, but being disappointed in an attempt to obtain the lectureship, and dissatisfied with his prospects of church preferment, he resigned his appointments, and commenced public orator. Having opened a chapel in the neighbourhood of Newport market, he gave lectures on theological topics on Sundays, and other subjects on Wednesdays every week. He struck medals for admission tickets, with a rising star for the device, and the motto "Ad Summum and below Invenam Viam aut faciam.' Novelty procured him a multitude of hearers, but he was too imprudent to gain any permanent advantage from his project. After having served as a butt for the satirical wits, poets, and painters, of his time he removed his oratory to Clare market, and sunk into comparative obscurity and contempt, previously to his death in 1756. He published a periodical paper called "The Hyp-Doctor" besides some poems, and translations of Pliny's epistles and works by Montfaucon Vertot, &c.—*Nichols's Anec. of Hogarth. Adams Gen. Biog.*

HENLEY (SAMUEL) a divine of the church of England, who held the professorship of moral philosophy, in the college of Williamsburgh in Virginia, before the separation of the United States from Great Britain. Leaving America, he became curate of Northaw, Middlesex, and usher of Harrow school and he afterwards obtained the rectory of Rendlesham in Suffolk. In 1800 he was placed at the head of the East India college, at Hertford, when he procured the diploma of DD. His death occurred at Rendlesham in 1813. He published a "Dissertation on the controverted Passages in St Peter and St Jude, concerning the Angels that sinned, and kept not their first estate, 1778," "Observations on the subject of the Fourth Eclogue, the Allegory in the Third Georgic, and the primary design of the Aneid of Virgil with Remarks on some Coins of the Jews' 1788, 8vo, and an "Essay towards a new Edition of the Elegies of Tibullus, with a translation and notes, 8vo. He was also a FAS and published some papers in the Archæologia.—*Gent. Mag.*

HENLEY (ANTHONY) an ingenious writer, contemporary with Steele and Addison. He was born at the Grange, in Hampshire, the seat of his father sir Robert Henley, and received his education at the university of Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his classical acquirements. In 1698 he was chosen MP. for Andover, and he afterwards had a

seat for Weymouth. He belonged to the whig party, but obtained more eminence for his literary talents than as a politician. He died in 1711. Besides some poetical pieces he wrote papers in the "Tatler," and in the "Medley."—ROBERT HENLEY, his second son, was educated as a lawyer, and arrived at the rank of Lord Chancellor. He was created Earl of Northington, and died in 1772—*Burg. Peerage. Chalmers's Biog. D.*

HENNAO (GABRIEL DE) a voluminous Spanish author, was born in 1611. He entered at the age of fifteen into the order of jesuits at Salamanca, and spent the greater part of his life in that university. He died in 1704, at the great age of ninety three. His works consist of eleven folio volumes in Latin, nine of which are controversies, theological and philosophical, the remaining two, entitled "Biscaya Illustrata, contain much interesting matter relating to the history and antiquities of Biscay.—*Moreri.*

HENNEPIN (LEWIS) a French recollet friar, famous as a missionary and a traveller in North America. He was born in Flanders about 1640. His inclination for travelling led him to Italy, and he was afterwards preacher at Hall, in Hainault. He then went into a convent, and being sent by his superiors to Calais and Dunkirk, the stories he heard from the sailors inspired him with a desire to visit distant countries. At length he embarked for Canada, and arrived at Quebec in 1675. Between that period and 1682 he explored the regions now called Louisiana, and returning to Europe published an account of his researches, entitled "Description de la Louisiane nouvellement decouverte au sud ouest de la Nouvelle France, avec la Carte du pays, les moeurs et la maniere de vivre des Sauvages," Paris, 1683, 12mo. He afterwards produced other works, containing fuller descriptions of the result of his observations. He was appointed guardian of the convent of Renty, in Artois, and refusing to return to America, after some disputes he was permitted by his superiors to retire into Holland in 1697 where he found protectors at the court of William III. Though he adopted the secular habit among the Dutch, it does not appear that he relinquished his religion or his profession, as he always added to his signature the title of missionary recollet, and apostolic notary.—*Biog. Univ.*

HENNIGIS (HENRY DE) a celebrated German lawyer and politician of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He was a native of Weissemburg, in Franconia, and studied jurisprudence in the universities of Jena and Altorf. Not being of a noble family he was unable to obtain any diplomatic employment, though distinguished for his knowledge. He published a work on the power of the emperor in ecclesiastical affairs, in the hope of getting an office in the imperial cabinet at Vienna, but he was disappointed. His observations on Grotius, which appeared in 1675, attracted the notice, at length, of the minister of the elector of Brandenburg, through whose patronage he was, in 1678, appointed private secretary to the elector. The following year he replaced the Prussian secretary of legation at Ratisbon. The elector, becoming king of Prussia, conferred on Henniges letters of nobility, and in 1711 he was sent as second ambassador of Prussia to the congress of Frankfort, where Charles VI was elected emperor of Germany. He was however present at only one sitting, as he died August 26th, 1711. He published several tracts, and left in MS. in 17 vols. a history of the Diet of the Empire, with an index and documents, preserved in the royal archives at Berlin.—*Biog. Univ.*

HENNIKER (sir FREDERICK) an English baronet, descended of the noble family of that name. He was the eldest son of the hon. lieutenant general sir Brydges Trecothic Henniker, of Newton hall, Essex, and was born Nov 1, 1793. He received his education at Eton, whence he removed to St John's college, Cambridge, and succeeded his father in his title and estates in 1816. A strong disposition towards literary and antiquarian research induced him on quitting the university to commence his travels through France, Italy, Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine, from which latter country, after narrowly escaping with life from the hands of a wandering banditti who wounded and left him for dead between Jerusalem and Jericho, he returned through Greece, Turkey and Germany. Of this journey he published in 1822 a very amusing journal, entitled 'Notes during a Visit to Egypt Jerusalem &c.' Sir Frederick died at his chambers in the Albany, after a short but excruciating illness of fourteen days, August 6, 182[illegible].—*Gent. Mag.*

HENNINGS (JEROME) a learned Saxon genealogist who was a native of Lunenburg. He studied under Melancthon, and after finishing his education returned home, expecting to obtain a situation as a minister. He applied with much zeal to historical and antiquarian researches, and produced as the result of his studies, 'Genealogia Familiarum Saxonicarum," Hamburg, 1600 folio. He died in 1597. After his decease appeared an immense compilation, entitled 'Theatrum Genealogicum, omnium Aetatum et Monarchiarum Familias complectens' Magdeb. 4 vols folio. The first work is the more accurate and valuable.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

HENNUYER (JOHN) bishop of Lisieux, was born at St Quintin, in Picardy, in 1497. In the reign of Charles IX, when the royal lieutenant of the province communicated to him the order to massacre all the protestants in the diocese of Lisieux, he nobly signed a formal and official opposition to it, for which humane and courageous act the court ventured neither to censure nor persecute him. He died in 1577, universally respected, having effected more in favour of the church of Rome by his mildness, than any of the bigots by their fury.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HENRY I, king of England, surnamed BEAUCLERC, youngest son of William the

This gentleman was father to the late judge Heath and Dr Heath, master of Eton school. —*Nichols's Lit. Anecd.*

HEATH (James) a minor English historian, was born in 1629, being a native of London, where his father was king's cutler. He was educated at Westminster school, and was elected to Christchurch, Oxford, in 1646, whence he was ejected in 1648, for his adherence to Charles I. He then lived upon his patrimony, and, on the Restoration, being prevented by marriage from returning to the university to maintain his family, he commenced author and corrector of the press. He died of a consumption in August 1664, and left several children, with no other reliance than parish support. His works are—"A Chronicle of the late War," 4to, which sells high, in consequence of the portraits, the same work was afterwards published in folio, "The Glories and Triumphs of the Restoration of Charles II," 8vo, "Flagellum, or the Life and Death of Oliver Cromwell," 8vo "A New Book of Loyal English Martyrs," &c 12mo Heath has little merit in respect to style or argument, but frequently relates facts unnoticed by others, which throw a light on the history of the times.—*Athen Oxon.*

HEATHCOTE (Ralph) a learned and ingenious clergyman, who deserves to be noticed as a principal author, if not the projector of the General Biographical Dictionary. He was born in Leicestershire in 1721, and was educated at Jesus colle Cambridge. After taking orders he had a curacy at Leicester, together with the rage of Barkby. Before he left the university he published a tract, entitled 'Historia Astronomiæ,' and he subsequently wrote "A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy,' and other pieces on religious controver which occasioned his introduction to Dr Warburton, who nominated him his assistant preacher at Lincoln's inn. He was Boylean lecturer at Bow church in 1763, and in 1765 he succeeded his father as vicar of Sileby in Leicestershire. He afterwards obtained other preferments, and in 1768 he was collated to a prebend in the collegiate church of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, of which he likewise became vicar general, when he took the de of DD. He died in 1795. Besides the works already mentioned he published Monarch, or Justice of the Peace's Manual' "Sylva or the Wood," a series of anecdotes, which he intended to have continued, besides several sermons and tracts on divinity.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

HEBENSTREIT (John Ernest) a German physician of the last century He studied some time at the university of Jena and then repaired to Leipsic, where he proceeded M A. in 1723. He soon after obtained the degree of MD. and in 1731 he engaged in an expedition to the north of Africa, under the patronage of Augustus king of Poland He explored the ruins of Carthage, and the neighbouring country, and returned in 1733, bringing back many rare animals, and other natural curiosities which he had collected. Soon after his return he was made professor of medicine at Leipsic, where he published several ingenious works among which are the following "De Usu Partium, Carmen, seu Physiologia metrica," 1739, 8vo, "Pathologia metrica, sive de Morbis, Carmen," 1740, 8vo Museum Richterianum, continens Fossilia, Animalia, Vegetabilia et Marina, illustrata Iconibus et Commentariis," 1743, folio. He was also the author of a "Methodus Plantarum," or botanical system, deduced from the fruit, besides other works, and after his death appeared his poem, "De Homine Sano et Agroto,' in which he treats of the different branches of medicine. His death took place in 1757, at the age of fifty four —*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Nouv. Dict Hist Biog Univ.*

HEBENSTREIT (——) a German officer, who became the victim of his own intrigues as a politician. He was of a noble Austrian family, and was born in 1760. After having served in the army, he filled the office of lieutenant de place at Vienna, where, in 1795, he was convicted of being the author of a conspiracy against the government of his country, and was condemned to suffer death by hanging, which sentence was executed on the 8th of January that year. Hebenstreit had introduced into Austria the French official journal, the *Moniteur*, at a time when that paper was prohibited, and he had translated it into Latin, to circulate it in Hungary, as well as otherwise propagating revolutionary principles He was likewise the author of a satirical song against the government, and the inventor of a kind of war-chariots with which the French and the Poles, to whom he had communicated his alleged discovery, would, according to his account, be able to annihilate the cavalry of the allies. He underwent his ignominious fate with great firmness, but he is said to have acknowledged to the ecclesiastics who attended him, that the abuse of his talents had occasioned his destruction. *Dict des H. M. du 18me. S. Biog Nouv. des Contemp.*

HEBERDEN (William) a physician distinguished for his skill and learning. He was born in London in 1710, and pursued his studies at St John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded M A. and obtained a fellowship. In 1739 he took the degree of MD. and engaged in practice as a physician at Cambridge, giving at the same time courses of lectures on the Materia Medica to the university students In 1748 he removed to London, where he had been admitted a fellow of the college of Physicians, as he was shortly after a member of the Royal Society Through his suggestion a periodical work entitled "Medical Transactions,' was commenced in 1766, under the auspices of the College of Physicians, to which work Dr Heberden was a valuable contributor, and he also published papers in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1776 he was chosen a foreign associate of the royal society of medicine at Paris. He passed the summer season in the latter part of his long life in a country retreat at Windsor, and dying May 17th, 1801, he was interred in the parish

church of that place. The only separate work of importance of which Dr Heberden was the author, is his "Medical Commentaries on the History and Cure of Diseases," published by his son, after his death, both in Latin and in English. He cultivated polite literature, and was a writer of some of the Athenian Letters, and contributed towards the notes in Grey's edition of Butler's Hudibras.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

HEBERT (James René) chief of one of the factions which arose in the state during the progress of the French Revolution. He was born at Alençon, in the department of the Orne, about 1755. Being of an active disposition, and possessing an ardent imagination with but a small share of learning, he lived at Paris, previously to the Revolution, supporting himself by very dishonourable methods. Employed as a checque taker at the theatre de Varietes, he was dismissed for dishonesty; after which he lived with a physician, whom he ungratefully robbed. The troubles in the state afforded him a ready opportunity to indulge his disposition for intrigue, and in 1789 he commenced political demagogue. He soon attracted notice by a journal entitled "Le Pere Duchesne," which owed its success to the warmth and virulence with which he advocated the popular cause, and abused the court and the monarchy. On the 10th of August, 1792, he became one of the members of the municipality of Paris, which, self created and installed, was organised to produce the insurrection of that day and which contributed to the massacre in the prisons in September, and particularly to the assassination of the princess de Lamballe. Hebert was soon after nominated deputy of the national agent of the commune, and it was then that connecting himself intimately with Chaumette and Pache, he employed all his influence in forwarding a project to establish the authority of the commune on the ruins of the national representation. Intoxicated with power, this faction plunged into all manner of excesses, and amidst feasts of reason, atheistical discourses, and riotous processions, the metropolis was in a state of perpetual agitation. The Hebertists rejected the advances of the Orleans party, and separated from the Cordeliers, of whom they had hitherto formed a part. The Girondists, who were at that period contending against the Mountain or more violent party, had credit enough to procure the arrest of Hebert, May 24th, 1793. He was defended by Marat in the convention the deputies of all the sections spoke in his favour at the bar on the 25th, and on the 27th, after a tempestuous session, he was again restored to liberty. Prompted by revenge, as well as other motives, he assisted with all his power and influence in the proscription of the Brissotins. Their downfall hastened his own. Danton and Robespierre suspended their mutual jealousies to accomplish his destruction, and Hebert with the greater part of his associates was arrested, and condemned to death March 24th, 1794. Besides his journal, he was the author of some other political pieces of a similar description. Among the most atrocious crimes of this man, were the calumnies with which he assailed the character of the unfortunate queen of France.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S. Biog. N. des Contemp.*

HECHT (Christian) a German protestant divine, was born at Halle in Saxony, in 1696, and became minister of Issau in East Friezland, where he died in 1748. He is author of several treatises on the Latin and German languages, the most esteemed of which are his "Commentatio de Sectis Scribarum, and 'Antiquitas Karaorum inter Judæos in Poloniâ et Lithuaniâ Imp regionibus florentis secta,' &c.—Godfrey Hecht, thought to be a brother of the preceding, was born towards the latter end of the seventeenth century, at Interbach, and educated at Wittemberg. In 1711 he was appointed rector of the college of Luccau, where he died in 1721. His principal works are 'Germania Sacra et Literaria, 1717, 8vo, "De Henrico Guelfo Leone Commentarius' 1755, 8vo, "Vita Joannis Lezelii, Memoria Joannis Lucani."—*Moreri.*

HECQUET (Philip) an eminent French physician, who was a native of Abbeville. He studied at Paris, and afterwards at Rheims, where he graduated in 1684, and then settled in his native city. He soon removed to Paris, and in 1688 was made physician to the Port Royal society. He afterwards engaged in general practice, and being distinguished for the severity of his manners, and of his religious principles, he was in high repute among the Jansenists. He was appointed physician to the hospital of la Charité, and in 1712 he was made dean of the faculty of medicine. He died in 1737. Of his numerous writings none deserve particular notice, except a tract which he wrote against the pretended miracles of the abbé Paris, entitled "The Natural History of Convulsions,' which, making allowance for his religious prepossessions, shows that he had much liberality of sentiment. Le Sage, in his Gil Blas, has satirized Dr Hecquet with more wit than justice, under the character of Dr Sangrado.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HEDELIN (Francis) a French advocate, born in 1604 at Paris. He became tutor to two nephews of cardinal Richelieu, and was presented by that minister with the valuable abbies of Aubignac and Meimac, in recompense of his services. Hedelin, though a scholar and a critic, was possessed of so haughty and overbearing a temper, that he was perpetually involved in quarrels with the wits and poets of his time, among whom were Pierre Corneille, madame Scuderi, &c. He was himself the author of a tragedy, 'Zenobie," which appears to have possessed no great merit a novel in two volumes 8vo, called 'Macaride,' "Histoire du temps, ou relation du royaume de Coquetterie,' 12mo, "Apologie des Spectacles "Terence Justifié,' "Conseils d'Ariste a Celimene," 12mo, and a treatise in two octavo volumes entitled "Pratique du Theatre,' the severity of which, rather

than any better quality, carried it rapidly through four editions. Hedelin died in 1670, at Nemours.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HEDERICH or HEDRICUS (BENJAMIN) a learned lexicographer of Grossen Hain in Misnia, where he was born in 1675. He is recognized as the author of the useful lexicon of the Greek language, which goes under his name. This work was first published in 1722, at Leipsic, in octavo, and has since been re-printed in England by Patrick, Young, and Morell. It was also much improved by Ernesti, and published at Leipsic in 1767. He is also author of "Notitia Auctorum," 8vo, an edition of Empedocles treatise "De Sphæra," 4to, and many other works. His death took place in 1748.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist Sam Onom.*

HEDWIG (JOHN) a German botanist, celebrated for his researches concerning the fructification of cryptogamic vegetables. He was born of a Saxon family, at Cronstadt in Transylvania, in 1730. After studying at Presburg he went to Zittau in Lusatia, and in 1752 he became a student in the university of Leipsic, where he attended lectures on philosophy, mathematics and medicine. He assisted professor Ludwig in regulating his library, anatomical museum, and botanic garden, and in 1756 he was admitted into the family of Caspar Bose, the professor of botany, for whom he prepared plants for demonstrations, and attended patients in the public hospital. In 1759 he took the degree of MD. and settled at Chemnitz in Saxony, as a physician. All his leisure was dedicated to botanical researches, and having examined all the perfect plants which he could collect in his excursions, he turned his attention to the mosses and other cryptogamic vegetables, whose natural properties had been comparatively but little investigated. He procured a microscope and studied the art of drawing, and thus assisted, he pursued his researches with such assiduity and success, as led him to the important discovery of the organs of fructification of the Bryum pulvinatum, a species of moss, which was the prelude to a farther developement of the structure of those organs in other plants of the same tribe. He published an account of his experiments and observations in a Leipsic journal of natural history, in 1778. He removed to Leipsic in 1781, and there he published his "Fundamentum Historiæ Naturalis Muscorum Frondosorum," pars i. 1782, pars ii. 1783, 4to, in which, from his own observations, he has given an accurate history of mosses, illustrated with plates of their flowers, fruits, seeds, external and internal structure, with a new method of arranging them in genera. In 1784 he obtained the prize offered by the academy of Petersburg, for the discovery of the flowers of cryptogamous plants, on which he published a dissertation entitled "Theoria Generationis et Fructificationis Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Linnæi." His theory has been generally adopted by botanists though at first opposed by Necker, Gærtner and others. In 1784 Hedwig was appointed physician to the town guards, and in 1786 he was chosen extraordinary professor of medicine at the university, and three years after, professor of botany and superintendant of the physic-garden. He continued his researches into the structure of plants till his death, which occurred February 7th, 1799. Besides the works already mentioned, and several in the German language, he was the author of "Descriptio et Adumbratio microscopico-analytica Muscorum frondosorum, necnon aliorum vegetantium e classe cryptogamica Linnæi," 1786—1799, 4 vols. folio, and since his death appeared "Species Muscorum frondosorum descriptæ, et Tab. Æn. 77 coloratis illustratæ, Opus posthumum editum cum Supplemento, a F. Schwægrichen," Lips. 1801—1816, 3 vols. 4to. Hedwig was a member of several scientific associations, and was a man of great modesty candour, and purity of manners. His name has been very properly preserved in the appellation *Hedwigia balsamifera*, given to an evergreen tree found in Hispaniola. He was twice married, and left two sons—one an eminent painter at Magdeburg, and the other, ROMANUS ADOLPHUS HEDWIG, distinguished as a botanist by his "Theoria Generationis et Fructificationis Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Linnæi," Lips. 1798, 4to, and other works.—*Ukert's Geog. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

HELBI (LUCAS VAN) a Dutch painter, the son of a statuary of Ghent, born 1554. He displayed a predilection for the art, in which he afterwards excelled at a very early age, being no doubt excited thereto by witnessing the performances of his mother, Anne Smyters, herself no mean artist in landscape painting. Having studied for some time under Floris, he visited France and England, in which latter country especially, he distinguished himself by the admirable portraits which he drew of many of the principal nobility. On his return to the continent he executed several historical pieces, which added much to his reputation, and adorned the churches of his native city with many fine paintings of scriptural subjects. His death took place in 1584.—*Walpole's Anec.*

HELKIUS (GERARD NICHOLAS) a modern Latin poet, and ingenious scholar, who was a native of Groningen in Friesland. He passed some years at Rome, where he was chosen a member of the Arcadian academy, and where he published "Marii Curulli Groningensis Satyra." He returned to the Netherlands in 1704, when he published, under the title of 'Notabilia,' anecdotes of the Italian literati and other information collected during his travels. His poetical productions, for which he is chiefly distinguished, are "Aves Frisicæ," Rotterd. 1787, 8vo, in which he describes some of the birds of Friesland, in Latin verse, and "De Valetudine Literatorum, lib. iii." Groning. 1790, 8vo. M. Heerkens died in 1810.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HELGESIPPUS, an ecclesiastical historian of the second century. He came to Rome while Anicetus was bishop, and lived in friendship and communion with that prelate, and Soter and Eleutherius his successors. He

wrote an ecclesiastical history from the commencement of the Christian era to his own time, of which a few fragments only have been preserved by Eusebius. Five books on the Jewish wars, once ascribed to Hegisippus, are now attributed to a later author. He is thought to have died about the year 180.—*Cave. Dupin.*

HEIDEGGER (John Henry) a learned Swiss Protestant divine of the seventeenth century. He was born near Zurich, in 1633, and after studying at the university there, and also in Germany, he became professor extraordinary of Hebrew, and professor of philosophy at Heidelberg. In 1659 he removed to the college of Steinfurt, in Westphalia, where he held the chair of theology and ecclesiastical history. He was made professor of moral philosophy at Zurich in 1665, and two years after he obtained the professorship of divinity. In 1675 he was employed to draw up a confession of faith for the Protestant church of Switzerland, in opposition to the doctrines of Moses Amyrauld, and this was established as the national creed, under the title of the "Form of Concord." Heidegger published many works on biblical and ecclesiastical history and divinity, some of the former of which are still occasionally consulted. He died at Zurich in 1698.—*Moreri. Moshe Hist. Eccl.*

HEIDEGGER (John James) a Swiss adventurer, who took up his residence in England in the earlier part of the eighteenth century. He arrived in this country about 1708, and obtaining a commission in the guards, was known in fashionable society by the appellation of the Swiss count. An opera, entitled "Thomyris," which he produced, meeting with success, gained him so much credit, that he was enabled to undertake the management of the opera house. In his conduct of that establishment he was very fortunate, added to which, by giving concerts masquerades, &c. under the patronage of the court, he accumulated a handsome income, which he is said to have expended in keeping a hospitable table and relieving the unfortunate. Heidegger was a great favourite with king George II, who often visited a villa which the Swiss had at Barnes, in Surrey. He was sort of butt for the wits of his time, and having a very peculiar visage, he is reported to have made a bet with lord Chesterfield, that he could not produce an ugher man throughout the metropolis, and to have won the wager. He died in 1749, aged ninety.—*Noorthouck. Hist. and Class. Dict.*

HEINECCIUS (Johann Gottlieb) a German author, who flourished about the commencement of the last century, and wrote on logic, jurisprudence, and ethics. He was born in 1681 at Eisemberg, and studied at Halle, where he afterwards obtained a professor's chair in the sciences of philosophy and law. In 1724 he quitted Halle for Franeker, and remained there till 1727, when he accepted an invitation given him by the king of Prussia to settle at Frankfort on the Oder. Here he continued to reside upwards of six years, when, becoming dissatisfied, he resumed his old situation at Halle. His works were collected and published at Geneva in eight quarto volumes, three years after his decease, which took place in 1744. The principal are—"Antiquitatum Romanorum Jurisprudentiam, Illustrantium Syntagma," "Elementa Juris Civilis," "Elementa Philosophiæ Rationalis et Moralis," "Historia Juris Civilis, Romani ac Germanici," "Elementa Juris Naturæ et Gentium," translated by Turnbull, "Fundamenta styli cultioris," and several academic dissertations. He had one brother, Johann Michael, the author of a treatise on the state of the Greek church, and of a topographical account of Goslar (where he was an ecclesiastic) and its antiquities. He died before his brother, as early as 1722.

HEINECKEN (Christian Henry) a child greatly celebrated for the premature development of his talents, was born at Lubeck February 6, 1721. He could talk at ten months old, and had scarcely completed his first year, when he already knew and recited the principal facts in the five books of Moses, and at fourteen months knew the history, both of the Old and New Testament. In his thirteenth month he acquired an outline of ancient history, geography, anatomy, the use of maps, and eight thousand Latin words. In his fourth year he had learned the doctrines of divinity, with their proofs from the Bible, modern history, ecclesiastical history, the institutes, two hundred hymns, with their tunes, and one thousand five hundred verses and sentences from the ancient Latin classics. His stupendous memory retained every word repeated to him, and at the court of Denmark he delivered twelve speeches without once faltering, and underwent public examinations on a variety of subjects. He spoke German, Latin, French, and Low Dutch. He was exceedingly good-natured and well behaved, but of a most tender and delicate constitution. He never ate solid food, but chiefly subsisted on his nurses' milk, not being weaned until within a few months of his death, which took place at the age of four years and four months, on the 27th June, 1727. A dissertation on this extraordinary child was published by M. Martini at Lubeck, in 1730, and addressed to M. Schamich, the child's tutor, who had published an account of him in the fifth volume of the "Republic of Letters," which statement was republished in the German language in 1778 or 1779.—*Schamich's Account. Moreri.*

HEINECKEN (Charles Henry, baron) an eminent writer on the history of typography and the fine arts. He was brother to the extraordinary subject of the preceding article, and became privy counsellor to the elector of Saxony. His most important production is entitled, "Idee générale d'une Collection complete d'Estampes," Lips. 1771, 8vo. This work comprises much curious and interesting information relating to the first typographical attempts, with fac simile engravings of the pictures in the early block books. Heinecken

also published "Galerie Royale de Dresde," 2 vols. folio, and "Dictionnaire des Artistes, dont nous avons des Estampes," 4 vols 8vo, left imperfect He died in 1791.—*Nouv. Dict Hist*

HEINSIUS (DANIEL) a celebrated classical scholar, critic, and poet, born at Ghent in 1580 His father being a protestant, removed to Holland, and afterwards to Zealand, where young Heinsius pursued the study of the learned languages and philosophy He made Latin verses at a very early age and when but ten years old composed an elegy of considerable merit At fourteen he was sent to the university of Francker to study the civil law but he applied himself chiefly to Greek literature in which he made a rapid progress Removing to Leyden he continued his studies under Joseph Scaliger, who showed extraordinary attention to so promising a pupil He read public lectures on Greek and Latin authors at twenty, and he was afterwards chosen professor of history and secretary and librarian to the university of Leyden This learned man was not without his frailties He was so much attached to his bottle as occasionally to incapacitate himself for his professorial duties, and his disappointed pupils, finding the door of the lecture room closed one day and suspecting the reason, wrote on it 'Heinsius non legit hodie propter hesternam crapulam — 'Heinsius gives no lecture to day, because of yesterdays debauch He seems to have been sensible of his own error, though like many other persons unable to correct it One night, returning at a late hour from a convivial party, at a tavern or elsewhere towards his own house, as he was measuring the street involuntarily in a zig-zag direction he had it is said sufficient command over his intellectual faculties to compose the following Latin verses —

Stupes, stabone pes,
Aut hi lapides
Mihi lecti erunt

"Steady! my feet—good feet be staid
Or else these stones will be my bed

In 1619 Heinsius was secretary to the states of Holland at the synod of Dort His reputation for learning extended to foreign countries, and he received the title of counsellor to the king of Sweden, and that of knight of St Mark from the republic of Venice. Pope Urban VIII by liberal offers, attempted to draw him to Rome, but he could not be induced to leave Leyden where he died January 15 1655 As a critic Heinsius distinguished himself by publishing Notes on Silius Italicus and on the New Testament, editions of Horace, Seneca's tragedies Hesiod, Maximus Tyrius, Theocritus Theophrastus, &c. His Latin poems consist of elegies, satires, and two tragedies besides other pieces He also wrote Greek poems which were much esteemed, and verses in the Dutch language Of his Greek and Latin poems there are numerous editions He delivered Latin orations on the death of Scaliger and other occasions, which were published together at Leyden. Heinsius, in his treatment of his literary antagonists seems to have imitated too closely the contumelious behaviour of the haughty critic Scaliger Having a dispute with Balzac who showed him all the respect due to his talents and erudition he treated him so roughly that the lively Frenchman, in a letter to a friend says "when I requested instruction from Heinsius he threw stones at me. —*Baillet Stolli Introd. in Hist. Lit D'Angers Lettres Inuit Morer*i

HEINSIUS (NICHOLAS) son of the preceding who cultivated the same branches of learning with his father, and with so much success as to do honour to the literary reputation of his family He was born at Leyden in 1620 and carefully educated under the paternal roof In 1642 he made a voyage to England at that period the theatre of civil dissention and where he consequently stayed but a short time In 1644 he went to Spa, on account of his health, and on his return travelled through the Low Countries, forming useful connexions with literary men, and adding to his stores of knowledge He afterwards travelled in France and Italy, and having visited Rome and several other cities, he published at Padua in 1648 under the title of Italica two books of Elegies which were much admired His father wishing for his return he went home to Leyden, but remained there only a few months, as Christina of Sweden invited him to add to the lustre of her literary court He established himself at Stockholm in 1650, when he was employed by her majesty to procure her books and manuscripts He went to Italy for that purpose, and on his return not being altogether satisfied with the conduct of his capricious mistress he demanded his dismission from her service Thus he obtained with difficulty but was prevented from leaving Sweden by being appointed resident from the States of Holland in October 1654 The death of his father in the following year determined him to return to his native country The States to show their satisfaction with his conduct offered him an embassy to Prussia or Denmark but the state of his health prevented him from accepting either situation. He continued at Amsterdam, and in 1656 was made secretary to that city. The repose of his latter days was disturbed by law proceedings instituted against him by Margaret Wullen, a courtezan, with whom he had been connected at Stockholm, and who professed to have some claims on him which he would never admit. In 1658 he resigned his office and retired to the Hague He gave up all his leisure to literature, and it was against his inclination that he went on a public mission to Muscovy in 1667 He returned home with his health much debilitated in 1671 and in the following year he was obliged to remove to Germany In 1674 he settled in the province of Utrecht, and afterwards at the small town of Vianen, where he was frequently visited by his friend Grœvius Family affairs having occasioned him to go to the Hague, he died there, October 7, 1681, and was buried in the church of St

Peter, at Leyden. Much of his time was devoted to literature, notwithstanding his public employments, and he gave to the world editions of Claudian, Ovid, Virgil, and Valerius Flaccus, Notes on Silius Italicus, Petronius, Phædrus, Quintus Curtius, and Tibullus, Letters, Adversaria, and Latin Poems. Of the latter the best edition is that of D. Lizevir, Amsterd. 1666 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

HELSTER (Laurence) an eminent physician, surgeon, and anatomist of the 17th century. He was born at Frankfort on the Maine, in 1661; and after studying four years in the universities of Germany, he went in 1706 to Amsterdam where Ruysch and Ruysch then taught anatomy and surgery. The next year he served as a surgeon in the Dutch army, and in the winter betook himself to Leyden to attend the lectures of Boerhave, after which he graduated as M.D. He then returned to the army, and in 1709 he was appointed physician general to the Dutch military hospital. He thus obtained much professional experience, the result of which appears in his numerous writings. In 1710 he was chosen professor of anatomy and surgery at Altorf, where he acquired great reputation as a public teacher. In 1720 he removed to the university of Helmstadt, and continued there till his death, which took place in 1758. His 'Compendium Anatomicum,' and his 'Institutiones Chirurgicæ' were once extremely popular, and have been translated into English and other European languages. Besides many works strictly professional he wrote some pamphlets against the Linnæan system of botany.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Univ.*

HELL (Hell Mas) a writer who by birth an Englishman obtained the singular distinction of being admired in France as an author in the French language. He was born in Gloucestershire in 1710, and began his career in the army, in which he served until the peace of 1763. He afterwards visited Italy, where he remained some years, and then settled in France. Being led by taste to pay much attention to the theatre, he at length began to write for the Italian comedy, and with considerable success, the pieces for that theatre being chiefly written in French, with only one or two Italian characters. His pieces are entitled 'Le Jugement de Midas' on the contest between French and Italian music, which was much applauded; "Les Amans Jaloux," and 'Les Evenémens Imprevus.' These pieces are much esteemed by the French as lively and interesting. Mr. Hell died in December, 1780. The French authorities from whom this account is taken call him D'Hele; possibly his right name was Dale.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HELENA (Saint) a female peasant, born about the year 248 at an obscure village in Bithynia, which, after her decease, was endowed with the rank and privileges of an imperial city, under the name of Helenopolis. Her beauty having caught the attention of Constantius Chlorus, she became his wife, and in the year 272 gave birth to a son, afterwards Constantine the Great. Motives of ambition induced her husband to divorce her on his becoming a partner in the imperial throne, in order to marry the daughter of Maximian, from which period she lived in retirement till the accession of her son to the empire in 306, when his filial affection restored her to her rank with the title of Augusta. Her subsequent conduct secured her the respect and esteem of a court in which Christianity had newly become the prevailing religion. She employed a great portion of her wealth in the foundation of churches, and in her eightieth year made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, where she is affirmed to have been the main instrument in what in ecclesiastical history is called the 'Invention of the true cross,' in a cavern under a temple of Venus. She lived to return to the capital of her son, but died in his arms soon after in the year 328. Her remains were conveyed by the emperor's orders to Rome, where they were interred with great pomp. The Romish church has since conferred on her the honors of Canonization.—*Gibbon. Crevier.*

HELIODORUS, a Christian bishop of the fourth century, who was the author of a Greek romance still extant. He was a native of Emesa in Phœnicia, and it was in his youth that he wrote his "Ethiopics" or Amours of Theagenes and Chariclea, an interesting and ingenious work which appears to have served as a model for succeeding writers. A MS. of this romance being found by a soldier at the taking of Buda in 1526, it was published at Basil, by Opsopœus in 1534, but the best edition is that of Bourdelot, Paris 1619 8vo. An English translation of this work appeared in 1792. Heliodorus became bishop of Trica, in Thessaly, and Nicephorus says that he resigned this dignity rather than destroy his romance; but the story appears to be apocryphal.—Heliodorus of Larissa, was a mathematician of the first century, who wrote a treatise on optics of which some fragments are extant.—*Bayle. Moreri. Fabricii Bibl. Gr.*

HELL (Maximilian) a learned astronomer, was born in 1720 at Chemnitz in Hungary, and first educated at Neusohl. Having, in 1738, entered the society of the Jesuits, he was sent by them to the college at Vienna, where he exhibited a great genius for mechanics. He then applied to the mathematics with great diligence, and became assistant at the observatory belonging to his order. In 1750 he published "Adjumentum Memoriæ manuale Chronologico genealogico-historicum," which has been translated into various languages. In 1752 he obtained the priesthood, and became professor of mathematics at Clausenburg, where he published his "Elementa Arithmeticæ." He was soon after recalled to Vienna, to be astronomer and director at the new observatory. In 1769, at the desire of the king of Denmark, he went to observe the transit of Venus in an island in the Frozen Ocean, after which he became a

member of the Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen, and of various other academies He was next employed to superintend the building of a new observatory at Erlau, in Hungary, and soon after died of an inflammation of the lungs, in the month of March, 1792. Hell is to be ranked among those who have rendered essential services to astronomy. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HELLADIUS (ALEXANDER) a learned Greek, a native of Thessaly, who lived in 1722. He made himself known by a curious Latin work on the state of the Greek church, and the reasons why the Greeks of our times reject the translations of the Scriptures into their common language. He published his book at Altorf, in the territory of Nuremberg, where he resided, and dedicated it to the czar, Peter the Great The title of this very singular work is "Status præsens Ecclesiæ Græcæ, in quo etiam causæ exponuntur cur Græci moderni Novi Testamenti editiones in Græco barbara lingua factis acceptare recusent," 1711 12mo The book comprises much literary and bibliographical information relative to Greece, and displays a good deal of freedom and liberality of opinion Helladius was also the author of a Greek grammar 1712, 8vo —*Stollii Int. in Hist. Lit. Bibl. Univ.*

HELLANICUS an ancient Greek author, born at Mitylene BC. 496, twelve years before the birth of Herodotus He wrote a history of the "Earliest kings of various Nations, and the Founders of Cities,' which is mentioned by several ancient authors, but is no longer extant.—*Moreri*

HELLOT (JOHN) a French chemist, was born in 1686. From 1718 to 1752 he was employed as the compiler of the 'Gazette de France' He translated Schlutter's work on the "Fusions of Ores, which he published with his own notes and remarks. He is likewise the author of a work entitled "L'Art de la Teinture des Laines et Etoffes des Laines, 1750 12mo, which is reckoned a valuable treatise, and the first in which the practice of the art is taught upon chemical principles. He was elected a member of the Royal Society of London in 1740, to which he furnished some articles, as well as a still greater number in the French Academy of Sciences. He died in 1766 —*Moreri Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HELSHAM (RICHARD) MD. and professor of medicine and of natural philosophy in the university of Dublin He was intimate with Swift with whom he used to correspond in the singular manner of that great humourist. Dr Helsham was author of a celebrated course of twenty-three lectures on natural philosophy, published after his death, in an octavo volume, by Dr Bryan Robinson. He died August 1, 1738 —*Gent. Mag.* vol. xiii.

HELMONT (JOHN BAPTIST VAN) a famous alchymist, born of a noble family at Brussels, in 1577. Being a younger brother he was intended for a scholar, and being sent to the university of Louvain, he finished his course of study in philosophy in his seventeenth year According to his own account he entertained a low opinion of academical instruction, and acquired by reading the works of Euclid and Copernicus, a knowledge of mathematics and astronomy. Natural philosophy in general was the object of his researches, and at length he commenced seriously the study of medicine in the works of the Greek and Arabian physicians, as well as the moderns. He says that he perused six hundred authors, and after all his labour threw aside his common-place book having conceived a notion that all science, and especially that of medicine, could be derived only from inspiration. He however took his degree as MD at Louvain, in 1599, and then quitted his country and travelled about for ten years, making his own observations on the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms of nature. In 1609 he settled at Vilvorden, and applied himself to chemistry, studying the works of Paracelsus He now became a religious and philosophical visionary, practising medicine gratuitously, and, if his own statement might be believed, performing a multitude of wonderful cures His first literary production was a treatise on the Spa waters, printed at Liege in 1624 This piece is remarkable on account of the author having used the German term *geist*, answering to the English ghost, or spirit to denote the air on which the properties of the Spa water depend. From this term is derived the modern *gas*, now so extensively employed. Helmont went on to publish other works, and attained great celebrity among his contemporaries He was much esteemed by the elector of Cologne, and the emperor Rodolph invited him to Vienna but he declined the journey. He died in 1641. His works were collected and published by his son in 1648 Amsterdam, 1to. Amidst a great deal of unintelligible mysticism, they contain some shrewd and important observations. Lobkowitz, in eulogizing Van Helmont, says, 'The sick never languished long under his hands, being always killed or cured in two or three days. He was sent for chiefly to those who were given up by other physicians, and to the great grief and indignation of such physicians, often restored the patient unexpectedly to health —*Boerhaave's Chem. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

HELMONT (FRANCIS MERCURY, baron van) son of the foregoing, born probably at Vilvorden, in the Netherlands, in 1618. He inherited from his father a taste for the occult sciences, and also studied medicine, but in a superficial manner. He applied himself more particularly to chemistry, and boasted of possessing an intimate acquaintance with it, though he was in fact little better than a mercenary quack. He was fond of mechanical occupations, and he had learned to paint, to engrave, the art of turnery, and even weaving cloth, and making slippers He joined a caravan of Bohemians, and travelled with them through several parts of Europe, to study their language and manners. In Italy the freedom

of his opinions conducted him into the prisons of the inquisition. Restored to his liberty, he went to Germany, where he pretended to have discovered the language natural to the human race, and he had the impudence to affirm that a person born deaf and dumb would articulate the characters at first sight. He professed to believe the doctrine of transmigration of souls, the universal panacea, and the philosopher's stone, and his profusion led some to believe that he could actually make gold. He died in 1699, not at Cologne, as Moreri asserts, but at Colln, on the Spree, one of the suburbs of Berlin, though some say his decease occurred in Switzerland. He published "Alphabeti veri naturalis Hebraici brevissima delineatio, &c." 1667, 12mo, "Sedar Olam, sive Ordo seculorum, historica enarratio doctrinæ," 1693, 12mo, said to be one of the most strange, absurd, and impious books which has appeared since the invention of printing.—*Biog. Univ. Stollii Introd. in Hist Lit.*

HELST (Bartholomew Vander) a celebrated Dutch artist, was born at Haerlem in 1613. He became one of the best portrait painters of his time, and was not without merit in history and landscape. His finest performance is in the town hall of Amsterdam. It represents a company of trained bands of about thirty figures, at whole length, and in the opinion of sir Joshua Reynolds is one of the first pictures of portraits in the world. This artist died in 1670.—*Sir J. Reynolds's Works*, vol. ii. *Argenville Vies des Peint.*

HELVETIUS (John Frederick) a physician of a noble family in the principality of Anhalt. He was born about 1625, and having obtained at an early age a reputation for medicine and surgery, settled in Holland about 1649, and was appointed first physician to the states general and to the prince of Orange. His works merit very little attention, exhibiting a greater devotion to the absurdities of alchymists, physiognomists, and similar visionaries than to the advancement of science. He died in 1707.—His son, Adrian, born in 1656, also a physician, visited Paris while a dysentery prevailed, and practised so successfully, that Louis XIV ordered him to publish the remedy which produced such salutary effects, when he declared it to be *ipecacuanha* and received 1000 Louis-d'ors for the discovery. He settled in Paris, where he was appointed physician to the duke of Orleans. He died in 1721, leaving behind him some medical treatises in no great esteem.—John Claude, son of the above, was born in 1685, and rose to be a practitioner of great eminence. He cured Louis XV of a dangerous disorder in his infancy, and became first physician to the queen, and counsellor of state. He was also a member of the Academy of Sciences, of the Royal Society of London, and of various continental academies. He was generally esteemed, and very attentive to the poor. He died 17th July, 1755. His works are—"Idee générale de l'œconomie Animale," 1722, 8vo, "Principia Physico Medica, 2 vols. 8vo. He also published several valuable papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.—*Moreri. Haller. Bibl. Med.*

HELVETIUS (Claude Adrian) the son of the preceding, and the most remarkable of this family, was born at Paris in 1715. He received the early part of his education in his father's house, and when he was of a proper age was sent to the college of Louis le Grand, where he attracted the attention of the famous father Poree, who paid a particular attention to his education. By the progress which he made in science and literature, added to a ready wit and amiable manners, he became a favourite with the most distinguished literary characters of the period, and among others with Voltaire and Montesquieu. The celebrated work of the latter, "L'Esprit des Loix," led Helvetius into the train of reasoning, which produced his own at one time scarcely less famous "De L'Esprit," in order to be at leisure to compose which production, he gave up his lucrative post of farmer general. It appeared in 1758, and was condemned by the parliament of Paris, as derogatory to the nature of man, by confining his faculties to animal sensibility, and destroying the distinctions between vice and virtue. This injudicious proscription, as usual, tended to give the condemned work additional celebrity, both in and out of France, and so obnoxious did it render the author, that he was removed from his post of maitre d'hotel to the queen, and narrowly escaped prosecution. In order to withdraw himself for a time from the resentment of his enemies, he visited England in 1761, and the next year went to Prussia, where he was honourably received by Frederick the Great. When he returned to France, he led a retired and domestic life on his estate at Vore, and being much attached to his wife and family, and fond of exercising the duties of a benevolent landlord, he cared but little for the gaieties of Paris. Both on his estate and in the capital, indeed, his purse was always open to indigent merit, and among other instances of generosity he allowed pensions to Marivaux and Saurin. With every appearance of a robust constitution and a long life, he was carried off, to the great regret of his friends, at the age of fifty six, in December 1771. The only work published by M. Helvetius during his life time, was his treatise "De L'Esprit" already alluded to, in one volume 4to, and three 12mo. It is divided into four essays, and its chief general design is to prove, that all men well organised, have the natural power of acquiring the most exalted ideas, and that the different genius observable in them, depends on the various circumstances which surround them, and the different educations which they receive. The principles maintained in this work are farther extended in a "Treatise on Man, his Intellectual Faculties, and his Education," in 2 vols 4to, which, by the direction of the author, was not published until after his death, for which he assigns as a reason, the persecution that it would draw on him. In both these produc-

tions, he has displayed considerable ingenuity and taste, and paradoxical as is his main position, he shows an extensive knowledge of human nature, and an exquisite power of exposing the foibles of mankind. The style is often pompous and affected, and it is to be regretted that he has introduced notions in relation to the foundations of morality which are of a nature to mislead superficial thinkers. In 1772 appeared his poem "On Happiness," written early in life, and which, although shown to and praised by Voltaire, had not been before published. It contains some fine verses, but in style is often stiff and affected.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Monthly Review*, 1759. *La Harpe's Lyceum.*

HELVICUS (CHRISTOPHER) a German divine, distinguished as a chronologer. He was a native of the country of Hesse, and after having studied at Marpurg, he was employed to teach Greek and Hebrew at the college of Giessen. In 1610 he was made professor of theology in the same seminary, where he continued to teach with great reputation till his death in 1617. Helvicus was eminent for his skill in Rabbinical literature, and was profoundly acquainted with the science of grammar, on which he published several works. His System of Chronology, in Latin, has been repeatedly printed, and is still useful, though the author has in the earlier ages been misled by the forgeries of Annius of Viterbo.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

HELWIG (GEORGE ANDREW) a Prussian botanist and mineralogist. He was born in 1666, and studied theology at Konigsberg and Jena, applying his leisure to researches into natural history. After having travelled in Germany and Italy, he commenced giving public lectures at Jena, which were extremely well received. His undertaking, however, he was obliged to relinquish, in order to assist his father as minister of Angerburg in Prussia, on whose death in 1705 he succeeded to the office. He became afterwards provost and arch priest, and finished his long life the 3rd of January, 1748. Helwig formed several curious herbals, one of which is preserved in the royal library at Dresden. Among his published works are—"Lithographia Angerburgica," Koenigsb. 1717—1720, 2 vols. 4to, containing observations on fossils, naturally marked with alphabetical characters. He was also the author of several other productions on lithology and botany.—*Gronovii Bibl. Regn. Anim. et Lapid. Biog. Univ.*

HELWIG (JOHN OTTO) a native of Thuringia, who studied medicine at Jena, Basil, &c. and took the degree of doctor at Erfurt in 1675. He resided some time at Amsterdam, and then embarked for Batavia, where he practised medicine, and employed himself in the collection of natural curiosities. Returning to Europe, he visited Italy, Portugal, France, Holland, England, and Denmark, with the languages of almost all which countries he was acquainted. The elector palatine made him his counsellor, first physician, and professor at Heidelburg, and Charles II, of England, conferred on him a baronetcy. Helwig at length fixed his residence at Bayreuth in Franconia, where he died in 1698, aged forty-four. He was a professor of the Hermetic art, and the author of a curious book, entitled "Introitus in veram atque inauditam Physicam," and another on the philosopher's stone.—*Biog. Univ.*

HELYOT (PETER) a French recollet friar, or of the third order of St Francis, eminent as an ecclesiastical historian. He was of English descent, but was born at Paris in 1660. He entered the convent of Picpus in 1683, when, according to custom, he changed his name, taking that of father Hippolytus. The great literary labour of his life was the collection of materials for a "History of the Monastic Orders, Religious and Military, and of the Secular Congregations of both Sexes." He began publishing this work in 4to in 1714, and died in 1716, when the fifth volume was in the press, it was completed in 8 volumes, and is valuable for the extent and accuracy of the information it affords.—*Adams G. Biog. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HEMMINGFORD (WALTER DE) a regular canon of Gisborough abbey, near Cleveland, Yorkshire. He flourished in the fourteenth century, during the reign of Edward III. He compiled a history, commencing from the Norman conquest, and continued to the reign of Edward II, which is written with much care and exactness, and in a very tolerable style for the time. He died at Gisborough in 1347. Hearne published an edition of the chronicle of Hemmingford in 2 vols. 8vo, Oxford, 1731, which is now esteemed one of the most valuable of his labours.—*Gale Veteri Script. Nicholson's Hist. Library.*

HEMSKIRK or HEEMSKIRK (MARTIN) an eminent Dutch painter, was the son of a peasant, and born at a village of that name in Holland in 1498. He was a disciple and imitator of Schorel, and visited Rome, where he remained for three years, and then returned to his native country and lived at Haerlem for the remainder of his days. Most of his works are engraved, and Vasari relates that Michael Angelo was so pleased with one of his prints, that he had a mind to colour it. Fusch thinks that he invented with more fertility than taste or propriety, that he rather grouped than composed, and was unacquainted with the chiaroscuro. He died in 1574. *Pilkington. Strutt.*

HEMSKIRK (EGBERT) another painter, probably of the same family as the preceding, was born at Haerlem in 1645. In his own time his compositions were much esteemed for whimsical imagination and coarse humour. His delight was in painting fanciful, wild, and uncommon scenes, such as the nocturnal intercourse of witches, devils, spectres, enchantments, temptations of St Anthony, &c., all of which he wrought with great freedom of touch and intelligence of drawing. His colouring was also in general rich and agreeable. He quitted his own country to settle in London, where he died in 1704. It was his custom to paint his

own portrait in his burlesques, which was by no means one of the most engaging kind. —There was another EGBERT HEMSKIRK, called, by way of distinction, the *old*, who painted subjects of the same kind with a more orderly imagination.—*Walpole's Anec. Pilkington.*

HEMSTERHUYS (TIBERIUS) in Latin Hemsterhusius, a German critic and philosopher, the son of a physician of Groningen, where he was born in February 1685. About the close of the century he removed from his native place, where he had received the rudiments of his education, to Leyden, for the purpose of completing it, and made so rapid a progress there in classical and mathematical learning, that before he had attained his twentieth year, he was elected to fill the professor's chair in philosophy and mathematics at Amsterdam. The death of Lambert Bos in January 1717, making a vacancy in the Greek professorship at Franeker, Hemsterhuys was induced to resign his situation, in order to succeed him, and there he remained during a period of twenty three years, enjoying a great reputation both for talent and erudition. In 1740 he again removed to Leyden, upon an invitation from the university, having been elected to the joint professorships of history and Greek. The students of ancient literature are indebted to him for much valuable information and acute illustration, especially in the editions which he published of the three last books of the "Onomasticon" of Julius Pollux, printed in 1706, the "Timon" and "Dialogues" of Lucian, 1708, as well as part of an edition of the same author in four vols 4to. He also published annotations on the "Plutus of Aristophanes, 1744, and on the works of Xenophon of Ephesus together with two volumes of philosophical treatises, and some miscellaneous essays and orations. There are likewise letters from him to J. Matt. Gesner and others, and he gave considerable aid to J. St Bernard, in publishing the "Eclogæ Thomæ Magistri," at Leyden, in 1757. His death took place at Leyden in April 1766.—*Eloge by Rhunkenius*

HEMSTERHUYS (FRANCIS) a Dutch philosopher, who passed a great part of his life at the Hague, where he enjoyed a post in the state, which afforded him a moderate income, and left him leisure for meditation and study. He employed himself in the cultivation of the fine arts, ancient literature, and philosophy, and passed through life undisturbed by passion or intrigue, and much esteemed by the friends with whom he associated, for the simplicity of his manners and the charms of his conversation. He died unmarried, at the Hague, in June 1790, having long filled the station of first clerk in the secretary's office of the council of state. The following are the titles of his works—"Lettre sur la Sculpture," 1769, 4to, "Lettre sur les Desirs," 1770, "Lettre sur l'Homme et ses Rapports," 1773, "Sophyle ou la Philosophie," 1778, "Aristee ou de la Divinitée," 1779, "Alexis, ou de l'Age d'Or," 1787, "Simon, ou des Facultés de l'Ame," published after the death of the author. These pieces were collected and printed at Paris in 1792, 2 vols 8vo, and again in 1809. Hemsterhuys was well acquainted with astronomy, optics and mathematics, he was a good designer, and he possessed a valuable collection of engraved gems, pieces of sculpture, &c.—*Biog. Univ.*

HENAULT (CHARLES JOHN FRANCIS) usually termed the president Henault, an eminent French historian, and writer on polite literature. He was the son of a farmer general, and was born at Paris in 1685. He first adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and entered among the fathers of the Oratory, but he quitted that society for the long robe, and obtained the posts of president of the chamber of inquests, and superintendant of the finances of the queen's household. He produced a poem, which in 1707 obtained a prize from the French academy. In 1715 his tragedy of "Cornelia" was brought on the stage, where, however, it was not well received. In 1723 he was admitted into the French academy, and he also became a member of the academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and of other literary associations. He was intimately connected with madame du Deffand, and from his rank as well as his talents, he held a distinguished station among the Parisian literati. His "Abregé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France," exhibiting a tabular view of French history has been translated into several languages and been repeatedly imitated. He was also the author of comedies, poems, academical discourses, &c. He died in 1770. In the following year was published, posthumously, his "Histoire Critique de l'Etablissement des Français dans les Gaules," 2 vols. 8vo, and in 1806 appeared "Les Œuvres inedites de Pres Henault" 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Nou. Dict. Hist.*

HENAULT or HENAUT (JOHN D') a French poet of the seventeenth century. He was the son of a baker at Paris, and having travelled when young in the Netherlands and in England, he obtained on his return to France, the patronage of the minister Fouquet. On his disgrace, he wrote a satirical sonnet on the rival statesman Colbert, which he afterwards endeavoured in vain to suppress. He was a kind of speculative libertine, and from congeniality of sentiment he had translated a part of the philosophical poem of Lucretius, but alarmed at the approach of death, he was persuaded by his confessor to commit the manuscript to the flames, a circumstance which is characteristically lamented by Voltaire. He died in 1682. His works consist of miscellaneous poems, published together in 1670.—*Siecle de Louis XIV. Aikin's G. Biog*

HENDERSON (JOHN) a celebrated actor, was born in London in 1747. He was apprenticed to a silversmith, but on the death of his master he had recourse to the stage and after acquiring considerable celebrity at Bath, came out in the character of Shylock, at the theatre in the Haymarket. He was next engaged at

Drury-lane theatre, where he acquired great celebrity in Shakspeare's characters, especially those of Hamlet and Falstaff, in the latter of which he is said to have never been equalled He was suddenly carried off by a brain fever in 1785, in the prime of life.—*Life by Ireland* There was also another JOHN HENDERSON a young man remarkable for the precocity of his genius, a native of Balgarance, Ireland, where he was born in 1757 He was educated by his father, a methodist preacher in a methodistic seminary at Kingswood and obtaining the notice of Dr Tucker dean of Gloucester was sent by that divine to Pembroke college Oxford where he was visited by Dr Johnson and other eminent men His learning was universal but he applied chiefly to alchymy and metaphysics His manners were highly eccentric and he fell an early victim to intemperance in 1788 Some of his poems and essays have been printed—*Europ Mag*

HENKEL (JOACHIM FRIDERICK) a Dutch surgeon who studied at Berlin and entered into the Prussian army He was noticed by Frederick William I who gave him a pension and sent him to Paris for improvement On his return after two years absence he was made principal surgeon of a regiment of guards He gave public lectures on surgery at Berlin but never having graduated at a German university, he experienced much opposition In 1744 he received the degree of MD at Frankfort on the Oder after sustaining a thesis De Cataracta crystallina vera After having served two campaigns in Silesia he devoted himself wholly to giving lectures and professional practice at Berlin, and many skilful surgeons studied under him He died July 1st, 1779 His works which relate to surgery and midwifery contributed much to the improvement of those branches of the profession in Prussia —*Biog Univ*

HENKEL or HENCKEL (JOHN FRIDERICK) a skilful Saxon chemist and mineralogist born at Freiberg in 1679 He studied medicine and practised it for some time but at length relinquished the pursuit to devote himself wholly to his more favourite studies Augustus II of Poland appointed him councellor of mines in which office he made himself useful to his country in various respects To his improvements in chemical processes the manufactory of porcelain at Meissen, owes much of the excellence which has distinguished it for more than half a century His laborious chemist died January 26th 1744, leaving a rich collection of fossils and minerals which was removed to Petersburgh He was the author of several works valuable at the time they were published of which the best known is his "Pyritologia or Natural History of Pyrites,' of which there are French and English translations —*Id*

HENLEY (JOHN) an English clergyman, possessed of considerable talents but principally distinguished for the irregularity of his conduct, and commonly known towards the middle of the last century by the title of *Orator Henley*. He was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire, in 1692. He was regularly educated at St John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of MA and afterwards entered into holy orders, While at the university he sent a letter to the Spectator, signed *Peter de Quir*, [see No 396,] which displays much of that quaint humour for which he was subsequently noted After having for some time conducted a free school at the place of his birth and held a curacy he grew tired of his secluded situation and went to London in search of an ampler field for his abilities. He was first engaged as a preacher at an episcopal chapel but being disappointed in an attempt to obtain the lectureship and dissatisfied with his prospects of church preferment he resigned his appointments and commenced public orator Having opened a chapel in the neighbourhood of Newport market he gave lectures on theological topics on Sundays, and other subjects on Wednesdays every week He struck medals for admission tickets with a rising star for the device, and the motto Ad Summum and below Invenam Viam aut faciam Novelty procured him a multitude of hearers, but he was too imprudent to gain any permanent advantage from his project After having served as a butt for the satirical wits poets and painters of his time he removed his oratory to Clare market and sunk into comparative obscurity and contempt previously to his death in 1756 He published a periodical paper called "The Hyp Doctor besides some poems and translations of Pliny's epistles and works by Montfaucon Vertot &c — *Nichols's Anec of Hogarth Aikin's Gen Biog*

HENLEY (SAMUEL) a divine of the church of England who held the professorship of moral philosophy, in the college of Williamsburgh in Virginia before the separation of the United States from Great Britain Leaving America, he became curate of Northaw Middlesex and usher of Harrow school and he afterwards obtained the rectory of Rendlesham in Suffolk In 1809 he was placed at the head of the East India college at Hertford, when he procured the diploma of DD His death occurred at Rendlesham in 1813 He published a 'Dissertation on the controverted Passages in St Peter and St Jude concerning the Angels that sinned and kept not their first estate 1778 Observations on the subject of the Fourth Eclogue, the Allegory in the Third Georgic and the primary design of the Æneid of Virgil with Remarks on some Coins of the Jews 1788 8vo, and an Essay towards a new Edition of the Elegies of Tibullus with a translation and notes 8vo. He was also a FAS and published some papers in the Archæologia —*Gent Mag*

HENLEY (ANTHONY) an ingenious writer, contemporary with Steele and Addison. He was born at the Grange, in Hampshire, the seat of his father sir Robert Henley, and received his education at the university of Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his classical acquirements In 1698 he was chosen MP. for Andover, and he afterwards had a

seat for Weymouth. He belonged to the whig party, but obtained more eminence for his literary talents than as a politician. He died in 1711. Besides some poetical pieces, he wrote papers in the "Tatler," and in the 'Medley.'—Robert Henley, his second son, was educated as a lawyer, and arrived at the rank of Lord Chancellor. He was created Earl of Northington, and died in 1772—*Biog. Peerage. Chalmers's Biog. D.*

HENNAO (Gabriel de) a voluminous Spanish author, was born in 1611. He entered at the age of fifteen into the order of Jesuits at Salamanca, and spent the greater part of his life in that university. He died in 1704, at the great age of ninety three. His works consist of eleven folio volumes in Latin, nine of which are controversies, theological and philosophical, the remaining two, entitled "Biscaya Illustrata, contain much interesting matter relating to the history and antiquities of Biscay —*Morert.*

HENNEPIN (Lewis) a French recollet friar, famous as a missionary and a traveller in North America. He was born in Flanders about 1640. His inclination for travelling led him to Italy, and he was afterwards preacher at Hall, in Hainault. He then went into a convent, and being sent by his superiors to Calais and Dunkirk, the stories he heard from the sailors inspired him with a desire to visit distant countries. At length he embarked for Canada, and arrived at Quebec in 1675. Between that period and 1682 he explored the regions now called Louisiana, and returning to Europe published an account of his researches entitled "Description de la Louisiane nouvellement découverte au sud ouest de la Nouvelle France, avec la Carte du pays, les mœurs et la maniere de vivre des Sauvages,' Paris, 1683, 12mo. He afterwards produced other works, containing fuller descriptions of the result of his observations. He was appointed guardian of the convent of Renty, in Artois, and refusing to return to America, after some disputes he was permitted by his superiors to retire into Holland in 1697, where he found protectors at the court of William III. Though he adopted the secular habit among the Dutch, it does not appear that he relinquished his religion or his profession, as he always added to his signature the title of missionary recollet, and apostolic notary — *Biog. Univ.*

HENNIGIUS (Henry de) a celebrated German lawyer and politician of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He was a native of Weissemburg, in Franconia, and studied jurisprudence in the universities of Jena and Altorf. Not being of a noble family he was unable to obtain any diplomatic employment, though distinguished for his knowledge. He published a work on the power of the emperor in ecclesiastical affairs, in the hope of getting an office in the imperial cabinet at Vienna, but he was disappointed. His observations on Grotius, which appeared in 1675, attracted the notice, at length, of the minister of the elector of Brandenburg, through whose patronage he was, in 1678, appointed private secretary to the elector. The following year he replaced the Prussian secretary of legation at Ratisbon. The elector, becoming king of Prussia, conferred on Henniges letters of nobility, and in 1711 he was sent as second ambassador of Prussia to the congress of Frankfort, where Charles VI was elected emperor of Germany. He was however present at only one sitting, as he died August 26th, 1711. He published several tracts, and left in MS. in 17 vols. a history of the Diet of the Empire, with an index and documents, preserved in the royal archives at Berlin — *Biog Univ.*

HENNIKER (sir Frederick) an English baronet, descended of the noble family of that name. He was the eldest son of the hon. lieutenant general sir Brydges Trecothic Henniker, of Newton hall, Essex, and was born Nov. 1, 1793. He received his education at Eton, whence he removed to St John's college, Cambridge, and succeeded his father in his title and estates in 1816. A strong disposition towards literary and antiquarian research induced him on quitting the university to commence his travels through France, Italy, Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine, from which latter country, after narrowly escaping with life from the hands of a wandering banditti who wounded and left him for dead between Jerusalem and Jericho, he returned through Greece, Turkey and Germany. Of this journey he published in 1822 a very amusing journal, entitled "Notes during a Visit to Egypt Jerusalem &c.' Sir Frederick died at his chambers in the Albany, after a short but excruciating illness of fourteen days, August 6, 182[illegible] — *Gent Mag*

HENNINGIUS (Jerome) a learned Saxon genealogist who was a native of Lunenburg. He studied under Melancthon, and after finishing his education returned home, expecting to obtain a situation as a minister. He applied with much zeal to historical and antiquarian researches, and produced as the result of his studies 'Genealogiæ Familiarum Saxonicarum," Hamburg, 1596 folio. He died in 1597. After his decease appeared an immense compilation, entitled "Theatrum Genealogicum, omnium Aetatum et Monarchiarum Familias complectens' Magdeb. 4 vols folio. The first work is the more accurate and valuable — *Moren Biog. Univ.*

HENNUYER (John) bishop of Lisieux, was born at St Quintin, in Picardy, in 1497. In the reign of Charles IX, when the royal lieutenant of the province communicated to him the order to massacre all the protestants in the diocese of Lisieux, he nobly signed a formal and official opposition to it, for which humane and courageous act the court ventured neither to censure nor persecute him. He died in 1577, universally respected, having effected more in favour of the church of Rome by his mildness, than any of the bigots by their fury —*Noui. Dict Hist.*

HENRY I, king of England, surnamed Beaucleic, youngest son of William the

Conqueror, was born 1068. His father, at his death, left him no dominions, and in consequence of disputes with his brothers, he was for some time in a state of great depression. He appears, however, to have been reconciled to William Rufus, as he was hunting with that prince in the New Forest, when he received his mortal wound, in 1100. Henry instantly rode to London, and by securing the royal treasure, and gaining over a party of the nobles and prelates, caused himself to be proclaimed king, to the prejudice of his brother Robert, then absent on the Crusades, who was thus a second time defrauded of his right of seniority. To reconcile the people to his usurpation, Henry issued a charter containing great concessions to public liberty, but which seems to have operated little in modification of his own government. He also performed another popular act by recalling Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, the authority of which prelate was necessary to his projects of conciliating his English subjects by marrying Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III, king of Scotland, by his queen, a sister to Edgar Atheling. This union accordingly took place, and much strengthened his party, when his brother landed an army in 1101, with a view of asserting his claim to the crown. Actual hostilities were however prevented by the interference of Anselm, who induced Robert to accept a pension, and it was agreed that the brothers should mutually succeed to each other's dominions, in the event of death without issue. This treaty did not prevent Henry from invading Normandy a short time after, and in 1106 he took Robert prisoner, and reduced the whole duchy. He also became master of the persons of William, son of Robert, whom he kept in custody in Normandy, and of Edgar Atheling, who, protected by the insignificance of his character, was allowed to reside in privacy in England on a pension. With a rigour most unnatural and unfraternal, he confined Robert for the remainder of his life (twenty eight years) in Cardiff castle, where he ended his days. Henry, like most of the other sovereigns of Europe, had a contest with the papal court on the subject of investitures, that ended in a compromise, by which he merely retained the right of temporal homage. His usurpation of Normandy, involved him in continual war, which was very oppressive to his English subjects, but although William, son of Robert, escaped out of custody and was assisted by the king of France, Henry maintained possession of the duchy. His public prosperity was, however, counterbalanced by several domestic misfortunes. One of these was the loss at sea of his only son William, then rising to manhood, who was drowned in 1120, in returning from Normandy, together with his natural sister, whose cries recalled him to the sinking ship, after he had got clear from it in the long boat. Henry was never seen to smile afterwards. He had betrothed his only daughter Matilda to the emperor Henry V, and when she became a widow, married her a second time to Geoffry Plantagenet, son of the count of Anjou. He himself also married a second wife, Adelaide, daughter of the duke of Lorraine, by whom he had no issue. Henry reigned with great vigour and prudence, and although he firmly maintained his authority, would often redress grievances, of which he gave an instance by punishing with great severity an abuse of the claim of purveyance. He died in Normandy of a sudden illness, occasioned by the eating of lampreys, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and thirty-sixth of his reign. Henry was a prince of great accomplishments, both of mind and person, and his ready elocution, and proficiency in the literature of the period, obtained him his surname. He was much attached to women, and possessed all the Norman passion for the chace, which produced so many rigorous game laws. In other respects the severity with which he punished delinquency, was probably serviceable to a country in the then rude state of England —*Hume's Hist of Eng.*

HENRY II, king of England, the first of the line of the PLANTAGENETS, was born in Normandy in 1132, being the son of Geoffry, count of Anjou, and the empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I. He early displayed an elevated character and was invested with the dutchy of Normandy, by the consent of his mother at the age of sixteen. The year following he succeeded his father in the possession of Anjou and Maine, and by a politic, but not very scrupulous marriage with Eleanor of Guienne, just divorced from Louis VII, king of France, on a suspicion of infidelity, annexed that province with Poictou to his other dominions. Rendered thus potent, he determined to pursue his claim to the crown of England against the usurpation of Stephen. It is the province of history to narrate the events of his expedition for that purpose, which ended in a compromise, that Stephen should retain the crown during his life and Henry succeed at his death, an event which soon after took place in 1154. The commencement of his reign was marked by the dismissal of the foreign mercenaries and although involved with his brother Geoffry, who attempted to seize Anjou and Maine, and in a temporary dispute with France, he reigned prosperously until he became involved in his memorable contest with Thomas a Becket. Laudably anxious to repress the usurpation of the clergy, which, although at the period in question inimical to civil authority every where, was in no country more intolerable than in England, Henry, in 1164, summoned a general council of nobility and prelates at Clarendon, which assembly passed the famous constitutions named from that place. The object of these articles, sixteen in number, was to control the assumed authority of the clergy, and to render them amenable in all civil matters to the ordinary courts of justice. By framing such laws, in a national council, the superiority of the legislature over papal and ecclesiastical synods was also fully established. The consequences of the reluctant subscription of Becket to these articles in the first instance, and subsequent retractation on the disapprobation of the Pope,

have been already related in the life of the archbishop (see BECKET.) A prince of less power and policy than Henry might have yielded to the storm which followed the untoward death of that haughty prelate, but although sufficiently submissive in the way of penance and expiation, he only gave up the article in the constitutions of Clarendon which forbade appeals to the court of Rome in ecclesiastical cases, and even in that case reserved to himself the right of exacting sufficient security from all clergy who should leave the country in prosecution of such appeals. Before this matter was terminated, Henry, in 1172, armed with a bull of Pope Adrian, whose authority to give away kingdoms in this instance he did not dispute, undertook an expedition into Ireland, a great part of which country, owing to the internal disputes of its native chieftains, had been reduced by some private adventurers, conducted by Richard Strongbow, earl of Strigul. The king found little more to do than make a progress through the island, to receive the submission of the Irish princes, and having left earl Richard in the post of seneschal of Ireland, he returned to England, proceedings so important to the future destinies of both countries having occupied only a few months. A numerous progeny of sons seldom failed in these unsettled times to produce domestic strife in royal families and attempts against the authority of the common parent, an unnatural species of affliction which Henry was doomed to undergo with unusual bitterness. Being an indulgent father, he had assigned to each of his four sons a provision out of his extensive territories. The eldest son, Henry, was not only declared heir to England, Normandy, Anjou, Maine and Touraine, but actually crowned in his father's life time. On paying a visit to the court of his father-in-law, Louis, the prince was induced by the French monarch to demand of his father the immediate resignation, either of the kingdom of England or of the dukedom of Normandy. This extraordinary request being refused, he withdrew from his father's court, and was openly supported in his claim by Louis. Henry's various gallantries exemplified in the popular, and not altogether unfounded legend of fair Rosamond, or Rosamond Clifford, also embroiled him with his queen Eleanor, who spirited her other sons, Richard and Geoffry, to make similar claims, and imitate the example of their elder brother. Many potent barons and nobles in the respective provinces were thus withdrawn from their allegiance, and Louis, king of France, William king of Scotland, and other powers, lent spirit to the confederacy A general invasion of Henry's dominions was in this way concerted, and it began in 1173, by an attack on the frontiers of Normandy, where he opposed the storm with vigour. In the mean time the flame had broken out in England, which was overrun with malcontents, while the king of Scots made an incursion into the North. Henry in consequence hastened home and to conciliate the clergy having passed a day and night of penance at the tomb of Becket, his absolution was followed by the news of a complete victory gained by his general, the justiciary Glanville, over the Scots, in which their king was made prisoner. The spirit of the English malcontents being thus broken, they rapidly submitted, and Henry, returning to Normandy entered into an accommodation with his sons on less favourable terms than they had previously rejected, nor did the king of Scotland gain his liberty, but by stipulating to do homage, and yield up some fortresses. The praise obtained by these exertions of vigour and ability, Henry employed in regulations and improvements, which equally manifest his capacity and love of justice. He checked the prevailing licentiousness by severe laws, partitioned England into four judiciary districts, and appointed itinerant justices to make regular excursions through them. He revived trial by juries, discouraged that by combat, and demolished all the newly-erected castles, as shelters of violence and anarchy. The turbulence of his sons still disquieted him, but Henry the eldest, who had engaged in a new conspiracy, was cut off by a fever in 1183, after expressing great contrition for his disobedience, and two years after, the death of the equally restless Geoffry also released the king from newly meditated hostilities. Philip Augustus, then become king of France, however continued to foment the differences between Henry and his sons, and Richard was again prompted to rebel. A war between the two towns followed, the event of which was so unfavourable to Henry, that he was at length obliged to agree that Richard should receive an oath of fealty from all his subjects, and marry Alice, sister of the French king, for whom Henry himself, under whose care she had long resided, is charged, and not without grounds, of having indulged an unbecoming, if not a criminal passion. He also stipulated to pay a sum of money to the French king, and to grant a pardon to all Richard's adherents. The mortification of Henry, at these humiliating terms, was aggravated to despair, when he saw the name of his favourite son John head the list of delinquents, whom he was required to pardon, and cursing the day of his birth, he pronounced a malediction upon his undutiful sons, which he could never be persuaded to retract. The anguish of his mind threw him into a low fever, which put an end to his life, at the castle of Chinon, near Saumur, in the fifty eighth year of his age, and thirty fifth of his reign. Henry II ranks among the greatest kings of England, not only in extent of dominion, but in all the qualities which give lustre to authority, being equally fitted for the active scenes of public life, and for cultivated leisure He was manly in person, gifted with ready elocution, and possessed warm affections, which seemed little to deserve the ingratitude he encountered. His wisdom and love of justice were acknowledged by foreign potentates, who made him arbiter of their differences, and regarded him as the first prince of the age. Ambition was his ruling passion and he was enabled by circumstances to indulge it with less violence to equity than is usual among

ambitious rulers, but the extent of his continental dominions, under a system so artificial and fantastic as the feudal one, was the obvious cause of his principal disquietude and misfortunes.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng. Lyttelton's Hist. of Henry II.*

HENRY III, king of England, surnamed of Winchester, son of John, was born in 1207, and succeeded his father 1216. At the time of his accession, the country was in a state of lamentable distraction. The dauphin of France, Lewis, at the head of a foreign army, supported by a faction of English nobles, disgusted with the conduct and tyranny of John, had assumed the reins of government, but being justly suspected of arbitrary intentions, was become odious to the body of the people. The cause of the young king, then only nine years of age, was espoused by the earl of Pembroke whose prudent government as regent in a short time compelled Louis to sue for peace, and quit the country. The death of Pembroke involved the country in new disorders, owing to the renewed turbulence of the barons, but in the mean time Magna Charta was again confirmed, and parliament began to consider it as the fundamental law of the nation, and its observance as the condition of their grants. As Henry approached to manhood, he displayed a character wholly unfit for his station and although his reign affords many important domestic events, in a biographical point of view, it is extremely uninteresting. One of his first false steps was to discard his most faithful and able minister Hubert de Burgh, and give his entire confidence to rapacious and unprincipled foreigners, an evil which was farther augmented by his marriage in 1236, with Eleanor of Provence. Many oppressive grievances were the consequence, and his foolish acceptance of the crown of Sicily offered him by the Pope, involved him in vast debts, which parliament very properly refused to discharge. In his necessity he had recourse to exactions, which increased the national discontent, and finally gave it to his brother in law, the ambitious Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, to make a total change in the constitution, and deprive him of royal authority. In 1258, conspiring with the principal barons, that earl appeared with them in arms at a parliament holden at Oxford and obliged the king to sign a body of resolutions, which threw all the legislature and executive power into the hands of an aristocracy of twenty four barons, assisted by a lower house, consisting of four knights chosen from each county. The aristocracy, as usual, soon displayed a spirit which united both king and people against them, and the former was absolved by the Pope from his oath to observe the provisions of Oxford. By the aid of his able and spirited son Edward, Henry was gradually restored to authority, on which, Leicester calling in Llewellyn, prince of Wales, involved the kingdom in a civil war. The power of the barons was by this means partially restored, but great divisions prevailing, both parties agreed to abide by the award of Louis IX, king of France. The award of this monarch, given in 1264, being favourable to the king, Leicester and the confederate barons refused to submit to it, and a battle was fought near Lewes, in which Henry, with his brother Richard, king of the Romans, were taken prisoners, and the person of prince Edward also ultimately secured. A convention ensued, called "The Mise of Lewes," which provided for the future settlement of the kingdom, but in the mean time Leicester ruled without control. To him, however, was owing the first example of a genuine house of Commons in England, for in a parliament summoned by him in 1265, deputies from boroughs were sent as well as knights of shires. Prince Edward at length escaped, and assembling an army, defeated Leicester's son. The decisive battle of Evesham quickly followed, in which Leicester himself was slain, and the poor king, then in the hands of the rebels, being placed in the front of the battle, narrowly escaped with his life. Replaced upon the throne, he remained as insignificant as ever, and the departure of his son for the Holy Land was the signal for new commotions, which were however terminated by his death in 1272, in the sixty fourth year of his age, and fifty-sixth of his reign.—*Hume's Hist of Eng.*

HENRY IV, king of England, surnamed of Bolingbroke, the first king of the house of Lancaster, was born in 1367, being the eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, third son of Edward III, by the heiress of Edmund earl of Lancaster, second son of Henry III. In the reign of Richard II, he was made earl of Derby and duke of Hereford, and while bearing the latter title, appeared in the parliament of 1398, and preferred an accusation of treason against Mowbray, duke of Norfolk. The latter denied the charge, and offered to prove his innocence by single combat, which challenge being accepted, the king appointed the lists at Coventry, but on the appearance of the two champions at the appointed time and place, Richard would not suffer them to proceed. Both were banished the kingdom, Norfolk for life, and Hereford for ten years, shortened by favour to four, with the farther privilege of immediately entering upon any inheritance which might accrue to him. On this sentence, Hereford went and served with distinction against the infidels in Lithuania, and by his conduct acquired general esteem. On the death of John of Gaunt, in 1399, he succeeded to the dukedom of Lancaster, and laid claim, according to agreement, to the great estates attached to it, on which the fickle and imprudent Richard was induced to recall his letters patent, and retain possession of the estates, soon after which imprudent step he departed for Ireland. The duke, disregarding the unfinished term of his exile, embarked in July, 1399, at Nantes and landing with a small retinue at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, made oath on his landing, that he only came for the recovery of his dutchy. He was quickly joined by the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, the most potent barons of the North, and as he proceeded

[illegible] on his way, that he [illegible] himself at the head of sixty thousand men. The duke of York acting as guardian in the king's absence, was unable to oppose him, and marching to Bristol, he took upon himself to execute some of the most odious of Richard's ministers, without trial. The latter, on the report of these transactions, landed at Milford Haven, with an army which soon melted away by desertion, and falling into the hands of his enemies, he was brought to London by the duke, who now began to openly aim at the crown. A resignation was first obtained from the ill-fated Richard, who was then solemnly deposed in parliament (see RICHARD II.) On this abdication the right of succession was clearly in the house of Mortimer, descended from Lionel, duke of Clarence, the second son of Edward III, but the duke of Lancaster stepping forward in parliament, claimed the crown for himself, as being lineally descended from Henry III, which title alluded to an idle report, that his maternal grandfather, Edmund, earl of Lancaster, was really that king's eldest son, although set aside for his brother, Edward I. A sort of right of conquest was also set up, together with a plea of having delivered the nation from tyranny, and though it was obvious that none of these claims would bear discussion, Henry was unanimously declared lawful king, under the title of Henry IV. The death of Richard soon removed a dangerous rival, yet a short time only elapsed, before the turbulent and selfish nobles rebelled against the king of their own creation. The first plot, in 1400, was discovered time enough to prevent its success, and many executions of men of rank followed. In order to ingratiate himself with the clergy, Henry promoted a law for committing to the flames persons convicted of the heresy of the Lollards. The Gascons, who for a time refused submission to Henry, were soon awed by an army, but an insurrection in Wales, under Owen Glendower, (see article GLENDOWER,) proved a more lasting source of disturbance. That chieftain having captured Mortimer, earl of March, the lineal heir to the crown, Henry would not suffer his relation, the earl of Northumberland, to treat for his ransom. He thus first offended tha powerful nobleman, who, however, with his son, the famous Hotspur, subsequently served the king effectually against the Scots, whom they defeated at Homeldon, and captured their famous leader, the earl of Douglas. An order from Henry not to ransom that nobleman and the other Scottish prisoners, whom he wished to reserve as hostages, completed the disgust of the Percys, and the fiery temper of the younger Percy being especially roused by these indignities, he immediately set free his prisoner Douglas, after making an alliance with him, and marched with all the partizans of his house towards Wales, to join Glendower. The king met the insurgents at Shrewsbury, and a furious battle ensued, July 21, 1403, which ended in the death of Percy, and the defeat of his party. The king, who fought in danger, and his eldest son, afterwards the conqueror of France, here first distinguished himself. Henry was merciful in this instance; the earl of Northumberland, whom sickness had prevented from joining his son, was pardoned, and but few victims were executed. A new insurrection, headed by the earl of Nottingham and the archbishop of York, broke out in 1405, which was not very honourably suppressed by the king's third son, prince John, who, by a pretended agreement, induced the leaders to disband their forces, and then apprehended them. The archbishop afforded the first example in this kingdom of a capital punishment inflicted upon a prelate, and the chief justice, sir William Gascoigne, deeming it unlawful, a less scrupulous judge supplied his place. Northumberland, who had once more conspired with the revolters, fled into Scotland with lord Bardolf, and in an attempt to raise a new rebellion in 1407, both these leaders were slain at Bramham, and the death of Glendower following soon after, Henry at length felt his crown sit firmly on his head. The casual capture by sea of James, son and heir to Robert, king of Scotland, added to his safety on the side of Scotland, and although he had not the generosity to release the young prince, he had him admirably educated, and thereby laid the foundation of the distinction which he afterwards obtained as a reformer of the laws and manners of his country. The remainder of the reign of Henry requires little observation. For the purpose of inducing the nation to disregard the right by female descent, which superseded his own, he procured a settlement of the crown on himself, and his heirs male, but a salic law was so disagreeable to the nation, he was obliged to admit the succession of females in a new act. The continual disquiet of his life brought him, while yet in his prime, into a declining condition, and repeated fits, which rendered nugatory a fond resolution of taking the cross, and visiting the Holy Land, brought on his dissolution, March 20, 1413, in the forty-sixth year of his age, and thirteenth of his reign. His issue amounted to four sons and two daughters. Had Henry IV obtained the crown under more favourable circumstances, he showed himself capable of reigning, possessing courage, vigilance, prudence, and great command of temper. As it was, the necessity under which he lay of courting popularity, rendered his reign upon the whole beneficial to the nation, and particularly favourable to the rights of the commons.—*Ibid.*

HENRY V, king of England, called after his birth-place, of MONMOUTH, was born in 1388, and succeeded his father Henry IV, in 1413. His dissipated youth, and fondness for joviality and low company, gave his father much uneasiness, but circumstances occurred even in the midst of his wildness, which showed that better principles were latent in his mind. Having appeared at the bar of the King's Bench, in order to support one of his riotous companions, being unable to shake the firm-

ress of the chief justice Gascoigne, he proceeded so far as to insult him upon the bench, and as some relate, even to strike him. The courageous magistrate, nobly mindful of the law, violated in his person, ordered the prince into custody, and by a ready submission to the command, the latter made atonement for the offence into which passion had betrayed him. His conduct when he ascended the throne justified the best expectations, he caused the obsequies of the unhappy Richard to be performed with great solemnity, and was studious to obliterate every party distinction. He had the magnanimity to treat with confidence and kindness his superior in hereditary title, the earl of March, who repaid his advances with undeviating fidelity. It is to be regretted, that his other good qualities were sullied by a rigid execution of the laws against the Lollards, the severity of which proceedings produced a real or alleged conspiracy against his person and government. This was suppressed with the execution of the leader, but the parliament, although willing to support the church, showed such a disposition to make free with the revenues of the clergy, in order to answer the demands of the king, that a great alarm was raised among that body, and archbishop Chichele could think of no better expedient than that of turning the king's attention towards a war with France, the circumstances of that kingdom, torn asunder by the opposing factions of the dukes of Orleans and Burgundy, afforded a tempting opportunity to an ambitious neighbour. Henry was easily induced to revive the claims of his predecessors upon that country, and his first step was to send over ambassadors, offering peace and alliance, with a demand of the hand of the princess Catherine, with a great dowry and the restitution of Normandy, and all other provinces wrested from the kings of England by Philip Augustus. Sensible of its weakness, the French court made considerable offers, but none which Henry would accept. He accordingly assembled a great fleet and army at Southampton, and was on the point of embarkation, when discovery was made of a dangerous conspiracy against his person, headed by the earl of Cambridge, who had married a sister of the earl of March, and sought to assert the rights of that family. The conspirators were capitally punished, after an irregular trial, and the king delaying no longer, landed near Harfleur, on the 14th of August, 1415. He took that town after a siege, which so much reduced his army, that he determined to march to Calais and return to England, and finding a great force assembled to oppose him, he offered to resign his conquests for an unmolested retreat. The French, in their confidence, rejected the proposal, and awaited him in battle array, in the plain of Agincourt. It is unnecessary to detail the particulars of a conflict so well known, being one of those which are inseparably connected with national recollections. After this great display of skill and valour, which took place on the 25th of October, 1415, Henry did not alter his determination to return home, and the dread of his arms was the chief advantage which he reaped from it. A peace taking place for two years, France was left to her own dissensions, until at length, in August 1417, the unusually liberal grants of the Commons enabled Henry once more to invade Normandy with 25,000 men, and having made himself master of all the lower part of the province, he laid siege to Rouen. To an application for peace he made a reply which showed that he sought nothing less than the crown of France, but nevertheless, in a negociation with queen Isabella, he offered to accept the provinces ceded to Edward III by the treaty of Bretigni The negociation was broken off by the assassination of the duke of Burgundy, which murder induced his successor to join Henry This alliance was rapidly followed by the famous treaty of Troyes made with the French king in a state of imbecility, or rather with his queen and the Burgundian faction who held him in custody. By this treaty Henry engaged to marry the princess Catherine, and to leave Charles in possession of the crown, on condition that it should go to Henry and his heirs at his decease, and be inseparably united to the crown of England. By this treaty the dauphin Charles was entirely cut off from his inheritance, and could it have been brought to lasting effect, it would have been pernicious to both kingdoms, but to England in particular, which it would have gradually reduced to the condition of a province. Henry, after espousing Catherine, took possession of Paris, and then went over to England to raise recruits for his army. He obtained some supplies from parliament, which however began to be sensible that these French conquests would be of little benefit to England. He returned to France in 1421, and pursued the dauphin with so much vigour as to drive him beyond the Loire He carried with him his prisoner, James I, now become king of Scotland, in order to place the Scots, who were fighting as allies of the dauphin, in the condition of being in arms against their own sovereign, and if it be true, that some who were taken prisoners were punished as traitors on that miserable pretence the character of Henry is deeply stained by the cruelty. As if to consummate his prosperity, a son was at this time born to him, and all his great projects seemed in full progress to success, when he was attacked by a fistula, which carried him off in August 1422, at the early age of thirty-four, and in the tenth year of his reign. Henry V, as the gallant, youthful, and successful conqueror of France, is a favourite name in English history, but he cannot be compared in wisdom and solid policy with more than one of his ancestors. Besides valour and military skill, he appears to have possessed several estimable qualities, to have been affable and generous in disposition, and to have at once maintained discipline in his army, and justice in his civil administration. His reign was however consumed in mere ambitious pursuits, which, while they inflicted

great misery on France, entailed in the sequel much misfortune upon his own country.—*Ibid.*

HENRY VI, king of England, born at Windsor in 1421. Not being nine months old at the death of his father, Henry V, the kingdom was placed under the protectorship of his uncle, the duke of Bedford, and in his absence of his next uncle, the duke of Gloucester, while the care of his person and education was entrusted to his great uncle, Beaufort, bishop of Winchester. It is useless to attempt any biography of a prince, whose incapacity, to use the expression of Hume, condemned him to a "perpetual minority." The infant Henry was solemnly invested with the crown of France, by ambassadors sent for that purpose, and the vigour and abilities of the duke of Bedford for some time foiled the attempts of the dauphin to recover his inheritance. Particulars of these transactions belong to the department of history, especially as the young Henry had no share in them, although employed by his uncle as a sort of pageant, and crowned at Paris in 1430, when only nine years of age. The defection of the duke of Burgundy, and the death of the duke of Bedford, were severe blows to the English interest in France, and the decease of the latter was also unfortunate to the peace of England, since it left no control over the opposing factions of the duke of Gloucester and cardinal Beaufort. A truce with France in 1433 was followed by the marriage of Henry with the celebrated Margaret of Anjou, daughter of Regnier, titular sovereign of Sicily and various other kingdoms, without the actual possession of a single province. Instead of obtaining a dowry with this princess, Henry, by the management of his negociator, the earl of Suffolk, ceded the province of Maine to Charles of Anjou, her uncle. The queen, however, brought to the assistance of her husband great accomplishments of body and mind, although the death of the duke of Gloucester by assassination, one of the immediate consequences of the strength she brought to the Beaufort party, on the supposition of her participation, supplies no very honourable testimony of their application. A renewal of hostilities with France deprived the English of Normandy, and of every other possession in that country, except Calais. In the unpopularity of the court, people now began to look to the claim of Richard, duke of York, whose mother, heiress of the house of Mortimer, transmitted to him the best title to the crown by inheritance. Cardinal Beaufort being dead, the storm of public odium broke first on the head of the queen's favourite, the duke of Suffolk, who was sentenced to banishment, and murdered on his passage to France. The insurrection of Cade followed, and the duke of York returning from Ireland, a great party was formed in his favour, headed by some of the principal nobility. He was thereby enabled to remove his enemies from the king's person, and was by parliament declared protector of the kingdom, the imbecile Henry being by this time unable even to personate majesty. The York and Lancaster parties were now in such a state, that the sword only could decide between them, and that course of civil contention commenced, the first bloodshed in which occurred at St Albans in May, 1455, and as far as the reign of Henry was concerned, the last in the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. When the latter took place, the king was a prisoner in the tower, where he soon after died, but whether by a natural or violent death is uncertain, although popular opinion assigned it to the violence of Richard, duke of Gloucester. Henry was gentle, pious, and well intentioned, but too weak in understanding and temper at all times to act for himself. He seems, however, to have had some attachment to letters, but whether it originated only in his fondness for books of devotion is doubtful. At all events, Eton college, the most splendid establishment in England for classical learning reveres Henry as its founder, as does likewise King's college, Cambridge. It is said that he was near being canonized, but it was thought that his piety was too closely allied with mental weakness, to support the credit of sainthood.—*Ibid.*

HENRY VII, king of England, first sovereign of the vigorous race of Tudor, was born in 1457. He was the son of Edmund, earl of Richmond, son of Owen Tudor and Catherine of France, widow of Henry V. His mother, Margaret, was the only child of John, duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt. After the battle of Tewkesbury, he was carried by his uncle, the earl of Pembroke, to Britanny, to seek refuge in that court, from the jealousy of the victorious house of York. On the unjust usurpation of Richard, the young earl of Richmond was naturally adverted to, as the representative of the house of Lancaster, and the enemies of that able but sanguinary sovereign, projected a match between him and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV, as a means of closing the feud by a union between the two houses. Richard, who discovered the design, met the danger with so much vigour and ability, that the plan was entirely disconcerted. Meantime Richmond assembled a body of troops in Britanny, and set sail from St Malo's, but having encountered a storm, was obliged to return. It now became the policy of Richard to marry Elizabeth himself, and he made application to the court of Rome for a dispensation accordingly. Finding by this step that no time was to be lost, Richmond made a second attempt in 1485, and landed at Milford Haven, on the 7th of August, with no more than 2000 hired foreign adventurers. He was immediately joined by some leaders of rank, but had only 6000 men when Richard met him at Bosworth, with an army twice as numerous in appearance, but the defection of lord Stanley with his forces, who joined Richmond during the battle, obtained for the latter a complete victory. Henry was proclaimed king on the field of battle, although it is not clear upon what ground, for had the title of the house of Lancaster been superior to that of York, the Somerset branch of it was originally illegitimate, not to mention that the claim

of his mother on this principle was anterior to his own. Henry resolved however to stand upon this ground, and the recognition of his right by Parliament, and his coronation was made to precede his marriage with Elizabeth of York. That marriage however, to the great joy of the nation, took place in 1486, but Henry, jealous of his authority, and strongly imbued with party prejudice, was a stern and ungracious husband, and regarded the Yorkists in general with great aversion He gave his confidence, indeed, chiefly to Morton and Fox, both of the priesthood, and men of business and capacity, from whom he expected more obsequiousness than from the nobility. Discontent on this and other accounts soon arose, and an insurrection took place, headed by lord Lovel and the Staffords which was, however, soon suppressed The imposture of Lambert Simnel, who, by the contrivance of Simon, a priest, was made to personate the earl of Warwick son to the duke of Clarence, whom Henry kept confined in the Tower, followed. Simnel was sent to act his part in Ireland, where, remote from detection, he interested the whole island in his favour, and was proclaimed king in Dublin He then came to England, but Henry having publicly shown the true earl of Warwick in the streets of London, little credit was given to him, and the king, collecting an army, met the rebels at Stoke in Nottinghamshire, and totally defeated them The leaders fell in the field, and but few were executed, although many were severely fined, and with politic magnanimity Henry spared the impostor Simnel, and displayed his insignificance, by making him a scullion in his kitchen The project of France, for annexing the province of Britanny, by marriage with the heiress, induced Henry to declare war, but his measures were so tardy and parsimonious, that the annexation was not effected. He then raised large sums as a plea of the necessity for hostilities, and landing a numerous army at Calais in 1492, almost immediately accepted a large compensation for peace. The enmity of the duchess dowager of Burgundy, governess of the low countries never ceased to pursue him She had encouraged the imposture of Simnel, and now brought a new adventurer on the stage in the person of the celebrated Perkin Warbeck, said to be the son of a converted jew at Tournay, and a youth of parts and prepossessing figure. This young man gave himself out to be Richard Plantagenet, the younger of the two sons of Edward IV, supposed to have been murdered in the tower of London, but one of whom he alleged had escaped from that fortress. After visiting Ireland, he accepted the invitation of Charles VIII, king of France, then at war with Henry, who received him with all the honour due to his supposed birth, but dismissed him on concluding a peace He then repaired to the duchess of Burgundy, who, pretending to be satisfied with the proofs of his identity, acknowledged him as her nephew. The well-known circumstances of his landing, and progress in England, need not be detailed here, any more than his confession of imposture, and execution by the halter. Soon after, the king fixed an indelible stain on his memory, by the execution of the simple and innocent earl of Warwick, for merely attempting to regain that liberty of which he ought never to have been deprived. Firmly settled upon the throne, Henry now gained a high character among his brother monarchs, many of whom sought his friendship and alliance, and among these was Ferdinand, king of Arragon a prince, in crafty and cautious policy, very much like himself After a long negociation he brought about a match between the infanta Catherine, daughter of this sovereign and of Isabella of Castile and his eldest son Arthur, and on the death of the latter, in order to retain the dowry of this princess, he caused his remaining son Henry to marry the widow, by papal dispensation, an event which in the sequel, led to a separation from the see of Rome. He also married his eldest daughter to James IV, king of Scotland, foreseeing the unity of sovereignty that would probably arise from it In the midst of these cares, he never omitted his favourite pursuit of filling his coffers, employing two lawyers, Empson and Dudley, who by penal statutes, and all sorts of extortion and chicanery, levied upon the subject in all directions, in order that Henry, with insatiable avarice and meanness, might profit by their rapacity. He however made some good use of this treasure, by the advance of sums of money to merchants, without interest, in order to enable them to carry on lucrative enterprises, and promote an extension of commerce. It was owing merely to accident that Columbus did not engage in his service, instead of that of Ferdinand and Isabella for he had sent him an invitation to his court, which the capture of his brother by pirates prevented from arriving in time. He then employed Sebastian Cabot, who under his auspices discovered Newfoundland, and part of the American continent. In the midst of these, and farther projects of national and family aggrandizement, a decline of health began to inspire him with uneasy thoughts of another world, which he endeavoured to appease, by the usual method of alms and religious foundations, and as his end approached even directed restitution to some of the parties oppressed by the exactions of Empson and Dudley. He at length sank under a consumptive disorder at his palace of Richmond, in April 1509, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign and fifty-second of his age. Though extremely unamiable as a man, and rapacious and oppressive as a sovereign, the reign of Henry VII was, upon the whole, beneficial to his country. Being conducted upon pacific principles, it put a period to many disorders, and gave an opportunity to the nation to flourish by its internal resources. His policy of depressing the feudal nobility, which proportionably exalted the middle ranks, was also highly salutary, and it was especially advanced by the statute which allowed the breaking of entails, and the alienation of landed estates. Many other beneficial pro-

visions also date from this reign, which however was very arbitrary, and the power lost in the aristocracy, for a time gave an undue preponderance to that of the crown. In the reign of Henry VII, indeed, chiefly originated that almost idolatrous notion of prerogative which was more or less entertained by English sovereigns, until finally adjusted by the Revolution of 1688.—*Ibid.*

HENRY VIII, king of England, son of the preceding was born in 1491, and succeeded his father in 1509. His education had been rather that of a scholar than of a prince, but a handsome person, and a frank and spirited manner, rendered him the object of popular attachment, especially as successor to a sovereign so little beloved as Henry VII No prince could succeed to a throne under happier circumstances, possessing an undisputed title, a full treasury, and a kingdom flourishing in the bosom of peace He began by establishing a council, consisting of his father's ablest ministers, and he also sacrificed Empson and Dudley to the popular odium, whose extortions were made a matter of prosecution, and punished by a bill of attainder His disposition for shew and magnificence soon squandered away the hoards of his predecessor, and his vanity and unsuspicious openness of character, made him an early object of foreign artifice. He was in the first instance prevailed upon by the flatteries of Pope Julius II, and the craft of his father in law, Ferdinand, to join in a league formed against Louis XII of France. Some campaigns in France followed, but the success of the English at the "Battle of the Spurs," so called from the flight of the French under a panic, being followed by no adequate result, the taking of Tournay was the only part of this expensive expedition. Meantime more splendid success attended the English arms and honour, James IV, king of Scotland, having, as ally of France, made an incursion with a numerous body of troops into England, was completely defeated and slain by the English, under the earl of Surrey, at the battle of Flodden field. Henry however, granted peace to the queen of Scotland, his sister, and established an influence which rendered his kingdom long secure on that side. Finding himself amused by his allies, he soon after made peace with France, retaining Tournay and receiving a large perquisite in money. He also gave his younger sister Mary in marriage to Louis XII, notwithstanding the great inequality of their ages, a union which was terminated by the death of that king three months after, whose widow by subsequently marrying her brother's favourite, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, founded the subsequent pretensions of that family and the Greys. The aggrandizement of Wolsey now began to give a leading feature to the conduct and policy of Henry. The neglect of this haughty and influential minister by Francis I, produced hostilities from the emperor Maximilian, assisted by English gold, and when Charles V succeeded to the Spanish Town, Francis found it highly expedient to mend his fault, and gain Wolsey, who in consequence induced his master to resign Tournay, and enter into an amicable correspondence with Francis. In order to cement this new friendship, the two monarchs had an interview within the bounds of the district of Calais, the profuse magnificence of which gave the place of meeting the denomination of 'the field of the cloth of gold" Notwithstanding these indications, a distant prospect of the papacy being artfully held out to the cardinal by the young emperor Charles, his interest at length gained a preponderancy in the English councils and still more exhibited the ascendancy of Wolsey, rendered highly unpopular at this time by his unprincipled prosecution and sacrifice of the duke of Buckingham. The principles of the reformation, propagated by Luther, were now making rapid strides, and among the most sincere and zealous of the votaries of papal authority, was Henry himself Carefully nurtured in controversial divinity, a study so unbefitting a prince, he was induced to write a Latin book against the tenets of Luther, which he presented to pope Leo X, who favoured him in return with the title of "Defender of the Faith." Whether Henry received assistance in this literary labour is doubtful, Erasmus deemed him capable of it, and Luther taking it for granted, published a reply, in which he treats his crowned opponent with very little ceremony. Charles V, now emperor, paid a visit to England in 1522, and induced Wolsey and Henry to declare war against France, which was again invaded by an English and Flemish army, under the earl of Surrey. The defeat and capture of Francis at the battle of Pavia, gave such a preponderancy to the power of the emperor, that the alarm produced thereby, added to a discovery on the part of Wolsey, that Charles was only amusing him on the subject of the papacy, produced not only a peace with France, but a declaration of war against the emperor, which new alienation prepared the way for the most important event in Henry's reign, his divorce from Catherine of Arragon. Addicted to the study of casuistical theology, it is not unlikely that some real scruples in regard to the lawfulness of his union with his brother's widow were entertained by Henry, but it is equally probable, that her disproportionate age, indifferent health, and want of male progeny, operated most to effect a determination, which was additionally strengthened by the charms of Anne Boleyn. This course of proceedings, which terminated in the divorce from Catherine, and the marriage with Anne, the fall of Wolsey which they involved, with the various acts subversive of the papal claims, produced by the impatience and resentment of Henry, belong rather to history than biography. It was in 1532 that the king ventured privately to marry Anne Boleyn, and her subsequent pregnancy produced in the next year an open avowal of the marriage, followed by a sentence of divorce from Catherine, pronounced by archbishop Cranmer. The papal court, highly incensed

of his mother on this principle was anterior to his own. Henry resolved however to stand upon this ground, and the recognition of his right by Parliament, and his coronation was made to precede his marriage with Elizabeth of York. That marriage however, to the great joy of the nation, took place in 1486, but Henry, jealous of his authority, and strongly imbued with party prejudice, was stern and ungracious husband, and regarded the Yorkists in general with great aversion He gave his confidence, indeed, chiefly to Morton and Fox, both of the priesthood, and men of business and capacity, from whom he expected more obsequiousness than from the nobility. Discontent on this and other accounts soon arose, and an insurrection took place, headed by lord Lovel and the Staffords which was, however, soon suppressed The imposture of Lambert Simnel, who, by the contrivance of Simon a priest, was made to personate the earl of Warwick son to the duke of Clarence, whom Henry kept confined in the Tower, followed. Simnel was sent to act his part in Ireland, where, remote from detection, he interested the whole island in his favour, and was proclaimed king in Dublin He then came to England, but Henry having publicly shown the true earl of Warwick in the streets of London, little credit was given to him, and the king, collecting an army, met the rebels at Stoke in Nottinghamshire, and totally defeated them The leaders fell in the field, and but few were executed, although many were severely fined, and with politic magnanimity Henry spared the impostor Simnel, and displayed his insignificance, by making him a scullion in his kitchen The project of France, for annexing the province of Britanny, by marriage with the heiress induced Henry to declare war, but his measures were so tardy and parsimonious, that the annexation was not effected. He then raised large sums as a plea of the necessity for hostilities, and landing a numerous army at Calais in 1492, almost immediately accepted a large compensation for peace. The enmity of the duchess dowager of Burgundy, governess of the low countries, never ceased to pursue him. She had encouraged the imposture of Simnel, and now brought a new adventurer on the stage in the person of the celebrated Perkin Warbeck, said to be the son of a converted jew at Tournay, and a youth of parts and prepossessing figure. This young man gave himself out to be Richard Plantagenet, the younger of the two sons of Edward IV, supposed to have been murdered in the tower of London, but one of whom he alleged had escaped from that fortress. After visiting Ireland, he accepted the invitation of Charles VIII, king of France, then at war with Henry, who received him with all the honour due to his supposed birth, but dismissed him on concluding a peace He then repaired to the duchess of Burgundy, who, pretending to be satisfied with the proofs of his identity, acknowledged him as her nephew. The well-known circumstances of his landing and progress in England, need not be detailed here, any more than his confession of imposture, and execution by the halter. Soon after, the king fixed an indelible stain on his memory, by the execution of the simple and innocent earl of Warwick, for merely attempting to regain that liberty of which he ought never to have been deprived. Firmly settled upon the throne, Henry now gained a high character among his brother monarchs, many of whom sought his friendship and alliance, and among these was Ferdinand, king of Arragon, a prince, in crafty and cautious policy, very much like himself After a long negociation he brought about a match between the infanta Catherine, daughter of this sovereign and of Isabella of Castile and his eldest son Arthur, and on the death of the latter, in order to retain the dowry of this princess, he caused his remaining son Henry to marry the widow, by papal dispensation, an event which, in the sequel, led to a separation from the see of Rome. He also married his eldest daughter to James IV, king of Scotland, foreseeing the unity of sovereignty that would probably arise from it In the midst of these cares, he never omitted his favourite pursuit of filling his coffers, employing two lawyers Empson and Dudley, who by penal statutes and all sorts of extortion and chicanery, levied upon the subject in all directions, in order that Henry, with insatiable avarice and meanness, might profit by their rapacity. He however made some good use of this treasure, by the advance of sums of money to merchants, without interest, in order to enable them to carry on lucrative enterprises, and promote an extension of commerce. It was owing merely to accident that Columbus did not engage in his service, instead of that of Ferdinand and Isabella for he had sent him an invitation to his court, which the capture of his brother by pirates prevented from arriving in time. He then employed Sebastian Cabot, who under his auspices discovered Newfoundland, and part of the American continent. In the midst of these, and farther projects of national and family aggrandizement, a decline of health began to inspire him with uneasy thoughts of another world, which he endeavoured to appease, by the usual method of alms and religious foundations, and as his end approached, even directed restitution to some of the parties oppressed by the exactions of Empson and Dudley. He at length sank under a consumptive disorder at his palace of Richmond, in April 1509, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, and fifty-second of his age. Though extremely unamiable as a man, and rapacious and oppressive as a sovereign, the reign of Henry VII was, upon the whole, beneficial to his country. Being conducted upon pacific principles, it put a period to many disorders, and gave an opportunity to the nation to flourish by its internal resources. His policy of depressing the feudal nobility, which proportionably exalted the middle ranks, was also highly salutary, and it was especially advanced by the statute which allowed the breaking of entails, and the alienation of landed estates. Many other beneficial pro-

visions also date from this reign, which however was very arbitrary, and the power lost in the aristocracy, for a time gave an undue preponderance to that of the crown. In the reign of Henry VII, indeed, chiefly originated that almost idolatrous notion of prerogative which was more or less entertained by English sovereigns, until finally adjusted by the Revolution of 1688.—*Ibid.*

HENRY VIII, king of England, son of the preceding was born in 1491, and succeeded his father in 1509. His education had been rather that of a scholar than of a prince, but a handsome person, and a frank and spirited manner, rendered him the object of popular attachment, especially as successor to a sovereign so little beloved as Henry VII No prince could succeed to a throne under happier circumstances, possessing an undisputed title, a full treasury, and a kingdom flourishing in the bosom of peace He began by establishing a council, consisting of his father's ablest ministers, and he also sacrificed Empson and Dudley to the popular odium, whose extortions were made a matter of prosecution, and punished by a bill of attainder His disposition for shew and magnificence soon squandered away the hoards of his predecessor, and his vanity and unsuspicious openness of character, made him an early object of foreign artifice. He was in the first instance prevailed upon by the flatteries of Pope Julius II, and the craft of his father in law, Ferdinand, to join in a league formed against Louis XII of France. Some campaigns in France followed but the success of the English at the "Battle of the Spurs," so called from the flight of the French under a panic, being followed by no adequate result, the taking of Tournay was the only part of this expensive expedition. Meantime more splendid success attended the English arms and honour, James IV, king of Scotland, having, as ally of France, made an incursion with a numerous body of troops into England, was completely defeated and slain by the English, under the earl of Surrey, at the battle of Flodden field. Henry however, granted peace to the queen of Scotland, his sister, and established an influence which rendered his kingdom long secure on that side. Finding himself amused by his allies, he soon after made peace with France, retaining Tournay, and receiving a large perquisite in money. He also gave his younger sister Mary in marriage to Louis XII, notwithstanding the great inequality of their ages, a union which was terminated by the death of that king three months after, whose widow, by subsequently marrying her brother's favourite, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, founded the subsequent pretensions of that family and the Greys. The aggrandizement of Wolsey now began to give a leading feature to the conduct and policy of Henry. The neglect of this haughty and influential minister by Francis I, produced hostilities from the emperor Maximilian, assisted by English gold, and when Charles V succeeded to the Spanish Town, Francis found it highly expedient to mend his fault, and gain Wolsey, who in consequence induced his master to resign Tournay, and enter into an amicable correspondence with Francis. In order to cement this new friendship, the two monarchs had an interview within the bounds of the district of Calais, the profuse magnificence of which gave the place of meeting the denomination of 'the field of the cloth of gold" Notwithstanding these indications, a distant prospect of the papacy being artfully held out to the cardinal by the young emperor Charles his interest at length gained a preponderancy in the English councils and still more exhibited the ascendancy of Wolsey, rendered highly unpopular at this time by his unprincipled prosecution and sacrifice of the duke of Buckingham. The principles of the reformation, propagated by Luther, were now making rapid strides, and among the most sincere and zealous of the votaries of papal authority, was Henry himself Carefully nurtured in controversial divinity, a study so unbefitting a prince, he was induced to write a Latin book against the tenets of Luther, which he presented to pope Leo X, who favoured him in return with the title of "Defender of the Faith." Whether Henry received assistance in this literary labour is doubtful, Erasmus deemed him capable of it, and Luther taking it for granted, published a reply, in which he treats his crowned opponent with very little ceremony. Charles V, now emperor, paid a visit to England in 1522, and induced Wolsey and Henry to declare war against France, which was again invaded by an English and Flemish army, under the earl of Surrey The defeat and capture of Francis at the battle of Pavia, gave such a preponderancy to the power of the emperor, that the alarm produced thereby, added to a discovery on the part of Wolsey, that Charles was only amusing him on the subject of the papacy, produced not only a peace with France, but a declaration of war against the emperor, which new alienation prepared the way for the most important event in Henry's reign, his divorce from Catherine of Arragon. Addicted to the study of casuistical theology, it is not unlikely that some real scruples in regard to the lawfulness of his union with his brother's widow were entertained by Henry, but it is equally probable, that her disproportionate age, indifferent health, and want of male progeny, operated most to effect a determination, which was additionally strengthened by the charms of Anne Boleyn. This course of proceedings, which terminated in the divorce from Catherine, and the marriage with Anne, the fall of Wolsey which they involved, with the various acts subversive of the papal claims, produced by the impatience and resentment of Henry, belong rather to history than biography. It was in 1532 that the king ventured privately to marry Anne Boleyn, and her subsequent pregnancy produced in the next year an open avowal of the marriage, followed by a sentence of divorce from Catherine, pronounced by archbishop Cranmer. The papal court, highly incensed

at this contempt of its authority, declared the sentence of Cranmer null, and threatened excommunication. The interposition of Francis I retarded the fulfilment of this menace, and affairs seemed to be in a train of agreement, when the casual delay of the courier who bore the king's promise to submit his cause to the Roman consistory, (having first been assured of a decision in his favour) threw the pope and cardinals into a hasty fit of anger, and they launched the long withheld censure. Henry, on his part also, kept no farther measures, but proceeded to break off entirely all allegiance to the Roman see, and to declare himself supreme head on earth of the English church, a title which has adhered to all his successors. Thus was effected the great revolution, by which, in ecclesiastical annals, this reign is so much distinguished. The birth of a daughter by the new queen, produced a bill for regulating the succession, which settled it on the issue of this marriage, and declared the king's daughter, by Catherine, illegitimate. But although Henry discarded the authority of the Romish church, he adhered to its theological tenets. While on the one hand, he executed such eminent characters as the learned bishop Fisher, and the able and upright sir Thomas More, for refusing the oath of supremacy, he displayed a rooted aversion to the principles of the reformers, and brought a great many of them to the stake. His temper also grew more stern and arbitrary as he advanced in years, and his reign from this period was that of a severe despot, who sacrificed without scruple every obstacle to his capricious will. Finding that the monks and friars in England were the most direct advocates of the papal authority, and that they operated most influentially to create dissatisfaction among the people, he was provoked to the grand measure of suppressing the monasteries, which he rapidly effected by act of parliament, and thereby inflicted an incurable blow upon the catholic religion in England. The revenues of these opulent establishments, were granted to the crown, which however was not proportionably enriched, as Henry lavished many grants of land upon his courtiers, and besides settling pensions upon the retained abbots, friars, and monks, erected six new bishoprics. Another step which also highly promoted the reformation was the translation of the Scriptures into the vernacular tongue. The fall of Anne Boleyn (see article Boleyn) was however unfavourable for a time, to the reformers. On the execution of that unfortunate queen, Henry married Jane Seymour the next day, and the birth of prince Edward in 1537, fulfilled his supreme wish for a male heir, although his joy was abated by the death of the queen soon after her delivery. In the mean time the nation becoming equally divided between the Romish and the reformed faiths, and the dissolution of the monasteries affecting many interests, insurrections ensued, some of which, in the northern counties, required suppression in the field. It was not until 1538 that the dissolution of all the religious houses took place, and as the oppugner of royal authority, the peculiar indignation of Henry fell upon Thomas a Becket. He not only pillaged his rich shrine, but cited the saint himself into court, had him condemned as a traitor, his name expunged from the calendar, and his bones burnt to ashes. The fate of Lambert, a poor schoolmaster, who being condemned for heresy, appealed to the king, was more deserving of compassion. On an appointed day, Henry, seated on his throne in Westminster hall, attended by the lords spiritual and temporal, entered the lists against the poor unsupported culprit, and after sternly interrogating him concerning the real presence undertook to refute his errors from the Scriptures and the schoolmen. Six bishops followed, and in conclusion, Lambert was asked whether he would recant or die. He chose death, and was executed with circumstances of unusual cruelty. Soon after a committee of parliament was employed in drawing up six articles of uniformity, which were formed into an act called the bloody bill, in consequence of its severity against protestants. Henry now resolved to marry again, and unluckily for himself Cromwell a favourer of the reformation, recommended Anne of Cleves, sister to the duke of that title, a prince of great influence with the German protestants. The marriage took place in 1540 and Henry even created Cromwell earl of Essex, but his dislike to his new wife hastened the fall of that minister, who was condemned upon an ill grounded charge of treason, and executed, after a vain attempt to soften the obdurate heart of his tyrannical master. At the same time, Henry procured from the convocation and parliament, a divorce from Anne of Cleves, who made no opposition, but with much phlegm continued to live in England. He then married Catherine Howard, niece to the duke of Norfolk, an union which brought him more under the influence of the catholic party, and a rigorous persecution of the protestants followed, although with an impartiality of intolerance papists who denied his supremacy were treated with equal severity, and the opposite victims were sometimes dragged to execution coupled together. The aged countess of Salisbury, mother of cardinal Pole, and the only relic of the Plantagenets, was the most eminent of the catholic sufferers. Henry now found that his new queen, of whom he was very fond, had proved false to his bed, and on farther inquiry, her conduct before marriage was discovered to have been loose and criminal. The king burst into tears when informed of these facts, but his grief quickly turned into fury, and she was accused and brought to the block in 1542. His obsequious parliament farther gratified him, by an act making it high treason for any woman, whom the king might thereafter marry, to pass herself for a virgin, if otherwise. The most important foreign transactions of the latter part of reign of Henry were those relative to Scotland. The preference shewn by the king's nephew, James V to the French alliance, brought on

a war in 1542, the principal event of which was the rout of the Scottish army at Solway Frith, the disgrace of which broke the heart of James, who died soon after, leaving an only daughter, the still more unfortunate Mary. A failure, on the part of Henry, of a negociation to affiance his son Edward to this heiress, produced a new war, and the king was so exasperated at the successful intrigues of France to prevent it, that he joined the emperor in a new war against Francis I. The events of both the Scottish and French wars belong to history The former consisted chiefly of mutual inroads and devastation, with no conclusive result, and in the latter, the king passed over to Calais, in July 1544, at the head of 30,000 troops, and b[illegible] 14,000 men from the Low Countries, took Boulogne, but in the winter returned to England. The war lasted until 1546, when, on condition of a large payment from France, a peace followed, in which Scotland was comprehended. In the mean time, Henry, in 1543, had married his sixth wife Catharine Parr, widow of lord Latimer, a lady of merit, secretly inclined to the reformation. This queen fell into great danger, through the intrigues of the catholic party, but being timely warned, she found means to avert the consequences, (see article CATHERINE PARR). Disease now so much aggravated the natural violence of Henry, that his oldest friends fell victims to his tyranny. The duke of Norfolk, his most trusted and successful general, and the accomplished earl of Surrey, his son, were committed to the Tower. The latter was tried for an alleged correspondence with cardinal Pole, and on an absurd accusation of treasonably quartering a portion of the royal arms, for which pretended crimes he was convicted and executed The duke of Norfolk was proceeded against by attainder, without trial or evidence, and so little was Henry's ferocity mitigated by his own approaching end, that nothing seemed so much to concern him as the fear that Norfolk might escape, which he did, by the decease of the king the day before that appointed for his execution. It was long before any one would venture to tell Henry of his approaching dissolution, but the communication was at length made by sir Anthony Denny, and the king heard him with resignation. He desired that archbishop Cranmer might be sent for, but was speechless before he came, and could only by a pressure of his hand, give a token of his dying faith. He expired January 28, 1547, in the thirty-eighth year of his reign, and the fifty-sixth of his age. The character of Henry VIII is so amply denoted by his actions, that nothing in the way of portrait is necessary. As impressively depicted by the dying words of Wolsey, the leading feature of it was love of sway. This passion, which was at first compatible with generosity and feeling, at length produced an excess of pride, impatience, and intolerance, which extinguished the sentiments of humanity, and rendered him violent and sanguinary in the extreme. He made himself so much feared, that no English king had fewer checks to their power, and liberty and constitutional equipoise were out of the question during the whole of his reign, or what is worse, the forms of them were rendered purely subservient to his passions. His vigorous rule was however of some service to internal police, and it has been remarked, that he was after all beloved by the great mass of his subjects, who, setting aside the opposing partizans of religion, cared little for passions which affected only courtiers and great men. In another point of view it must be admitted that no hand less strong than that of Henry, could have so suddenly snapped the chain which bound the nation to the papacy, and have thereby opened the road to general freedom of opinion. The headstrong self-will of this imperious king also cleared him of the opposite vices of hypocrisy, craft, and dissimulation, none of which he ever condescended to display. The complete union of Wales with England, and the conversion of Ireland into a kingdom, date from the eventful reign of Henry —*Ibid*

HENRY IV, king of France and Navarre, called the Great, was born in 1553, at Pau in Bearn. His father, Anthony of Bourbon, chief of that branch of the royal family, was descended from a son of Louis IX. His mother, Jane d'Albret, was the daughter an heiress of Henry, king of Navarre. He was brought up by his grandfather in the simple and hardy manner of the peasantry of Bearn, and this laid the foundation of a vigorous constitution and temperate habits. He was brought to the court of France by his father, in the beginning of the reign of Charles IX, but was recalled by his mother to Pau in 1566, and placed under the tuition of Florent Chretien, a learned man and zealous protestant In 1599 he accompanied his mother to Rochelle, and learned the art of war under Admiral Coligni. When the perfidious design of destroying the Huguenot chiefs, by a massacre, was formed by Charles and his mother Catherine, one of the means employed to lull their suspicions was, to bestow the king's sister, Margaret, upon Henry, whose mother dying before the ceremony, he entitled himself king of Navarre. The marriage was followed by the massacre of St Bartholomew, on which fatal day he was brought before Charles IX, who, with a furious countenance, gave him the choice of mass, death, or the Bastille, nor is it surprising, that in a moment of such horror, he chose the former. He was subsequently kept at court, as a kind of state prisoner, and was led to practise those arts of dissimulation and licentious intrigue, the latter of which formed the greatest stain of his after character. In 1576 he escaped from Paris, and retired to Alençon, where he renewed his professions of the reformed religion, and put himself at the head of the Huguenot party. The cheerful frankness of his manner rendered him the delight of the soldiery, and he supported his cause with invincible spirit. When Henry III received his death wound in 1589, he called for the king of Navarre, and with much affection acknowledged him his successor Henry was then in his thirty-sixth year, in

full vigour of mind and body, admired and beloved by his own party, but detested by the catholic majority of his subjects, who were excited by the priesthood into an infuriated zeal against him. The course of the interesting struggle which ensued, until Henry, by sacrificing his religion at St Denis, in July 1599, obtained quiet possession of his due authority, is matter of history rather than of biography, although set off by much detail illustrative of the generous, gallant, and magnanimous character of this ultimately favourite monarch of France. The abjuration of a prince of Henry's laxity of religious principles and freedom of private life, was a cheap sacrifice to the peace of his country. Religion in his own case, being little beyond a badge of party, even his protestant advisers recommended the measure in the sequel. The return of the kingdom to allegiance was however very gradual, and fanaticism, generally inappeasable, produced an attempt upon his life, from the knife of Chastel, a weak and furious bigot, who had been prepared by the regicide doctrine of the jesuits, in consequence of which atrocity the latter were banished the kingdom. At length Pope Clement VIII granted Henry absolution, upon terms favourable to the claims of Rome, and with a ceremony sufficiently humiliating to the king in the person of his ambassadors. The relics of the leaguers, however, still continued the war, and, aided by the Spaniards, brought Henry more than once into great trouble and perplexity, from which he was principally relieved by the prudent financial management of the celebrated Sully. From the time, however, of his recovery of Amiens in 1596, his affairs assumed a new aspect, and he became respectable at home and abroad. By the edict of Nantz, formed on the basis of toleration, he secured to his protestant subjects the exercise of their religion, and the peace of Vervins in 1598, in which the Spaniards restored all which they had taken in Picardy, was equally honourable and advantageous to France. No other foreign or civil war, except an expedition against the duke of Savoy, took place during this reign, the remainder of which was signalized by an attention to those internal improvements, and that amelioration of the condition of his subjects, which his good sense and benevolent disposition suggested. In these salutary objects he was mainly assisted by Sully, whose wise plans, however, were much obstructed by the king's partiality to his various mistresses, and especially to Gabrielle d'Estrées, whom he created duchess of Beaufort, and to whom he gave a promise of marriage, which afterwards caused him much uneasiness. In the mean time he was soliciting a divorce from Margaret of Valois, in which she, who was equally addicted to irregular indulgences, readily concurred. When it was obtained, Henry married Mary de Medici, niece to the grand Duke of Tuscany, an alliance which by no means added to his felicity. Discontents, occasioned by new taxes, and injudicious favouritism, some time after produced a conspiracy, headed by the marshal de Biron, which, notwithstanding his own and his father's great services, cost him his head. Domestic uneasinesses, occasioned by the new queen's foreign manners, and by the insolence of the marchioness de Verneuil, Henry's principal mistress, also disturbed his repose, and formed the discreditable causes of incessant disquieting intrigue. The kingdom, however, increased in wealth and prosperity, and abroad he successfully mediated between the Pope and the Venetians, and promoted the treaty by which the Dutch were declared independent Altogether in character, at the age of fifty four, he fell deeply in love with Charlotte de Montmorency, married to the prince of Conde, and acted with so little self-government, that the prince and princess quitted the kingdom, and took up their residence at Brussels Henry had indulged a desire to diminish the overgrown power of the house of Austria, and to this design joined the grand but chimerical plan of forming a kind of European federative republic, consisting of powers so well balanced as to be able to prevent future wars and encroachments altogether. Some of these ideas were communicated by Sully to queen Elizabeth. Whatever was the extent of his plans, he certainly intended to carry the war into Germany, and immense preparations were made, both in money and ammunition, for that purpose. Nothing impeded his march but the ceremonial of the queen's coronation, which solemnity was performed with extraordinary magnificence, on the 13th May, 1610, and the very next day he received his death by a stab from the hand of a fanatical assassin, named Ravaillac, which instantly deprived him of life, in the fifty second year of his age, and twenty second of his reign. Henry left no children by his first queen, but by his second he had three sons and three daughters. He had also a numerous illegitimate offspring, of whom Cæsar, duke of Vendome, was the nearest heir of his military character. Henault says of Henry IV, "he united to extreme frankness the most dexterous policy, to the most elevated sentiments a charming simplicity of manners, to a soldier's courage an inexhaustible fund of humanity." This rendered him the *good* Henry in spite of foibles and defects, but he had too many weaknesses to be truly called the *great*. It was perhaps chiefly owing to Sully that his attachment to gaming, women, and profusion of all kinds, did not defeat all his wise plans for the good government of his people. As a soldier no one exceeded him in gallantry and enterprise, but he is scarcely entitled to the name of a great general, not to mention that, like the most recent of his race, his principal successes were over his own subjects.—*Mod. Univ. Hist. Mdlot. Nouv Dict. Hist.*

HENRY OF ANDELY, or HENRI D'ANDELI, a Norman troubadour of the thirteenth century, so called from the place of his birth. He was the author of a poem, entitled "La Bataille des sept Arts," of which le Grand d'Aussy has given an analysis, in the

fifth volume of the manuscripts in the king's library at Paris, where the work is preserved. There is also extant, by this author, the "Lai d'Aristote," and a curious metrical romance, called "La Bataille des Vins," both which have been published in the collections of MM. Barbazan and Meon.—*Mem. de la Soc. des Ant. de la Normandie.*

HENRY OF KALCAR, a German divine of the fourteenth century, who entered into the Carthusian order, and became prior of the convent of St Barbara, at Cologne. He was eminent for his acquaintance with profane literature, as well as with the scriptures, and was the author of elementary works for the use of his brethren, relating to rhetoric, music, and the duties of monachism, besides which he wrote a treatise on the origin of his order, "De Ortu Ordinis sui," lib. unum. He flourished in the reign of the emperor Wenceslaus, about 1390.—*Trithemius.*

HENRY THE MINSTRLL, or BLIND HARRY, names given to a Scottish poet who lived in the fifteenth century, of whom very little is known. It is conjectured that he wrote his celebrated "Actis and Deidis of Shyr William Wallace," about 1446. He discovers some knowledge in astronomy, in classical history, in the Latin and French languages, and in divinity, and probably belonged to one of the religious orders. He was a kind of travelling bard, and visited the middle and south parts of Scotland, and most likely the court and noble families. He was blind from his birth, and in consequence fails in the descriptive parts of his work, but his invention in other respects was only the more active, and he deals largely in romance. As a poet, however, he has considerable merit, and his "Wallace passed through numerous editions during the period that its language could be duly understood. The first printed edition was that of Edinburgh 1570, and the latest that of Morrison's, Perth 1790, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Mackenzie's Scot. Writers.*

HENRY THE WISE, or HENRICUS PRUDENS, a Carthusian friar of the fifteenth century, prior of a monastic establishment near Bruges, and afterwards of the new house of St Sophia of Constantinople, in the neighbourhood of Bois-le-Duc. He was a very learned divine, and was highly esteemed for his talents among those of his own persuasion. His claims to notice at present arise from the absurdity of a work which he wrote, and which was much admired by his contemporaries, whence may be inferred the degraded taste which prevailed in the religious world previously to the Reformation. The treatise alluded to is entitled "Tetralogum Devotionis," lib. tres, and consists of dialogues between an angel, a monk, Jesus the heavenly father, and Mary the loving mother-in-law of all souls. He died in 1484.—*Trithemius.*

HENRY (DAVID) a native of Aberdeen in Scotland, born in the December of 1710. He was brought up a printer, and worked for some time under Cave, the original projector of the gentleman's magazine. In 1736 he married the sister of his employer, and removed to Reading in Berkshire, where he conducted a public journal nearly eighteen years, till being received into partnership by his brother-in-law, he thenceforth took a prominent part in the management of the miscellany above-mentioned. In 1772 he published a system of husbandry, under the title of "The Complete Farmer," and two years afterwards, a compilation of the voyages of various circumnavigators, in 6 vols. 8vo. He also printed an abridgment of some of Tillotson's sermons, in one vol. 8vo. His death took place at Lewisham, June 5, 1792.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

HENRY (PHILIP) an eminent nonconformist, was born at Whitehall in 1631, his father being page of the back stairs to the king's second son, prince Charles. He was educated at Westminster school, whence he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford. He was ordained to the ministry in 1657, according to the directions of the assembly of divines, and soon after married a lady by whom he became possessed of a competent estate near Whitchurch. When the king and episcopacy were restored, he refused to conform, and retired to Broad Oak, where he spent the remaining years of his life in the most exemplary inculcation of religion and general benevolence. He died 24th June, 1696, and his life was written by his son, MATTHEW HENRY, and is deemed so interesting a piece of biography, that Dr Wordsworth was induced to re-print the whole in his "Ecclesiastical Biography."—*Life as above, by his son.*

HENRY (MATTHEW) son of the above, and also a learned nonconformist divine, was born at Broad Oak in Flintshire, in 1663. He was early instructed by his father in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and was at first entered at Gray's-inn, to study the law, but his strong predilection for divinity induced him to ultimately decide for the ministry. In 1686 he was invited to settle as pastor with a congregation of dissenters at Chester, where he remained for twenty-five years in a most sedulous attention to his studies and pastoral functions. During this period he received various invitations from congregations in the metropolis, all which he refused, until at length in 1702 he was induced, with great reluctance, to remove to Hackney, where he took so large a share in occasional services at the various dissenting places of worship, as well as at his own, that he secretly undermined his constitution. He died of a stroke of apoplexy at Nantwich, Cheshire, in 1714, on his return from a visit to his old congregation at Chester, in the fifty-second year of his age. The learning and extensive knowledge of Mr Henry rendered him extremely popular, both as a writer and a preacher, and he died greatly lamented. His writings, besides several single sermons, are—"A Discourse concerning the Nature of Schism," 1689, "The Life of Mr Philip Henry," 1696, "A Scripture Catechism," 1702, "Family Hymns, 1702; "The Communicant's Companion," 1704; "Method of Prayer," 1710, "Directions to

daily. Communion with God, 1712, "Exposition of the Bible," 5 vols. folio, of which editions still continue to be multiplied. Mr Henry had not completed his work at the time of his death, and the last volume, from Romans to Revelations, was written with some assistance from his MSS. by a body of dissenting divines. All the works of Mr Henry retain a great share of popularity among the class of dissenters to which he belonged — *Biog. Brit.*

HENRY, DD. (ROBERT) a clergyman of the Scottish kirk, the son of a farmer settled at Muir Town, St Ninians. He was born February 18, 1718, and having gone through the grammar-school of Stirling and the university of Edinburgh, accepted the mastership of the grammar-school at Annan, but relinquished the situation in 1748, in order to become minister to a presbyterian congregation at Carlisle. In 1760 he settled in a similar capacity at Berwick, where he married, but after a residence of eight years returned to Scotland, and became minister of the New Greyfriars church, in the capital of that kingdom. Two years afterwards he obtained the degree of doctor of divinity from his university, and was chosen moderator of the General Assembly in 1774. In 1776 he succeeded as joint minister to the old church, which appointment he held for the remainder of his life. Dr Henry is principally known in England as the author of a valuable history of this country, published originally in six quarto volumes, at various intervals, the first appearing in 1771, the fifth in 1781, and the last, which is posthumous, in 1793. This work brings down the history arranged under the several heads, civil and military, religious, legal and constitutional, literary, commercial, &c to the reign of Henry VIII. It has since gone through several editions, and is said to have produced its author no less a sum than 3300*l* for his copyright, besides a pension of 100*l* per annum from the crown, through the recommendation of the earl of Mansfield. Dr Henry also printed a translation of Goguet's "Origin of Laws," &c, in three vols octavo. In his private character he is said to have been extremely amiable, and exemplary in his clerical duties. His death took place in 1790. —*Nichols's Lit Anecd.*

HENRYSON (ROBERT) an early Scottish poet, who was a monk of the order of St Benedict, and a schoolmaster at Dunfermline, in the sixteenth century. He was the author of the "Testament of Fair Cresseide," which is printed in some editions of the works of Chaucer, and he also wrote fables, published at Edinburgh, 1621 8vo.—*Irvine's Lives of Scotch Poets.*

HENSHALL (SAMUEL) an ingenious scholar, distinguished for his researches concerning Saxon literature. He was educated at Oxford, where he became a fellow of Brazen-nose College, and entered into holy orders. In 1798 he published a thin quarto volume, entitled "Specimens and Parts of a Topographical Commercial, Civil, and Nautical History of South Britain." This publication, which related only to the county of Kent, was not continued for want of encouragement. He was also the author of "The Saxon and English Languages, illustrative of each other, the impracticability of acquiring an accurate knowledge of Saxon literature through the medium of Latin phraseology, exemplified in the errors of Hickes, Wilkins, Gibson, and other scholars, and a new mode suggested of radically studying the Saxon and English languages,' 4to, "Actual Survey of South Britain, by the Commissioners of William the Conqueror, completed in 1086, faithfully translated, with an Introduction, Notes and Illustrations of S. Henshall and John Wilkinson," 4to, 1799, "The Etymological Organic Reasoner, with one Sheet of the Gothic Gospel of St Matthew, and another of the Saxon Durham Book in Roman Characters, and a literal English Version," 1807. Both the latter works were left imperfect, the author, who was rector of St Mary, Stratford le-Bow, Essex, having died soon after the publication of the first number of his Organic Reasoner, in 1807.—*Gent. Mag. Watt's Bibl. Brit*

HEPBURN. There were two of this name, the elder, JAMES BUONAVENTURA, was descended of a Scottish family, the son of a presbyterian minister, settled at Hamstocks in Huntingdonshire, where he was born in 1573. He studied at the university of St Andrews, and distinguished himself by his proficiency in Oriental literature, but becoming a convert to the Romish church went to Rome, assumed the tonsure, and [illegible] a considerable period spent in travel became at length keeper of the Vatican library. He published a grammar of the Arabic, and a dictionary of the Chaldaic and Hebrew languages in 1591, and died in 1620 at Venice.—ROBERT HEPBURN, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1690, and bred to the Scottish bar, having gone through a regular course of study at a Dutch university. He was the author of a series of periodical papers, published in 1711, under the title of "The Tatler, by Hector Macstaff of the North,' and died the year following at Edinburgh in his twenty-second year.—*Mackenzie's Scotch Writers Tytler's Life of Lord Kaimes.*

HERACLIUS, a celebrated philosopher of antiquity, was a native of Ephesus, and flourished about the sixty-ninth Olympiad, or the year 504 BC. He discovered an early attention to intellectual studies, and was initiated into the mysteries of the Pythagorean doctrine by Xenophanes and Hippasus, which he afterwards incorporated into his own system. His fellow-citizens requested him to undertake the supreme magistracy, but on account of their dissolute manners, he declined it in favour of his brother. His natural temper being splenetic and melancholy, he despised the ignorance and follies of mankind, shunned all public intercourse, and devoted himself to retirement and contemplation. He made choice of a mountainous retreat for his residence, and lived upon the natural produce

of the earth, the result of which diet and manner of life was a dropsy, that terminated his life about the sixtieth year of his age. It has been a tale commonly received, that Heraclitus was perpetually shedding tears on account of the vices of mankind, a fable that probably took its rise from the gloomy severity of his temper, and which may pair off with the perpetual laughing of Democritus for the same reason. He was the author of a treatise "On Nature," of which a few fragments, preserved by Sextus Empericus, alone remain. With a design of concealing his opinion, at least from the vulgar, he made use of figurative and intricate diction, which obtained for him the title of "the obscure philosopher." They were deposited by him in the temple of Diana, for the use of the learned, where they remained until they were made public by Crates, or according to Titian, by the poet Euripides. To these writings both Zeno and Plato were partially indebted, and as good an account of the system, as its obscurity will allow, may be obtained from Brucker. The sect of Heracletus was probably soon extinct, as no traces of its existence remain after the death of Socrates. In 1573 Henry Stephens published at Paris a collection of the fragments of Heraclitus, with those of Democritus, Timin, and other ancient philosophers, in octavo.—*Diogenes Laertius Falcius Bibl. Græc Enfield's Hist Philos.*

HERAULT (Didier) better known by his latinized name, *Desiderius Heraldus*, was a French lawyer and philological writer in the seventeenth century. He held the office of counsellor of the parliament of Paris, but distinguished himself chiefly by the cultivation of ancient literature, and wrote notes on the works of Tertullian, Minutius Felix, and Arnobius, in defence of Christianity, and on the epigrams of Martial. He was also the author of a learned miscellany, entitled "Adversaria," 1599, "Quæstionum Quotidianarum Tractatus," "Observationes ad Jus Atticum e Romanum," and other publications. He died in 1649. His son, who was a protestant minister in London, wrote sermons, a tract against the regicides, &c.—*Moreri. Bayle*

HERAULT DE SECHELLES (Marie Jean) advocate-general in the parliament of Paris, and after the revolution, royal commissary, member of the tribunal of cassation, deputy from the department of Paris to the Legislative Assembly, and at length a member of the National Convention. He possessed a considerable fortune, and being a handsome man, and fond of dress, he often attracted the sarcasms of some of his colleagues during the triumph of sansculottism. At the sessions of the Legislative Assembly he presented several reports, particularly relative to the responsibility of ministers, in July 1792 he joined in the declaration that the country was in danger, and he subsequently advocated vindictive measures against the royalists. He presided in the National Assembly in September, and becoming a member of the Convention, he warmly engaged in the schemes of the revolutionary party. About this time he was charged with the management of some negociations with foreign powers, but they proved unsuccessful. He was then sent on a mission to Alsace, and at Colmar he ran great risk of being assassinated in a popular insurrection. In November 1792 he was again employed as a commissioner from the Convention to the army in the department of Mont Blanc; and he was thus absent from Paris during the trial of the king. He however, in conjunction with his colleagues, Gregoire, Jagot, and Simond, wrote a letter to the Convention, charging Louis XVI with an uninterrupted series of treasons, and recommending his condemnation without appeal to the people. But he chiefly distinguished himself in the contest between the Mountain and the Gironde parties, and he powerfully co-operated in the destruction of the latter. Mercier accuses him of being the author of the constitution of 1793, or, as he terms it, that ridiculous code of anarchy, and in fact Herault presided in the Convention at the period when it was established. He was also a member of the committee of Public Safety. But all his services to the terrorists did not save him from the scaffold. He was denounced March 17, 1794, for having concealed an emigrant, and as belonging to the faction of Danton, with whom he was executed on the 5th of April following. He displayed great courage, or rather levity of conduct in his last moments, bidding adieu to his companions with as much *sang-froid* as if he had been going to a party of pleasure.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S.—Biog. Nouv des Contemp.*

Herbelot (Barthelomew d') a celebrated Orientalist, born of a good family, at Paris, in 1625. After having gone through a course of study in the university of his native city he applied himself particularly to the eastern languages, with a view to the elucidation of the Hebrew Scriptures. He visited Italy for improvement, and formed an acquaintance at Rome with Lucas Holstenius and Leo Allatius, two of the most learned men of the age. He was patronized by cardinal Grimaldi, who in 1606 sent him to Marseilles to meet Christina queen of Sweden, then on her way to Rome, and that princess was much pleased with his society. On his return to France, the minister of state, Foucquet, received him into his family, and gave him a pension of 1000 livres. On the disgrace of his patron, D'Herbelot was fortunate enough to escape the general ruin which involved the dependants of the fallen statesman, and his merit procured him the office of Oriental interpreter to the king of France. After some years he again travelled into Italy. At Leghorn he was introduced to the grand duke of Tuscany, Ferdinand II, who invited him to Florence, where he arrived in July 1666. He was not only magnificently entertained by the duke, but was also gratified with a present of a valuable collection of eastern MSS. While in Italy he commenced his great work, the "Oriental Library," and being recalled to Paris by Colbert, a pension was given him, that he

might be at liberty to proceed with his undertaking. It was his first design to have published his collections in the Arabic language, and types were cast for the purpose of printing it. But the death of Colbert having interrupted this plan, he recomposed his work in the French language, as likely to prove more generally useful. On the recommendation of the chancellor M. de Pontchartrain, he was afterwards appointed to the royal professorship of Syriac, vacant by the death of M d Auvergne He died at Paris, December 8th, 169 . His book was published in 1697, under the title of "La Bibliotheque Orientale," folio Besides which he left a collection on the same subject entitled "Anthologia,' and a dictionary in the Turkish, Persian, Arabic, and Latin languages, neither of which has been printed The best edition of the Oriental Library is that of the Hague, 1777, 4 vols. 4to, with the Supplements of Galland and Visdelou — *Perrault Hommes Illust Moreri.*

HERBERT (EDWARD) lord Herbert of Cherbury, in Shropshire, eminent for his character and writings, was the eldest son of Richard Herbert esq. of a very ancient family and was born at Montgomery castle in Wales, in 1581. He so early attained the rudiments of learning, that at the age of twelve he was entered as a gentleman commoner at University college, Oxford. In 1600 he came to London, and shortly after the accession of James I, became a knight of the bath, having previously, and before he had completed his education, married the heiress of sir William Herbert, of St Gillian s, another branch of the family He served the office of high sheriff of Montgomery, and divided his time between the country and the court, where he was much esteemed for his gallant bearing At length, wearied with the uniformity of a domestic life he visited the continent, carrying with him those chivalrous ideas with which the whimsical oath and ceremonies attendant on the investiture of the order of the bath seem to have seriously impressed him. His advantageous person and manners gained him many friends, among whom was the constable of Montmorency. He returned to England in 1607, and in 1609 quitted it again, in order to join the English forces serving in aid of the prince of Orange, at the siege of Juliers, where he distinguished himself with his usual rash and romantic bravery. On the conclusion of the siege he visited Antwerp and Brussels, and then returned to London, where his reputation having preceded him, he was deemed one of the most conspicuous characters of the period. His gallantry towards a court lady, which however he asserts to have been without criminality, produced an attempt by her husband to assassinate him in the streets of London, which attempt he foiled by an extraordinary effort of courage and dexterity. In 1614 he served again in the Low Countries, under the prince of Orange, and in 1616 was sent ambassador to the court of France, where he acted with great spirit, and resented some high language on the part of the constable Luynes, the favourite of Louis XIII with so much spirit, that a complaint was sent to the English court, which produced his recall. He cleared himself however so well to king James, that on the death of Luynes he was sent back to France as resident ambassador. It was at Paris that, in 1624, he printed his famous book "De Veritate prout distinguitur a Revelatione" which he had planned and begun in England. The purport of this singular work was to assert the sufficiency, universality, and absolute perfection of natural religion, with a view of proving the uselessness of Revelation. An incident which he has mentioned as occurring previously to its publication affords a remarkable proof of the power of imagination over an enthusiastic mind. Being in his chamber doubtful as to the propriety of publishing his book, on one fair day in summer his casement opened to the south, the sun shining clear and no wind stirring, 'I took says he my book De Veritate in my hand and kneeling devoutly on my knees, said these words O thou eternal God, author of the light which now shines upon me, and giver of all inward illuminations I do beseech thee of thy infinite goodness to pardon a greater request than a sinner ought to make I am not satisfied enough whether I shall publish this book De Veritate, if it be for thy glory I beseech thee give me some sign from heaven, if not I shall suppress it' I had no sooner spoke these words, but a loud though yet gentle noise came from the heavens, (for it was like nothing on earth) which did so comfort and cheer me, that I took my petition as granted, and that I had the sign demanded' He makes the most solemn assertions of the truth of this narrative, and there is no reason to doubt that he fully believed it, an extraordinary instance of vanity and self delusion in one whose chief argument against revealed religion is founded on the improbability that heaven would communicate its will to a part of the world only In 1625 he returned from France and was created an Irish peer, and afterwards an English baron, by the title of lord Herbert of Cherbury. Little more is heard of him in public life, except that he joined the parliamentary party in the first instance, but subsequently quitted it, and was a great sufferer in his fortune in consequence. He died in London 1648, and was buried in the church of St Giles's in the Fields, where his epitaph particularly recorded him as the author of "De Veritate" The character of lord Herbert is strongly marked in his memoirs, which shew him to be vain, punctilious and fanciful, but open, generous, brave, and disinterested Of his writings, the work De Veritate is the first for learning and argument, and was answered by Gassendi. He followed this piece by another, entitled "De Religione Gentilium, errorumque apud eos causis,' or an inquiry into those causes which misled the priests and sages of antiquity. Soon after his death was published his "Life and Reign of Henry VIII,' which is rather an apology of, or a panegyric on that turbulent prince, than a fair representation. The English style

of lord Herbert is strong, manly, and free from the quaint pedantry of the age. A collection of his poems published by his son in 1665, display little poetical merit. His entertaining memoirs, written by himself, remained in MS. in the family, until first printed by lord Orford, at Strawberry-hill, in 1764.—*Biog. Brit. Life by Himself.*

HERBERT (GEORGE) younger brother of the subject of the last article, and distinguished as a poet and divine. He was born at Montgomery castle, April 3rd, 1593, and received his education at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He pursued his studies with great assiduity, and in 1619 he was chosen public orator to the university, having previously taken the degree of MA. and been elected a fellow of his college. At this period he was in anticipation of preferment at court, and with that view he paid particular attention to the modern languages. His talents attracted the notice of James I, and in his endeavours to conciliate and secure the favour of that monarch, he had recourse to a system of flattery, which, however it might be countenanced by the example of his learned contemporaries, was by no means creditable to his character. A letter of thanks which he wrote to James, officially, on account of his present to the university of his Basilicon Doron, is said, by Isaac Walton, to have been composed "in such elegant Latin, so full of conceits, and all expressions so suited to the king, that he enquired the orator's name.' Herbert's assiduities were rewarded with the gift of a sinecure office, worth 120*l.* a year, but the death of his majesty in 1625, put an end to his prospects of promotion, and in conjunction with other motives, induced him to relinquish his former plans and take orders in the church of England. Like his brother he had a strong constitutional tendency to enthusiasm, and he entered with ardour on the duties of his new profession. The first benefice he obtained was a prebend in the diocese of Lincoln, when his zeal induced him to rebuild, partly at his own expense, the parish church with which it was connected. He was subsequently seized with a fit of illness, on his recovery from which he married a lady, of feelings and sentiments congenial with his own, who was nearly related to lord Danby. In 1630 he took priest's orders, and was presented to the rectory of Bemerton, near Salisbury, in Wiltshire. There he drew up a manual of pastoral duty, entitled "The Priest to the Temple, or the Country Parson," the rules and maxims of which were strikingly exemplified in his own conduct as a clergyman. He died in February 1632 3. His friend, Nicholas Ferrar, (who rendered himself remarkable by establishing a kind of protestant monastery, at Little Gidding, in Huntingdonshire), published from Herbert's MS. "The Temple Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations," Cambridge, 1663. He was also the author of a Latin oration on the return of prince Charles from Spain, printed in 1623, and he is said to have translated Cornaro's treatise on temperance and long life. The poetry of Herbert, in common with that of Donne and Cowley, is deformed by point and antithesis, and obscured by metaphysical allusion, but some of his minor pieces, in spite of their defects, are extremely beautiful, and may be said to bear the stamp of genius. It should also be remembered by the censurers of our author, that he neither cultivated poetry as an art in which he wished to excel, nor as an amusement, but simply employed poetical phraseology as the vehicle of moral and devotional sentiments. His life by Isaac Walton has been often published.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Idit.*

HERBERT (MARY) see Sidney.

HERBERT (WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke) a noble poet, and a munificent patron of learned men. He was born in 1580, at the family seat, Wilton house, Wilts, and was educated at New college, Oxford. At the expiration of his minority he succeeded his father in the titles and estates of his house, and three years after became a knight companion of the order of the garter In 1626 he was elected chancellor of Oxford, to which university he was a liberal benefactor in his life, and at his death bequeathed a valuable collection of manuscripts. In the same year he was appointed lord steward of the household to Charles the First, but held his post little more than three years, dying suddenly of an apoplectic attack in April 1630. An octavo volume of his miscellaneous poems appeared in 1660.—*Biog. Brit.*

HERBERT (SIR THOMAS) descended of a junior branch of the Pembroke family, was the son of an alderman of York. In 1626 his relation, William, earl of Pembroke, then lord steward, who had previously supported him, first at Jesus college, Oxford, and afterwards at Trinity college, Cambridge, furnished him with the means of indulging his wishes in travelling over a considerable portion of the east, an account of which journey he published in 1634, under the title of "A Relation of some years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia, especially the territories of the Persian monarchy, and some part of the Oriental Indies and the Isles adjacent." Of this work, first printed in one folio volume, there have been four subsequent editions. The death of his patron, in 1630, by stopping his resources, caused his return to Europe. On the breaking out of the civil wars he leaned at first to the parliament, but subsequently he reconciled himself to the king, whom he attended with uncorruptible fidelity and affection during his captivity, and up to the very moment of his execution. On the restoration of monarchy, his attachment to the deceased sovereign was recompensed by his successor with a baronetcy. He survived this event more than twenty years, occupying himself principally in literary pursuits, during which period he assisted Dugdale in the compilation of the third volume of his "Monasticon Anglicanum," and published in 1678 his "Threnodia Carolina," an account of the two last years of the life of king Charles I. This work was reprinted in 1813. An

account of the end of that monarch from his pen is also to be found in Wood's Athenæ. He died March 13, 1682.—*Biog. Brit.*

HERBERT (William) an antiquarian and bibliographical writer of the last century. He appears to have been a native of Hertfordshire, and was educated at Hitchin in that county. For some years he carried on trade as a hosier, in London, and subsequently went out to the East Indies, in the situation of purser's clerk, on board one of the company's ships. He remained a good while in that country, employing his time in making charts and plans of the coasts and harbours, for which he obtained a handsome gratuity from the India directors on his return to England. He then commenced map and print seller, in which business he was so successful as to be enabled to purchase an estate at Cheshunt, whither he retired in the latter part of his life. He reprinted sir Robert Atkyns's History of Gloucestershire, but his only literary labour of importance was an edition of Ames's "Typographical Antiquities, or Account of the Origin and Progress of Printing in Great Britain and Ireland, considerably augmented, 1785-1790, 3 vols. 4to. He died at Cheshunt in 1790, aged seventy six.—*Life prefix. to Dibdin's Edit. of the Typogr. Antiq.*

HERBIN (Augustus Francis Julian) an able oriental scholar, was born March 16, 1783. At the age of sixteen he began to compose an Arabian grammar, the first part of which was published at Paris, 1803, 4to and folio, under the title of "Developpemens des principes de la langue Arabe Moderne," no second part of which has yet appeared. In his twenty-first year he was admitted into the academy of sciences, belles lettres, and arts. Besides the above he published a "Treatise on Ancient Music," and "An Account of Hafiz the Persian poet." He died December 30, 1806, in his twenty third year, leaving many MSS. which prove his early death to be a great loss to the learned world.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HERBINIUS (John) a native of Silesia, born in 1632. He was deputed by the Polish protestant churches to visit those of Germany, Holland, &c. in 1664. This employment leading him to travel, he took the opportunity of examining such matters as excited his curiosity, particularly cataracts and waterfalls, which produced the following publications: "De Admirandis Mundi Cataractis," &c., Amsterdam, 1678, 4to, "Kiovia Subterranea," "Terræ motus et quietis examen." He also wrote "De Statu Ecclesiarum Augustinæ Confessionis in Polonia," 1670, 4to, "Tragico-comœdia et Ludi innocui de Juliano Imperatore Apostate," &c. He died in 1676.—*Niceron. Moreri.*

HERBST (John Andreas) a German musician of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Nuremberg, and in 1628 he was chapel-master at Frankfort on the Maine, and afterwards at Nuremberg. In 1650 he returned to Frankfort, where he died in 1660. Herbst was the author of a treatise, entitled "Musica Poetica," and of works on vocal music, on thorough bass, and on counterpoint; besides which, he translated from the Italian a treatise on music and poetry, by Giovanni Chiodono.—*Rees's Encyclopæd.*

HERBST (John Frederick William) a German naturalist, distinguished particularly for his entomological researches. He was born November 1st, 1743, at Petershagen, in the principality of Minden, and after having for some years been a teacher at Berlin, he obtained the situation of almoner to a Prussian regiment of infantry. His talents becoming known, he was appointed preacher in several churches of Berlin, where he gave great satisfaction. He was, however, principally known as a naturalist. He was a director of the society of friends of natural history at Berlin, of the royal academy of Bavaria at Burghausen, and of the economical society of Potsdam. He kept up a correspondence with men of science in various parts of the world, and made journeys into Germany, France, Switzerland, and Denmark, in search of knowledge. His death took place November 5th, 1807. He was the author of treatises on the natural history of crustaceous animals, insects, worms, scarabæi, butterflies, and apterous insects, all which works were published collectively at Berlin, 1785—1804, under the title of a "Natural System of all the known Insects, indigenous and exotic," with plates. As a preacher he is placed by his countrymen in the same rank with Spalding. Different collections of his sermons have been published. —*Biog. Univ.*

HERDER (John Godfrey) a German Lutheran divine and moral philosopher of the new school. He was a Prussian by birth, and having received a clerical education, he at length obtained the office of ecclesiastical superintendant-general of the Dutchy of Saxe Weimar. He was also first preacher to the court, vice president of the consistory, and had the title of counsellor of state. He distinguished himself by his writings on the belles lettres in general, but his works relative to ethics and intellectual philosophy attracted most notice, and procured him the greatest reputation in his own country. The following are the titles of some of his publications: "Lays of Love, the oldest and most beautiful specimens of Oriental Poetry, with twenty-four ancient lays of the Minnesingers," Leipsic, 1778, 8vo, "Scattered Leaves," Gotha, 1791-1796, 6 vols. 12mo, "Letters on the Improvement of Human Nature," Riga, 1793-1796, 8 vols. 8vo, "Intellect and Experience, a Meta-criticism on the Criticism of Pure Reason, *i. e.* the Philosophy of Kant," 1799, 2 vols. 8vo, "Popular Songs," "Poems," "Terpsichore," 3 vols. 8vo, a treatise on the "Origin of Language." But the work by which Herder is principally known in England is, the "Outlines of a Philosophy of the History of Man," of which a translation was published in London in 1800. He died in 1803, and a collection of his writings has since appeared in 20 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

HERISSANT (Lewis Anthony Prosper) a French physician and naturalist of the last century. He was a native of Paris, where he died at the age of twenty-four, in 1769. His literary works are a Latin poem on the Art of Printing, a biographical eulogy on John Winter, or Gunther of Andernach, an early German anatomist, another on the antiquary Du Cange, and a work entitled "Bibliothéque physique de la France, ou Liste de tous les Ouvrages qui traitent de l Histoire Naturelle de ce Royaume" He was also the author of Memoirs published by the Royal Academy of Sciences.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HERITIER DE BRUILLE (Charles Lewis l') an eminent French botanist, distinguished as one of the first propagators of the Linnean system in France. He was born at Paris in 1746, of an opulent mercantile family In 1772 he was appointed superintendant of the waters and forests in the generalite of Paris, when he turned his attention particularly to the study of botany. The first fruit of his researches was the publication of a splendid work, entitled "Stirpes Novæ aut minus cognitæ, quas Descriptionibus et Icon bus illustravit L Heritier," 2 vols folio which he commenced in 1784, but did not finish till several years after. He then published the Flora of Peru, from the collections of Dombey. In a visit to England he collected the materials of a work, entitled 'Hortum Anglicum," and during his stay in this country he greatly augmented his library. L Heritier was a lawyer by profession, and in 1775 he became counsellor of the court of Aids, and he was for a long time dean of that court. After the Revolution he accepted the office of a judge of the civil tribunal of the department of the Seine, and he is said to have fulfilled the duties of his station with rectitude and fidelity. He was also member of the Constituent Assembly On the establishment of the National Institute, he became a zealous and efficient associate of that learned body. He was returning from one of its sittings, on the 15th of August, 1801, when he was murdered in the street, near his own residence. The deed occasioned a peculiar sensation of horror throughout Paris, the more especially as suspicion rested on one of the sons of the unfortunate man, who had made himself previously notorious for filial disobedience and general depravity. Neither the family of L'Heritier nor the public authorities appear to have taken any active measures for the discovery of the assassin. Besides the works already noticed, he was the author of several monographies of plants and other botanical essays.—*Rees's Cyclopæd Biog. Univ.*

HERITIER DE VILLANDON (Nicholas l') a French poet of the seventeenth century. He adopted the military profession, and served in the French guards, but being disabled, he retired from the army to devote himself to literature. He held the office of royal historiographer, but his works consists of two tragedies and a few poems. He died in 1680.—His daughter, Marie Jeanne L'Heritier de Villandon, obtained some reputation as a poetess in the beginning of the last century. She published a translation of the Heroic Epistles of Ovid, of which six are in verse, "Le Tombeau de M. le Duc de Bourgogne," a poem, "L'Avare puni," a novel, in verse, and "Le Jour ténébrense." She died in 1734, aged seventy.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HERMANN. There were four of this name, James Hermann, an excellent mathematical scholar, was born at Basle in 1678, and became professor of his favourite science, in the university of Padua. Peter the Great, then occupied in the formation of his academy, induced him to take a journey into Russia, in order to assist in the organization of his infant establishment. On his return, he repaired to his native city, where he obtained the professorship of ethics and jurisprudence. He was the author of a treatise, in two books, on the motions and forces of solids and liquids, entitled "De Phoronomia,' &c. 4to, 1716, De Novâ Accelerationis Lege," "De Vibrationibus Chordarum tensarum," "Responsio ad Considerationes de Princ.p. Calculi Different." &c., and other mathematical tracts, to be found in the transactions of various scientific associations. His decease took place in 1735 — John Hermann was a physician of Strasburgh, in the neighbourhood of which city he was born in 1738. Having graduated as MD in that university, he obtained in succession the professorships of medicine in 1768, philosophy 1778, pathology 1782, botany, chemistry, &c 1784. Strasburg is indebted to him for the foundation of its cabinet of natural history, in order to create which, he bequeathed the whole of his own collection, as well as the remains of his property, at his death. Herman greatly extended the boundaries of science, both by his lectures, and by the great number of dissertations and theses which he published. In 1787 and 1789 he printed some pieces on the medical virtues of certain reptiles. These tracts are inserted in the memoirs of the academy of Strasburg, and other scientific collections. I kept a journey to Paris, and two tours in Switzerland, in 1772 and 1791, he rarely absented himself from Strasburg, where he died about 1802. His son in-law, M Hammer, published from his MSS. in 1804, 'Observationes Zoologicæ posthumæ," pars 1. 4to, Strasburg and Paris.—Hermann (John Frederic) son of the preceding, and eminent also as a naturalist. He was born in 1768, and died of a contagious fever in 1793. He left, among other works, a thesis on Comparative Osteology, and a memoir on Insects, without wings, crowned by the Society of Natural History at Paris in 1790, and published with plates in 1804. He also wrote the History of the Spiders of Alsace, not hitherto published.—Paul Hermann, a native of Halle, in Saxony, and professor of botany at Leyden, flourished in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In the early part of his life he had acted as physician to the Dutch settlement at Ceylon, whence he

——— to Holland in ——— He was the author of a variety of bo——— works; among others, of a catalogue of the plants in the Leyden garden. "Lugduno Batavæ Flores," "Museum Zeylanicum," 1717, "Paradisus Batavus," "Cynosura Materiæ Medicæ," 4to, 2 vols. &c. His death took place in 1695.—*Hutton's Math. Dict. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

HERMAS, an ancient father of the Christian church surnamed Pastor, or the Shepherd, from a book written by him under that title. This treatise was originally composed in the Greek language, and sufficient fragments are yet extant in quotations to prove the fact of its existence, as a whole, however, it is now only to be found in a Latin version, printed by Cotelerius, and translated into English by archbishop Wake. It consists of a series of allegories, visions, &c. in the manner of the Book of Esdras, but any practical good which might result from its perusal is likely to be much weakened by the tediousness and prolixity of the similitudes. This Hermas is generally considered to have been the same alluded to in the Epistle to the Romans, cap. 16, v. xiv., but the particulars of his life, and the manner of his death, are unknown, farther than that the latter is supposed to have taken place at Rome in the year 81, when Clemens was bishop there. In the Romish Martyrology, by a mistake not unfrequent in that communion, his names original and acquired, are celebrated as those of two distinct persons, the festival of Hermas being kept on the 9th of May, and that of Pastor on the 26th of July. —*Cave. Dupies.*

HERMELIN (Samuel Gustavus, baron) a Swedish nobleman, eminent for his literary and scientific attainments, a native of Stockholm, in which metropolis he was born in 1744. Having early in life travelled for improvement over a great part of the European continent, he was afterwards entrusted with the conduct of a diplomatic mission from his own government to that of the United States of America. On his return in 1784 he visited England, of which he made the tour, directing his attention here, as well as in the other countries through which he passed, principally to the study of geology and statistics. In the pursuit of his favourite sciences, no small portion of his property, and more than fifteen years of his life, were devoted to a most laborious geographical undertaking, which, commencing with the survey of Westro-Bothnia and Lapland, finally ripened through the assistance of a company, which he formed on the failure of his own pecuniary resources, into the completion of an entire Swedish atlas. Through his exertions also, and principally at his own expense, great improvements were introduced among the mining establishment of the country, especially in Bothnia, where three new forges were erected by him, and the iron mines, of which he was now appointed superintendant, were worked under his direction. A more honourable than lucrative testimony to his valuable services on these occasions was paid him by ——— (who rated him a handsome gold medal. After fifty-four years spent in active service, he retired from public life in 1815, retaining his salary, with an additional pension of 1000 dollars. Besides a great variety of papers printed among the transactions of the Academy of Stockholm, of which society he had been a member since the year 1771, the following treatises were published by him in a separate form—"A Mineralogical Description of Lapland and Westro-Bothnia," with tables of the population and industry of the latter province; "Mineralogical Charts of the Southern provinces of Sweden," "On the Melting and Casting of Copper Minerals," "On the use of Stones found in the Swedish Quarries," and an "Essay on the Resources of the Swedish Provinces." M. Hermelin closed a long and useful life at the age of seventy four, on the 4th of May, 1820.—*N. Month. Mag.*

HERMES or MERCURY, called by the Egyptians Thoth, a highly celebrated legislator, priest and philosopher, who, on account of his science and learning acquired the surname of Trismegistus, or thrice great. Various opinions are entertained of the time in which he flourished, but the most general opinion assigns about BC 1950. Clemens Alexandrinus has given an account of his writings, which he makes extend to thirty two volumes on theology and philosophy, and six upon medicine, but they are no longer in existence. The two dialogues assigned to him, named "Poemander" and "Asclepius," are now universally held to be suppositious. According to Manetho, the Thoth or Hermes who wrote the works described by Clemens Alexandrinus, lived at a later period than BC. 1950, and was the reviver of the institutions of the more ancient philosopher of the same name, whom Diodorus Siculus makes the counsellor and friend of Osiris, and the inventor of letters or hieroglyphics. According to both this writer and Cicero, he framed laws, and instituted religious rites among the Egyptians, and taught astronomy, music, and other sciences. Christian writers have identified him with Enoch, Joseph, Moses and others each upon some fancied similarity or other resting upon no foundation, and utterly unworthy of notice.—*Cave. Moreri. Brucker.*

HERMILLY (Vaquette d') a French historian of the last century, who was a native of Amiens. His most important production is a French translation of the General History of Spain, by John de Ferreras, 10 vols 4to, besides which he published "Histoire du Royaume de Marjorque, et de Minorque," 4to "Bibliographie Parisienne," and "Theatre Critique," 12 vols. 12mo. He died in 1778. —*Nouv Dict. Hist.*

HERMOGENES. There were two of this name, the first, a rhetorician of Tarsus, lived about the middle of the second century, the precocity of whose talents was equalled only by the shortness of their duration. He gave lectures on eloquence in his fifteenth year, and two treatises of his on the same art we

written, one at the age of seventeen, the other at that of twenty-two. Three years afterwards memory, and even the power of speech, forsook him. Of the precise time of his decease nothing certain is known, but a copy of the above mentioned works is yet extant, printed in one volume 8vo, at Geneva, 1614 — The other was an African painter and philosopher, a few years posterior in point of time to the former. Though embracing many of the Christian doctrines, he denied that of the resurrection, the necessity of baptism, &c and in his opinions respecting the person of Christ, made an odd mixture of Christianity and the religion of Mithras —*Cave. Dupin.*

HERNANDES (FRANCISCO) a Spanish physician, employed by Philip II to arrange and describe the plants, animals and minerals of the New World, a task which he executed with considerable ability. His treatise, written in the Latin language was printed at Rome in 1651 folio. Of the birth place of this author, or of the time and manner of his decease, nothing is accurately known.—*Halleri Bibl. Bot.*

HERO, a philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria, the scholar of Ctesias, who distinguished himself by his skill in the construction of warlike machines Two treatises of his on this subject are yet extant, entitled "De Iclis conficiendis jaculandisque, and "De Constructione et Mensura Manubalistæ, as also another, "De Automatorum fabrica. There was another of the same name under the emperor Heraclius, who wrote on similar subjects Of his works there are yet remaining a work on fortification, entitled 'De Obsidione repellanda et tolerandâ, as also 'De Machinis Bellicis, "De Vocabulis Geometricis et Stereometricis," and a tract called 'Geodesia.'—*Fabricii. Bibl Grac*

HEROD the Great, so called from his power and talents, king of the Jews. He was a native of Ascalon, in Judea, where he was born BC. 71, being the second son of Antipater, the Idumean, who appointed him to the government of Galilee. He at first embraced the party of Brutus and Cassius, but after their death, reconciled himself to Antony, by whose interest he was first named tetrarch, and afterwards king of Judea. After the battle of Actium, he so successfully paid his court to the victor, that Augustus confirmed him in his kingdom, and on all occasions his abilities as a politician and commander were conspicuous. In other respects his passions were fierce and ungovernable. Although married to the celebrated Mariamne, a princess of the Asmonean family, her brother Aristobulus, and venerable grandfather Hyrcanus, fell victims to his jealousy of the ancient pretensions of their race. His very love of Mariamne herself, mingled as it was with the most fearful jealousy, terminated in her execution, and his repentance and keen remorse at her death, only exasperated him to farther outrages against her surviving relations, her mother, Alexandra, and many more falling victims to his savage cruelty. His own sons by Mariamne Alexander and Aristobulus, whose indignation at the treatment of their mother seems to have led into some intrigues against his authority, were also sacrificed in his anger, and their death is crowned the domestic barbarity of Herod. It was the latter event which induced Augustus to observe, that it was better to be Herod's hog than his son. He rebuilt the temple at Jerusalem with great magnificence, and erected a stately theatre and amphitheatre in that city, in which he celebrated games in honour of Augustus to the great displeasure of the more zealous of the Jews. He also rebuilt Samaria, which he called Sebaste, and adorned it with very sumptuous edifices. He likewise for his security constructed many strong fortresses throughout Judea, the principal of which he termed Cæsarea, after the emperor On his palace, near the temple of Jerusalem, he lavished the most costly materials, and his residence of Herodium at some distance from the capital, by the beauty of its situation, drew around it the population of a great city. Such indeed was his magnificence, that Augustus said his soul was too great for his kingdom The birth of Jesus Christ took place in the thirty third year of the reign of Herod, which important event was followed in a year or two by his death, of a languishing and loathsome disease, at the age of sixty-eight According to Josephus he planned a scene of posthumous cruelty, which could have been conceived only by the hardest and most depraved heart Having summoned the chief persons among the Jews to Jericho, he caused them to be shut up in the circus, and gave strict orders to his sister, Salome, to have them massacred at his death, that every great family should weep for him, which savage order was not executed. Herod was the first who shook the foundation of the Jewish government, by dissolving the national council, and appointing the high priests, and removing them at pleasure without regard to the laws of succession. His policy ability, and influence with Augustus however, gave a great temporary splendour to the Jewish nation —HEROD ANTIPAS son of Herod the Great, by his fifth wife, Cleopatra, was appointed tetrarch of Galilee on his death This was the Herod who put to death St John the Baptist, in compliment to his wife, Herodias, in revenge for his reproaches of their incestuous union, Herodias having been united to, and forcibly taken away from his brother Aretas. The ambition of Herodias stimulated her husband to a measure which proved his ruin. His nephew, Agrippa, having obtained royal honours from Caligula, she induced Herod to visit Rome to request the same favour, where he was met by an accusation on the part of Agrippa, of having been concerned in the conspiracy of Sejanus, and of being in secret league with the king of Parthia This accusation being credited, he was stripped of his dominions, and sent with his wife into exile at Lyons, or, as some say, to Spain, where he died, after possessing his tetrarchy for forty three years —HEROD AGRIPPA, son

of Aristobulus, by Berenice, daughter of Herod the Great, and nephew to the preceding, was partly brought up at Rome with Drusus, the son of Tiberius, on whose death he left Rome with a dilapidated fortune, but returned some years after, and being suspected of an attachment to Caligula was imprisoned by Tiberius. His apparent misfortune proved the source of his future prosperity, for on the accession of Caligula, he was not only rewarded with a golden chain, as heavy as the iron one which had bound him, but was honoured with the title of king and received the tetrarchy of his disgraced uncle, and all the dominions of Herod the Great. It was this Herod who to please the Jews, caused St James to be put to death, and St Peter to be imprisoned. His power and opulence acquired him a great reputation and in a grand audience at Cæsarea, having made an oration to some deputies from Tyre and Sidon, he was hailed by his obsequious train as one who spoke like a god His satisfaction at this flattery was soon after reproved by a violent disorder in his bowels, which carried him off in the forty fourth year of his age, and seventh of his reign —Herod Agrippa II, son of the preceding being too young to govern, Judea was again reduced to a Roman province He subsequently however received the kingdom of Chalcis and obtained the superintendency of the temple and sacred utensils at Jerusalem, together with the nomination of the high priests He resided much at Jerusalem, and here, together with his sister, Berenice heard the defence of Paul addressed to the Roman governor, Festus Being driven from Jerusalem, in the revolt which proved so fatal to the Jews, he joined Cestius, the Roman commander, and when Vespasian was sent into the province, met him with a considerable reinforcement During the siege of Jerusalem, he was very serviceable to Titus, and after its reduction, he and Berenice (with whom he was suspected to have an incestuous intercourse,) returned to Rome. He is supposed to have died there, AD 94, and in him terminated the Herodian line and family —*Josephus. Nouv Hist*

HERODIAN, the son of Apollonius the Alexandrian, a Greek historian, who died about the middle of the third century He was the author of a history of his own times, comprising the reigns of Antoninus Philosophus, Balbinus, and Pupienus. This work, which was written in eight books, contains, among other curious matter, an account of the ceremonies used at the apotheosis of the emperors. Like many historians who have related the events of their own times, Herodian sometimes forgets that he is writing for posterity, and omits the necessary dates, nor is he very correct as to matters of fact, and points of geography. His impartiality has also been called in question as respects his characters of Alexander Severus and Maximinian, but, according to some able critics, with injustice. Herodian was translated into Latin by Politian, which version is to be found in the edition of 1789-1805, Irsmich, Leipsic, 5 vols. 8vo, by far the most erudite and elaborate of the whole, as also in the editions of Paris, Strasburgh, Oxford, and Edinburgh —*Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

HERODOTUS, the most ancient of the Greek historians, whose works are extant, and called by Cicero the "Father of History." He was born at Halicarnassus, in Caria, in the first year of the seventy fourth Olympiad, answering to BC 484, and left his native place in order to travel for the acquisition of knowledge, through Greece, Thrace, Scythia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Egypt After collecting in this way all the information that he could obtain concerning the history and origin of nations, he is supposed to have returned to the isle of Samos, for the composition of his History, and afterwards to have revisited Halicarnassus, in order to assist in the overthrow of the tyranny to which it had been subjected. He was in his thirty ninth year, when a generous desire of fame led him to publicly recite his History at the olympic games probably that part of it which relates to the Persian invasion It was heard with great applause, and caused him to be known and admired throughout Greece. He appears in the latter part of his life to have been a resident of Thurium, an Athenian colony in Magna Græcia He survived the Peloponnesian war, and his death is placed BC 413. The History of Herodotus is contained in nine books distinguished by the names of the nine muses They comprehend a period of about 240 years, from Cyrus the great to Xerxes, and besides the transactions between Persia and Greece, contain a sketch of the affairs of several other nations. The style of this author is admired for its ease and sweetness and he chiefly excels in narration. The value of his History has been the subject of much discussion and controversy but the most considerate opinion deems him deserving of credit in relation to the affairs of Greece which took place after his own birth, and in other respects he is believed to relate the traditional accounts respecting remote times and countries just as he heard them, without feeling much solicitude to distinguish fact from fable. His carelessness has laid him open to the satire of Juvenal, and in modern times to that of Voltaire Plutarch also accuses him of partiality and composed a treatise "On the Malignity of Herodotus," taxing him with injustice to the Thebans, Corinthians, and Greeks in general His work however, will always be deemed one of the most precious remains of antiquity. A life of Homer is ascribed to Herodotus, which is evidently supposititious. The best editions of this valuable classic are that of Aldus, 1502, folio, that of Wesseling, Amsterdam, 1763, and that of Edinburgh, 1806, 7 vols. 8vo. A very good translation of Herodotus into French, was published by M Larcher, in 9 vols. 8vo, and there are two English versions, one by Littlebury, in 2 vols, and the other by Beloe, in 4 vols 8vo.—*Vossii Hist. Græc. Fabricii Bibl Græc. Morer.*

HERON (Robert) a miscellaneous writer,

who was a native of Scotland, and received a clerical education in that country. He was patronised by Dr Hugh Blair, to whom he for same time acted as assistant preacher at the high church at Edinburgh. While in that situation he translated Niebuhr's travels in Arabia, and other works, and executed some literary compilations. Being disappointed in his views of preferment in the Scottish kirk, he removed to London, and devoted himself entirely to writing for the press. He translated Fourcroy's chemistry, published a system of geography, in 4 vols. 8vo, and displayed, at least, a great deal of industry in the profession which he had adopted. For a short time he was editor of the British Press and the Globe daily papers, and in 1806 he commenced a newspaper, entitled "The Prime," but the undertaking proving unsuccessful he became involved in pecuniary difficulties and distress, which probably injured his health, and ultimately occasioned his death, which took place in the fever institution, St Pancras, near London, in the summer of 1807.—*Gent. Mag. Watt's Biblioth. Brit.*

HEROPHILUS, an eminent Greek physician of Chalcedon, who lived nearly three hundred years BC. He is mentioned by Cicero, Pliny, and Plutarch, and, according to Halloppius, understood the human body better and made more discoveries, than his contemporary Erasistratus. He is also said to have discovered the lacteal vessels, and to have given the names to various parts of the body, which they still retain. Galen calls him a consummate physician, and says that these two great anatomists dissected many human bodies at Alexandria in Egypt. Herophilus has also the reputation of having discovered the nerves, and their use, making three sorts of them, the first to convey sensation, the second to move the bones, and the third the muscles. He was also the first who paid accurate attention to the movements of the pulse. Of the many writings of this physician, scarcely anything remains to us but a few fragments inserted in the works of Galen.—*Halleri Bibl. Med. et Anat.*

HERRERA TORDESILLAS (Antonio de) a Spanish historical writer of the last century. He was born in 1565, and obtained the situation of secretary to the viceroy of Naples, Vespasian Gonzaga. From this post he rose successively to be grand historiographer of the Indies, and secretary of state. His principal work is his history of India, embracing a period of sixty-two years, from 1492 to 1554 inclusively. This work, published originally in four folio volumes, is in general accurate and valuable, though written in too inflated a style, and with an occasional tendency towards the marvellous. It has been translated into English, 8vo. 6 vols. Another production, which he commenced at a later period, having for its subject the history of his native country, and printed in three folio volumes, is far inferior to the first, both in point of execution and design. His death took place in 1625. There was another writer of the same family, Ferdinand de Herreras, his contemporary. This latter was a native of Seville, and is known as the author of a history of the war of Cyprus, an account of the battle of Lepanto, and a life of sir Thomas More; besides a volume of Lyrics, printed in 1582.—*Anton. Bibl. Hispan.*

HERRGOTT (John James Marquard) a German historian, who was a native of Freyburg, in Brisgau and became a Benedictine monk. He was historiographer to the imperial house of Austria, and he published "Genealogia Diplomatica Gentis Habspurgicæ," 3 vols. folio, and "Monumenta Domus Austriacæ," 5 vols folio. He died in 1762.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HERRICK (Robert) an English poet of the seventeenth century. He was a native of London, and was educated at St John's college and Trinity hall, Cambridge. He took orders in the church of England, and in 1629 was presented to the living of Dean Prior, in Devonshire. In common with many others of the episcopal clergy, he suffered deprivation under the government of Cromwell, but he recovered his benefice after the Restoration of Charles II, in 1660, which period he did not long survive. The compositions of this bard were published in 1648, under the title of "Hesperides, or the Works both Humane and Divine of Robert Herrick, 8vo. A selection from these poems, with an account of the author, by Dr Nott, was printed at Bristol in 1810, and a complete edition at Edinburgh in 1823, 2 vols 8vo. Dr Drake, in his *Literary Hours* has taken some pains to illustrate the poetical character of Herrick, and has given specimens of his productions, which shew that he does not deserve the comparative oblivion in which he has been involved.—*Campbell's Spec. of Brit. Poets.*

HERRING (Thomas) archbishop of Canterbury, a distinguished English prelate, was born in the year 1691, at Walsoken in Norfolk, of which parish his father was rector. He was educated in the first instance at the free grammar school at Wisbeach, whence he was in due time removed to Jesus college, and afterwards to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. Here he obtained a fellowship in 1716, and in the same year was made deacon; and graduating as AM. took the charge of pupils. In 1719 he was ordained priest, and became successively minister of Great Shelford, Stow cum Qui, and Trinity, in Cambridge. In these stations his talents as a preacher became highly celebrated, and were not long unrewarded, bishop Fleetwood appointing him his chaplain in 1722, and presenting him with the rectories of Rettenden in Essex, and Barley in Hertfordshire. Two years afterwards, he was chosen preacher to the hon. society of Lincoln's inn, and about the same time was made a chaplain in ordinary to the king, whom he attended on his visit to the university of Cambridge in 1728, and was made doctor of divinity. In 1731 he was appointed dean of Rochester, and in 1737 obtained the see of Bangor, whence he was

translated, in 1743, to the archbishopric of York: and it was fortunate for the country that a prelate of his spirit and principles held that influential situation, during the rebellion of 1745. On learning the defeat of the king's troops at Preston Pans, he convened a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and clergy at York, to whom he addressed a spirited speech, and excited so much enthusiasm, that no less than 40,000*l.* was immediately subscribed to raise troops for their defence. These services, added to his general reputation, naturally advanced him to the primacy on the death of archbishop Potter, whom he succeeded in 1747, to the general satisfaction of all parties. In 1753 he was seized with a violent fever, which brought him to the brink of the grave, and although he in some measure recovered he found it necessary to retire to his seat at Croydon, and decline all public business. After languishing in this manner nearly four years, he expired 15th March, 1757. Archbishop Herring was a prelate of great liberality, both in mind and conduct, and much disinclined to controversy and persecution. Although so celebrated for his pulpit oratory, seven of his sermons only have been printed which were collected and published after his death, by his friend Mr Duncombe, in 1763. In the year 1777, his "Letters" to the same gentleman, written from 1728 to 1757, were also published, with notes and an appendix, octavo, which correspondence has been much admired.—*Biog. Brit. Monthly Review*, vols xxvii and lvii.

HERSCHELL (sir William) a distinguished astronomer, son of a musician of Hanover, born November 15, 1738. He was the second of four sons, and being destined by his father for his own profession, was placed by him at the age of fourteen in the band of the Hanoverian foot guards. In this situation, however, he did not long remain, but quitting the regiment abruptly, arrived in England towards the close of the year 1757, and having the good fortune to attract the notice of the earl of Darlington, he was employed by that nobleman in the formation of a military band, and also in conducting several concerts, oratorios, &c. in the palatinate of Durham, and the neighbouring counties. In 1766 he obtained the situation of organist at Halifax, but shortly after relinquished it for a more advantageous appointment of a similar nature at the Octagon chapel, Bath, which, together with his pupils, produced him a handsome income. Although enthusiastically fond of music, he had for some time devoted his leisure hours to the study of mathematics and astronomy, and being dissatisfied with the only telescopes within his reach, he set about constructing one for himself, in which arduous undertaking he succeeded, having, in 1774, finished an excellent reflecting instrument of five feet, with his own hands. Encouraged by his success, he proceeded to complete larger telescopes, and soon constructed a seven, a ten, and a twenty feet reflector, having in the latter case finished nearly two hundred object mirrors before he could satisfy himself. From this period he gradually withdrew from his professional engagements. Late in 1779 he began a regular survey of the heavens, star by star, with a seven feet reflector, and after eighteen months' labour, discovered, on the 13th of March, 1781, a new primary planet, which he named the Georgium Sidus. This discovery drew upon him the attention of the scientific world, and the patronage of George the third, who, by the settlement of a handsome salary, enabled him to devote the rest of his life exclusively to astronomy. He now quitted Bath for Datchett, in the neighbourhood of Windsor but afterwards removed to Slough, where he commenced the erection of a telescope of the enormous dimensions of forty feet, and completed it in 1787. With this powerful instrument he continued to prosecute his discoveries, assisted by his sister Caroline, regularly communicating the results to the Royal Society till the year 1818. In 1783 he had discovered a volcanic mountain in the moon, and from farther observations made with the assistance of his large instrument, in 1787, two others were plainly distinguished in the same planet, emitting fire from their summits, he also ascertained that the Georgium Sidus was surrounded with rings, and had six satellites, and established a far more intimate acquaintance with the appearance, satellites, &c. of Saturn than had been before obtained. In 1802 Herschell laid before the Royal Society, a catalogue of 5000 new nebulæ, nebulous stars planetary nebulæ, and clusters of stars which he had discovered, and in consequence of the important additions made by him to the stock of astronomical knowledge, received from the university of Oxford the honorary degree of doctor of laws, an honour which was followed up, in 1816, by the Guelphic order of knighthood from the king. He continued his astronomical observations till within a few years of his death, which took place at Slough, and he was buried at Upton Berks in Aug 1822.—*Ann. Biog.*

HERSENT or HERSAN (Charles) a French divine, principally distinguished as the writer of a satire against cardinal Richelieu. He was a member of the congregation of the fathers of the oratory, and after having preached with great reputation at Dijon, Angers, Paris, and other places, he quitted the society in 1625, in consequence of a dispute with the bishop of Angers, about the profits of a priory, to which he thought himself entitled. He showed his pugnacious disposition by attacking, in different publications, the proceedings of his late associates. In 1627 he became chancellor of Metz, and was admitted a doctor of the Sorbonne. While in this situation he published an octavo pamphlet, entitled "Optati Galli de cavendo Schismate, Liber paræneticus ad illustriss. Galliæ, primates, archiepiscopos, episcopos, &c." 1640. This is a bitter libel against cardinal Richelieu, who, at that period, wishing to intimidate the papal court, had threatened to create a patriarch to preside over the Gallican church

Jersent, under the name of Optatus, (borrowed rom a writer against the schism of the Donatists in the fourth century,) endeavoured to show that the measures of the French minister would lead to a separation from the church of Rome The cardinal exasperated by the style, as well as the subject of the book, procured a decree of the parliament, ordering that it should be burnt by the common hangman, and took great pains to suppress the work, so that it is extremely rare and highly valued by bibliomaniacs A strict perquisition was made after the author, who however took refuge at Rome After residing there a few years, he involved himself in new difficulties by a sermon which he preached, in 1650, on the festival of St Louis, king of France. The doctrines he delivered savoured of Jansenism, and to avoid being tried before the Inquisition he returned to his native country where he died in 1660. A list of his works may be found in Moreri, but they require no particular notice —*Nouv. Dict Hist. Peignot Dict. des Liv condamn au Feu.*

HERZBERG (EWALD FREDERICK count VON) a Prussian minister of state, and political writer of eminence in the last century He was born at Lottin, in Pomerania, in 1721 He manifested his talents at an early age, by the publication of a "Dissertation on History, and on the completion of his academical studies, he became so advantageously known to the king, Frederick II as to obtain from that monarch employment as a diplomatic agent. It was in 1749 that he was appointed secretary of legation, whence he gradually rose to the highest offices in the state, and having been ennobled he was made prime minister in which post his history is closely connected with that of his ambitious, but highly talented master. He died in 1795 Besides an "Essay on the Population of Brandenburgh,' which, in 1752, obtained the prize proposed by the Academy of Sciences of Berlin for the best treatise on the subject, he was the author of many important memoirs and discourses on the history and political relations of Prussia —*Nouv. Dict Hist. Biog Univ.*

HERVEY (JAMES) a pious and popular divine of the church of England He was born at Hardingstone near Northampton, in 1713 4 and was sent by his father, who held the living of Collingtree in that neighbourhood, to the free grammar school of Northampton, whence he was removed at the age of seventeen to Lincoln college, Oxford He remained at the university five or six years, without proceeding farther than his bachelor's degree, and having taken orders retired, in 1736, to the curacy of Dummer, in Hampshire. In 1738 he quitted Dummer to reside at Stoke abbey, in Devonshire, the seat of his friend, Paul Orchard esq and in 1738 undertook the curacy of Bideford, in the same county, where he was greatly beloved by his congregation, who increased his small stipend by a voluntary collection. It was during his residence in Devonshire that he planned, and probably wrote, part of his "Meditations," and an excursion to Kilhampton, in Cornwall, occasioned him to lay the scene of his Meditations among the tombs in the church of that place. After serving the cure of Bideford nearly three years his rector died, and the new incumbent dismissed him, although the parishioners offered to maintain him at their own expense. In 1743 he became curate to his father, then possessing the living of Weston Favell and on the death of the latter he succeeded him in his livings both of Weston and Collingtree He attended the duty in each of these parishes alternately with a curate, with the most exemplary assiduity, holding a weekly lecture, in addition to the regular service, until his great exertions, both in the study and pulpit, brought on a decline, which terminated his existence on Christmas day, 1758, in the forty fifth year of his age. The moral character of this conscientious divine was most exemplary, his temper was disinterested, placid, and humble, and in benevolence and charity he was surpassed by none with equally bounded means His religious notions were Calvinistic, and in respect to the imputed righteousness of Christ, he is accused of carrying them to the verge of Antinomianism The style of his writings is more flowery, than chaste or manly, and hence his great popularity among general readers who possess little refinement of taste Besides his celebrated Meditations, the price of the copyright of the first part of which (700*l*) he wholly distributed in charity he is the author of Theron and Aspasio, or a series of Letters and Dialogues on the most important subjects, "Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Use and Study of History," 'Eleven Letters to the Rev John Wesley, in answer to his Remarks on Theron and Aspasio,' "A Collection of Letters," published after the author's death "Letters to Lady Frances Shirley,' not published until 1782, and various sermons printed from his MSS All which are included in the genuine edition of his works, 6 vols 8vo —*Life prefixed to Letters. Biog Brit*

HERVEY (JOHN lord) a literary nobleman of the last century, chiefly known at present as one of the individuals satirized by Pope. He was born October 15th, 1696, and was the eldest son of Mr Hervey, afterwards created earl of Bristol. He received his education at Clare hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of MA. Soon after the accession of George I, he was appointed a gentleman of the bed chamber to the prince of Wales. His master becoming king Hervey, in 1730, was promoted to the office of vice chamberlain, and made a privy counsellor. In 1731, in consequence of a political quarrel, he fought a duel with Pulteney, afterwards earl of Bath, which exposed both parties to some ridicule, and excited towards the latter the displeasure of the king. In 1733 the subject of this article was raised to the peerage, by the title of baron Hervey, of Ickworth, and in 1740 he was made lord privy seal, in which post he remained only till the following year, when a

change of ministry occurred on the retreat of sir Robert Walpole from the administration of public affairs. He died August 5th, 1743. Lord Hervey appears to have owed the obloquy cast on his character by Pope, to his acquaintance with lady Mary Wortley Montagu, whose talents as a wit and poetess excited the sensitive jealousy of the celebrated bard. Under the appellations of *Sporus* and *Lord Fanny*, Pope has drawn very degrading portraits of a man whose personal, political, or literary character, was by no means contemptible, and who showed that he was not to be ridiculed with impunity, by his retaliation on his antagonist, in a poetical "Epistle from a Nobleman to a Doctor of Divinity." He was also the author of several short poems, and of some clever political tracts in defence of Walpole. He married Miss Mary Lepel, a lady celebrated for her beauty and wit. Dying before his father, the earldom of Bristol descended successively to his two sons.—The elder, Augustus John Hervey, who entered into the naval service, and rose to the rank of admiral, was unfortunately distinguished as the husband of the abandoned duchess of Kingston. He died in 1780, and was succeeded by the hon and rev. Frederick Hervey, bishop of Derry, in Ireland, whose death took place in 1803.—*Biog. Peerage. Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

HERVEY (hon Thomas) brother of the preceeding, more distinguished in the annals of fashion and gallantry than in those of literature, but noticed here as the author of a very peculiar publication. About 1741 was printed, without date, a pamphlet entitled "Letters from the Hon T. Hervey to Sir Thomas Hanmer," 8vo, which called forth a "Proper Reply to a very extraordinary Letter from the Hon T. H——," 1742. The subject of these tracts is the reversionary right to an estate in Wales, of which the wife of sir T. Hanmer, the editor of Shakspeare, was heiress. This lady had been seduced by Mr Hervey, whose Letters to the injured husband were designed as an apology for himself and his mistress.—*Orig.*

HERY (Hippolyte) an eminent French surgeon in the sixteenth century. He practised his profession at Paris, where he acquired great reputation as a surgeon and an anatomist. Francis I sent him into Italy as medical superintendant of the French army, in which post he continued till after the battle of Pavia, in 1525, when the disorganization of the troops released him from his engagement. He then went to Rome, and entered into the hospital of St James the Elder in which he found many patients languishing under the syphilitic disease, to whose cases he particularly directed his attention. He is said to have employed in their cure the external application of mercury, and he was probably one of the first surgeons who adopted that practice. Returning to Paris, he devoted himself principally to the treatment of the terrible malady in question, in which he was so successful that he gained more than fifty-thousand crowns, in fees from patients infected with that disorder. He died in 1599, at an extremely advanced age. There is extant by this author a treatise on Syphilis, which was formerly held in much estimation.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Biog Univ.*

HERZ (Marcus) a celebrated German physician, of the Jewish persuasion, who was professor of medicine at Berlin, where he died in 1803. He published in the German language several works on professional subjects, which procured him much reputation on the continent. But in England Dr Herz is disadvantageously known as one of the most illiberal and decided opponents of the practice of vaccination, which he denominated bestial innoculation, but which, in spite of his diatribes, and those of Birch and Moseley in our own country, has extended its benefits to a large portion of the habitable world.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Edit.*

HESELRIGE (sir Arthur) a distinguished actor in the political revolutions of the age of Charles I. He was the eldest son of sir Thomas Heselrige, of Noseley, in Leicestershire, a gentleman of an ancient Norman family, who was created a baronet in 1622. The subject of this article succeeded to the title on the death of his father, in 1629. He was one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Leicester in 1640, when he distinguished himself by his opposition to the arbitrary measures of the court party; and he was particularly active in procuring the bill of attainder against lord Strafford. His conduct excited the hostility of the king's counsellors, and his name appears in English history among the members of parliament, whose arrest was the object of his majesty's imprudent visit to the house of Commons. In the civil war which followed, sir Arthur Heselrige was governor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and commanded a regiment of cuirassiers, which he had raised for the service of the commonwealth. He also acted at the head of a committee at Leicester, for the confiscation of the property of the royalists and the raising of forces, zealously assisting the lord lieutenant, and the sheriff appointed by parliament, in all affairs in which his influence or authority in the county could be advantageous to the cause he had embraced. He attached himself to Cromwell, whose friendship and confidence he enjoyed, and after the termination of hostilities, and the death of the king, he was appointed one of the council of state. The protector likewise nominated him a member of his house of Peers, but Heselrige preferred a seat among the Commons. In the confusion which prevailed previously to the restoration, he endeavoured to counteract the designs of general Monk, but in vain, and he did not live to witness the triumph of the royal cause, and the proscription of his party, his death having taken place January 7th, 1660. Two letters which he wrote while on military service have been published—one "Concerning the revolt and recovery of Tinemouth Castle," London, 1648, 4to, and another entitled "A Letter to William Lenthall, concerning a great victory

obtained by the Parliament Forces in Northumberland," London, 1648, folio.—*Lord Clarendon. Hume. Betham's Baronetage. Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

HESIOD, an ancient Greek poet, by some supposed to be contemporary with Homer, but by others, who support themselves by the authority of the Arundelian marbles, he lived about thirty years earlier. His father was a native of Cuma, a town of Ætolia, who, being driven thence by misfortunes, settled at Ascra, in Bœotia, but whether before or after the birth of Hesiod is not known, although usually called the Ascræan. Little is recorded regarding him which can be depended upon, yet it appears that he at one time kept sheep on Mount Helicon, and that on the death of his father he was deprived of his share of his patrimony by a brother named Perses, whom however he lets us know, he not only forgave, but relieved, when he afterwards stood in need of assistance. He raised himself to consequence by his talents, and obtained the prize of poetry at the funeral games of Archidamas, king of Eubœa. He is also said to have victoriously contended with Homer, but the account of this pretended contention is deemed fabulous. Several pieces attributed to Hesiod are held to be suppositious, but the works most certainly of his composition are that entitled "Works and Days," a sort of calendar of rural occupations, and his "Theogony, or Generation of the Gods," which is valuable for the information it affords of the Pagan mythology. His death, as related by Solon, in Plutarch's banquet, took place at Locris, where he was falsely accused of being an accomplice in a rape, and suffered death from the hands of the brothers of the abused female, who were in their turn drowned by the inhabitants, and who also burnt their houses. The best editions of Hesiod are those of Amsterdam, 1667 and 1701, 8vo, of Oxford, 1737, 4to, and of Leipsic, 1778, 8vo. There are English translations by Cooke and Elton.—*Moreri. Saxii Onom. Dibdin's Classics.*

HESS, MD. (JONAS LEWIS VON) a physician of Hamburgh, born at Stralsund in 1766. He was the friend and pupil of the celebrated Kant, whose philosophical principles he adopted. He is principally known by his elaborate History of Hamburgh, of which city his fellow citizens appointed him governor in the insurrection, which took place there towards the termination of the career of Napoleon. He died February 20, 1803.—*Ann. Biog.*

HESSE (WILLIAM, landgrave of) a German prince, who distinguished himself as a cultivator of mathematical science, and especially astronomy, in the sixteenth century. He erected at Cassel an observatory, which he stored with the best instruments he could procure for making observations on the heavenly bodies. Christopher Rothmann, a mathematician, and Justus Byrgius, an ingenious artist, were employed by this prince, and the result of their joint researches appeared in the "Observationes Hassiacæ," published at Leyden in 1618, by Willebrod Snell. Many letters of the Landgrave and of Rothmann to Tycho Brahe were printed in his collection of Astronomical Epistles, Uraniburg, 1596, 4to. The prince of Hesse died in 1592. *Martin's Biog. Philos.*

HESSELING or HESSELINK (GERARD) an anabaptist minister, eminent as a theologian, who was born at Groningen in 1755, and died at Amsterdam in 1811. He studied at his native place, at Lingen, and at Amsterdam, and in 1778 he took his degrees in philosophy at Lingen, where he produced a remarkable dissertation, "De Montibus ignivomis ac terræ motibus, eorumque cognatione." On being nominated professor of theology in the seminary of the anabaptists at Amsterdam, in 1786, he delivered a Latin discourse on the causes of the rejection of Christianity by the Jews and Gentiles, on the first preaching of the gospel. He was promoted to the professorship of philosophy in the same institution in 1800, and sustained that office with great reputation till his death. His principal works are, a memoir "On the Priesthood of Jesus Christ, as described in the Epistle to the Hebrews," a "Hermeneutical Dictionary of the New Testament," 2 vols. 8vo, and a Memoir on the Rhythm and Prosody of the Dutch Language, to which may be added three theological dissertations, which obtained prizes from the Teylerian Society of Haerlem. He also published in periodical works many papers on physics, natural history, and general literature, and when the Royal Institute of Holland was formed he was nominated one of the members, but he declined the honour, as inconsistent with his academical avocations.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Cont.*

HESYCHIUS, of Alexandria, a Greek lexicographer, of whose personal history nothing certain can be ascertained. His dictionary, which is still extant, contains a number of scripture words, whence it has been inferred that he was a Christian: though some critics think it probable such words are additions to the original work by another author. The lexicon of Hesychius, which is reckoned one of the most valuable collections of grammatical and philological information relative to the Greek language, still existing, was published by Schrevelius, Lugd. Bat. 1668, 4to, but the most important edition is that of Alberti, Lug. Bat. 1746-1766, 2 vols. folio, to which should be added "Hesychii Lexicon Græcum ex cod. MS. restitutum sive Supplementa ad edit. Hesychii Albertinam, auctore N. Schow," Lips. 1792, 8vo.—*Baillet. Fabricii B. G.*

HESYCHIUS, of Miletus, a Greek historian, who lived in the sixth century. His "Universal History" from the reign of Belus, king of Assyria, to the death of the Greek emperor, Anastasius, is no longer extant, but he wrote a treatise "De Viris Doctrina claris," and another, "De Rebus patriis Constantinopoleos," which still remain. They were published together, by Meursius, Leyden, 1613, 12mo.—*Vossii Hist. Græc. Moreri.*

HEUMANN (Christopher Augustus) a learned and ingenious critic of the last century. He was born at Alstadt, in the dutchy of Weimar, in 1681, and after having completed his studies in philosophy and theology at Jena, he was in 1709 appointed professor of the latter science in the seminary of Eisenach, and also a teacher in the gymnasium. In 1714 he published a work in German entitled "The Political Philosopher or rational advice relative to the affairs of common life," having previously produced a considerable number of essays and dissertations, chiefly in Latin, relating to divinity and ecclesiastical history. He was appointed professor at the gymnasium of Gottingen in 1717, and he subsequently obtained the degree of doctor of theology at Helmstadt. Between the years 1715 and 1727, he published in periodical portions his "Acta Philosophorum," forming three volumes octavo, and in 1718 appeared the first edition of a popular manual of the history of literature, under the title of "Conspectus Reipublicæ Literariæ," 12mo of which an enlarged impression was published in 1726, and another in 1763. On the institution of the university of Gottingen, in 1734 Heumann was made professor of history, and extraordinary professor of theology. In 1743 he was raised to the station of ordinary professor, which he filled with great credit to himself, and advantage to the establishment where he presided till 1758, when he resigned the professorship, partly on account of some scruples which he entertained relative to the Lutheran doctrine of transubstantiation. He was allowed to retain his salary till his death, which took place in May 1764. Heumann was one of the most erudite scholars of his time, and during the greater part of a long literary career he kept up an extensive epistolary correspondence with his literary contemporaries, and as he carefully preserved all his letters, they were, after his death, placed in the Electoral Library at Hanover. His writings, which are very numerous include the following works, besides those already mentioned "De Anonymis et Pseudonymis, lib. ii." 1711, 8vo, "Anthologia Latina hoc est Epigrammata selecta, cum Præfatione de Natura et Virtutibus Epigrammatis," 1721, 8vo, "Poecile," 3 vols. 8vo, "Augusta Concilii Nicæni censura, hoc est Caroli M. de impio Imaginum Cultu, lib. iv" 1731, 8vo, "Sylloge Dissertationum," 1741, 4to, "Nova Sylloge Dissertationum," 1752, and "De Prudentia Christiana lib." 1761, 8vo.—*Stollii Intr. in Hist. Lit. Adlin's G. Biog.*

HEUMANN (John) an eminent civilian, who was a native of Franconia, and became professor of law at Altorf. He was the author of a learned work, entitled "Commentarii de Re Diplomatica Imperatorum, Regum, Imperatricum et Regnarum Germaniæ," 3 vols. 4to. He died in 1760.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HEURNIUS (John) an eminent Dutch physician of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Utrecht, where his father was a vintner. He however received a liberal education, and after studying at Louvain and Paris, he went to Turin, where he took the degree of MD. Settling in his native city, he was made physician to the count of Egmont, and had a place in the council of Utrecht, but in 1581 he removed to Leyden, where he was offered the professorship of medicine. He also gave lectures on anatomy, and is said to have been the first professor in that university who used dead bodies for public demonstrations. He died of the stone in 1601, aged fifty seven. His works are a treatise on Disorders of the Head, and other original pieces, in the Latin language; and he published the writings of Hippocrates, in Greek and Latin, with Commentaries of which there are several editions.—*Moreri. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Aikin's G. Biog.*—Heurnius (Otho) son of the preceding, was also a physician. He published a work, entitled 'Antiquitatum Philosophiæ Barbaricæ lib. ii" Antw. 1600, 12mo. which is said to be a superficial performance. —*Moreri. Polyhist. Stollii Int. in Hist. Lit.*

HEUSINGER (John Michael) a German divine, and eminent classical scholar. He was born at Sunderhausen in Thuringia, in 1690, and was educated at the universities of Halle and Gotha. He at length became director of the gymnasium of Eisenach, and died in 1751. His editions of classic authors are much esteemed, including the works of Cæsar, Phædrus Cornelius Nepos &c.—Heusinger (James Frederic) nephew of the preceding, distinguished himself in the same department of literature. He was born at Usingen, near Eisenach in 1719, and was rector of the school of Wolfenbuttel, where he died in 1778. Among his literary labours are "Observations on the Ajax and Electra of Sophocles, and editions of Mallius Theodorus "de Metris" and of Plutarch "de Educatione."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HEVELIUS or HEVELKE (John) a highly celebrated astronomer of the seventeenth century. He was born of respectable and opulent parentage, in the city of Dantzic, in 1611. Destined for the mercantile profession, he received a liberal education, but mathematics chiefly attracted his attention, which he studied under Peter Crugerus, with great diligence and success. In 1630 he set out on his travels, and passed four years in Holland, England, France, and Germany, where he became acquainted with the most eminent mathematicians and philosophers then living. Returning to Dantzic, he married in 1635; and he was chosen by his fellow citizens to the office of burgomaster in 1641. Having erected an observatory on the top of his house, he furnished it with the instruments requisite for making astronomical observations, among which were some excellent telescopes constructed by himself. From constant practice, he attained great accuracy in his researches, and made several important astronomical discoveries. He was the first who noticed that remarkable phænomenon termed the libration of the moon, on which satellite he made a variety of observations, the substance of which appeared in his "Selenographia, sive Lunæ

Descriptio, atque accurata Delineatio," 1647, folio, with numerous copper-plates, engraved by himself. They exhibit the spots on the moon's disk, and the various phases of that planetary body, as seen through the telescope. In 1654 he published a Latin Epistle to Father Ricciolus, on the libration of the moon, and another to Bulialdus, on eclipses of the sun and moon. Between 1656 and 1666 he printed treatises on the aspect of Saturn and his phases, on Mercury, as discovered in the sun at Dantzic, May 3, NS. 1661, and other astronomical tracts. In 1668 appeared his "Cometographia," folio, explaining the nature of comets, with the history of all which had been observed previously to his own time, and representing the extraordinary motions and other phænomena of these wandering stars. Having sent copies of this work to several members of the Royal Society of London, among whom was Dr Robert Hooke, the present gave rise to a controversy with that gentleman, as to the question, whether distances and altitudes could be most accurately ascertained by means of plain or telescopic sights, Hevelius recommending the former, and Hooke the latter. In 1673 Hevelius published the first part of his "Machina Cœlestis, continens Organographiam, sive Instrumentorum Astronomicorum omnium accuratum Delineationem," &c. folio, as a specimen of the accuracy of his instruments and observations. The next year Dr Hooke published "Animadversions on the first part of the Machina Cœlestis" in which he treated the author with great illiberality. Such was the interest taken in the controversy, that Dr Halley was sent by the Royal Society to Dantzic to investigate the subject of dispute, when he decided against our countryman, though astronomers have since preferred the mode of observation which he recommended. In 1679 appeared the second part of the "Machina Cœlestis," which is peculiarly valuable, from its scarcity, owing to a number of the copies being destroyed by a fire which consumed the author's house at Dantzic, (during his absence at his country seat,) and ruined his observatory and astronomical apparatus. In 1680 he printed a work, entitled "Annus Climactericus," which appears to have been the latest of his productions. His death took place January 28th, 1687, the very day on which he completed his seventy sixth year. Besides his labours already noticed in the cause of science, he discovered several fixed stars, of which he wrote an account, published in 1690, under the title of 'Firmamentum Sobiescianum," an appellation he had given to those stars, in honour of his sovereign, John Sobieski. Another posthumous publication was his "Prodromus Astronomiæ," containing a general catalogue of the fixed stars, with descriptions of the methods of making observations on them.—*Martin's Biog. Philos. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

HEWSON (William) an English surgeon, celebrated for his discoveries in anatomy and physiology. He was the son of a surgeon and apothecary at Hexham, in Northumberland, where he was born November 14 O.S. 1739. After being educated at a grammar school in his native place, he commenced the study of his profession under his father, and was next an apprentice or pupil of Mr Lambert, an eminent surgeon at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He subsequently resided for some time at London, Edinburgh and Paris, and then became assistant and joint lecturer on anatomy with Dr William Hunter. This connection commenced about 1764, and continued till 1770, when some disputes occurred, which led to a separation and Mr Hewson afterwards gave lectures on his own account. In 1771 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, having obtained the Copleyan prize medal for his researches relative to the absorbent system in birds and fishes. In 1772 he published "Experimental Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood," 8vo, and this was followed by another volume of "Experimental Inquiries," relative to the Lymphatics or Absorbents. He died May 1st, 1774 in consequence of fever arising from an accidental wound received in the dissection of a putrid subject. A third volume of "Experimental Inquiries" was published after his death, by Mr Magnus Falconar, who succeeded him as a public lecturer. A Latin translation of the anatomical and physiological works of Hewson was published by Dr Hahn, professor of medicine in the university of Leyden.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Edit.*

HEY (John) a learned divine of the establishment was born in 1734, and educated at the university of Cambridge, where he was elected fellow of Sidney college, in 1758. He proceeded through all his degrees until in 1780 he graduated as DD and became first Norrisian professor of divinity. He was for many years rector of Passenham, in Northamptonshire, and of Calverton, in Buckinghamshire, but latterly resigned both livings to reside in London, where he died in 1815. He wrote "Lectures on Divinity," 4 vols 8vo, "Redemption," a Seatonian prize poem, "Sermons on several occasions," 8vo "Discourses on the malevolent Sentiments" 8vo, "Observations on the Writings of St Paul."—*Gent Mag.*

HEY (William) see Appendix.

HEYLIN (Peter DD.) an English divine of the seventeenth century, born in November 1600, at Burford near Oxford, in which university he was educated. From Hart hall, where he had entered, he removed on a fellowship to Magdalen college, and in 1621 published a cosmographical work, entitled "Microcosmos." This treatise gained him considerable reputation both as a scholar and a man of genius, and procured him the patronage of archbishop Laud, whose life he afterwards wrote, and whose principles both in church and state he warmly supported. The recommendation of the primate obtained for him a king's chaplaincy in 1629, on which occasion he resigned his fellowship. Two years after he was promoted to a stall at Westminster, with the livings of Houghton, county Durham, and Hemmingford, Huntingdonshire. For this valuable

preferment he is said to have been indebted to his "History of St George," a work with which Charles I was extremely taken. Having graduated as Doctor of Divinity, in 1633, he was presented four years afterwards to the rectory of Islip, Oxfordshire, but soon gave up that benefice for the living of South Warmborough, Hants. During the civil wars Dr Heylin became obnoxious to the parliamentarian party, on account of his tenets, both civil and religious, and ejection from the whole of his preferment was the consequence, his private property was at the same time sequestrated, and he himself found it advisable to fly from the storm, and to seek an asylum at Winchester, Abingdon, and other places. With the restored fortunes of the house of Stuart, his own prospects once more brightened. He was reinstated in all his former appointments, and farther promotion promised him. The realization of his hopes was however prevented by death, on the 8th of May, 1662. He was an acute and indefatigable writer, but the acrimonious party spirit of his numerous productions renders them of little positive value, although they may be often consulted with considerable advantage Besides the works already alluded to, he was the author of the "Mercurius Aulicus," a weekly paper published at Oxford, previously to the utter ruin of the king's party, which it was set up to advocate His other productions are "Theologia veterum," folio," "A Help to English History," reprinted by Dr Wright in 1773, "A History of the Reformation" folio, "Short View of the Life of Charles I," "A History of the Presbyterians," folio, and a folio volume of miscellanies, printed in 1682 He lies buried in Westminster abbey —*Biog Brit*

HEYNL (Christian Gottlob) a learned German critic, was born at Glogau in Silesia in 1729 His father was a weaver in very humble circumstances, and at a very early age Heyne taught other children, to provide funds for the extension of his own education. After studying at Chemnitz he proceeded to Lipsic where he succeeded in obtaining considerable reputation for his classical acquirements in the midst of much annoyance, from the extreme narrowness of his circumstances At length he obtained some pupils and was further assisted by the post of librarian to count Brühl. He also increased his income by translations of French and English works of merit In 1755 appeared his edition of Tibullus, and soon after that of Epictetus He was involved in great distress by the seven years' war, the entry of the Prussians into Dresden leading to the dispersion of his patron's library. He was however relieved by being taken into the family of Von Schonberg, as a tutor to one of the members of it, in which situation he married In 1763 he succeeded Gesner as professor of rhetoric at Gottingen, where he also became secretary to the society of Sciences. In 1770 he undertook the compilation of a catalogue of the library at Gottingen, in which laborious work, extending to 150 folio volumes, he was liberally encouraged by George III, whose three younger sons were placed under his tuition. He died suddenly, July 12, 1814, leaving three children by a first wife, and six by a second. His principal works, in addition to these already mentioned, are his editions of Homer and Virgil, with notes and elucidations, and "Opuscula Academica," 6 vols. 8vo.—*Life by Professor Heeren*

HEYTHER, Mus. Doct. (William) a musician of no great skill or eminence in his profession, who lived in the early part of the 17th century, and was a member of the choirs of Westminster and the chapel royal. His principal claim to notoriety is the restoration, through his exertions, of the musical professorship originally founded at Oxford by king Alfred The stipend attached being too insignificant for any man of distinguished musical talent to accept, Dr Heyther, following the example of his friend Camden, in respect to the historical lecture, re-endowed it by permission of convocation in 1626, with funds which have been since farther increased by the liberality of lord Crew, bishop of Durham. He was the intimate friend of Orlando Gibbons, who is said to have written his probationary exercise for him. His death took place in 1627 —*Biog Dict. of Mus.*

HEYWOOD (Eliza) the maiden name of this lady was Lowler, her father being a tradesman residing in London, where she was born in 1693 or as others say, in 1696. She contracted an imprudent marriage early in life, and commenced authoress by profession Her first productions "The Court of Arimania," and "New Utopia," are loose novels, or rather tales replete with personal scandal, and written on the model of the "New Atlantis" In after life her taste appears to have been much improved, as is evinced by her "Female Spectator,' 4 vols, The History of Miss Betsy Thoughtless, 4 vols, "Jemmy and Jenny Jessamy' 3 vols, "Epistles for the Ladies," 2 vols, "Husband and Wife, 2 vols, "The Invisible Spy" 4 vols "The Fortunate Foundling,' 'A present for a Servant Maid,' 'Adventures of Nature, "Amanda," &c. Pope whether from indignation at the licentious character of her first productions, or as some assert, from motives of personal pique, introduced her in the Dunciad as one of the prizes given in honour of Dulness, but though a free writer, her private reputation was always considered unexceptionable. She tried dramatic composition, and even went herself upon the stage, but failed in both her theatrical speculations. The year of her death, as well as that of her birth, has been variously stated, some fixing it at 1756, others deferring it till 1759 —*Biog Dram. Bowles's Edition of Pope.*

HEYWOOD (John) one of the earliest English dramatic poets, in high estimation with his contemporaries for the brilliancy of his convivial talents He was a native of North Mims, Herts, and received a university education at Oxford, but the liveliness of his disposition suiting ill with academical restraint, he quitted college abruptly, and returned to the

metropolis. With sir Thomas More he became a great favourite, and that minister introduced him to the notice of Henry VIII, who entertained a strong degree of partiality for his sallies and poetical effusions. His popularity at court in the reign of queen Mary, was not inferior to that which he had enjoyed during the lifetime of her father, for this he was perhaps as much indebted to his uncompromising adherence to the church of Rome, as to the brilliancy of his wit or the superiority of his musical attainments. In this latter accomplishment his progress was so agreeable to his royal mistress, that she is said to have expressed a wish to hear him on her deathbed. After her decease, on the full establishment of the protestant religion, Heywood went into voluntary exile, and died at Mechlin, in Brabant, in 1565. Besides several plays, he was the author of "The Spider and Fly," 4to, 1556, a parable, at the commencement of every chapter of which work (and they are 77 in number) is a wood-cut of the author's portrait, surrounded with cobwebs, flies, &c. This curious book is very scarce and on that account only, very dear, being, according to Warton, a dull, tedious, and trifling apologue, without moral or meaning. His other works are—a dialogue of all the proverbs in the English language, three quarto pamphlets, containing six hundred epigrams, of both of which works there were numerous editions before 1598 and six plays, or rather interludes. The latter are entitled 'A Play between Johan the husband, Tyb the wife, and Sir Johan the priest,' 1533, 4to, "A merry Play between the Pardoner and the Friar, the Curate, and neighbour Prat, 1533, 4to, "The Play called the Four P s, a new and very merry Interlude of a Palmer, a Pardoner, a Potycary, and a Pedlar," 4to, "A Play of Gentleness and Nobility," 4to, "A Play of Love," 1533, 4to, and "A Play of the Weather" 1533, 4to. A poem of Heywood, in honour of Mary, occurs among the Harleian MSS. and some "Witty Sayings" in the Cotton MSS. He left two sons, Ellis and Jasper, both born in London, the elder of whom was chosen a fellow of All Souls' college, Oxford, in 1517. He, like his father, quitted England for the continent, on the prevalence of the reformed doctrines in his native country, entered into the society of Jesuits, and became a great favourite with cardinal Pole, under whose patronage he lived at Florence. He was a good Italian scholar, and published a work written in that language, under the title of "Il Moro." His death took place at Louvain in 1572.—Jasper, the younger, born 1535, held a fellowship at Merton college, Oxford, but was obliged to resign it on account of the irregularity of his life, in 1558, and although he afterwards succeeded in obtaining another at All Souls, he too eventually quitted England, and in 1562 entered the Jesuits' college at Rome. He was a man of lively talents, and besides translating three of Seneca's tragedies into English, was the author of a number of miscellaneous poems, originally printed under the title of "Various Poems and Devices," a selection from which appeared in "The Paradise of Dainty Devices," 1578, 4to. His death took place about the close of the year 1597, at Naples.—*Cibber's Lives. Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet. Cens. Lit.* vols. III. and IX.

HEYWOOD (Thomas) an actor and writer of plays in the reigns of queen Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I, the time of whose birth and death is not recorded. According to Winstanly he was one of the most voluminous writers of his age, and in a preface to one of his plays he tells us, that it was preserved out of two hundred and twenty, of which number twenty-four only now remain. His "Actor's Vindication" displays much learning, but what rank he himself held on the stage none of his biographers have recorded. His translations from Lucian, Erasmus, and several Latin and Italian authors, show him to have been a tolerable classic, although he appears to have been held by the wits and poets of the day in no great esteem. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote a "Life of Merlin," "The Hierarchy of the Angels," a very remarkable production, "Life of Queen Elizabeth," "Lives of the Nine Worthies," "The Lives of nine Women Worthies," "General History of Women," &c. notices of which may be found in our authorities.—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet. Censura Lit. Restituta. Biog. Dram.*

HIARNE (Urban) a Swedish physician and natural philosopher of the eighteenth century. He studied medicine at Upsal under the learned Rudbeck, and having gained the friendship of the count de Tott, that nobleman furnished him with the means of travelling for improvement. He went to London, where he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, and he afterwards visited Paris. Returning to Sweden, the knowledge he had acquired rendered him the oracle of learning in that country. Having examined the metallurgical processes in use in Germany, he applied himself to the improvement of those of Sweden, where he was nominated vice president of the council of mines He was also at the head of the board of medicine, and first physician to the king. He had the direction of a chemical laboratory, and introduced into Sweden the discoveries of foreign chemists in various branches of their art. He died at an advanced age in 1724. Among his works are—"Acta Laboratorii Chymici," Stockh. 1706, "Oryctographia Succana," 1716, and a treatise in Swedish on the mineral waters of Medevi, of which he was the discoverer.—*Biog. Univ.*

HIAM (——) the appellation of an incendiary writer of the seventeenth century, whose proper name is said to have been *Hezer Coppe*. He was born at Warwick, in 1619, and became post-master of Merton college, Oxford. After having successively turned presbyterian and anabaptist, he gave way to unbridled enthusiasm, and was one of the wildest fanatics who appeared in England,

when the established church was overturned by the parliament after the civil war. He published several pamphlets with odd titles and corresponding contents, one of which is dated London, 1648, "two or three days before the eternal God thundered at Great St Helens." In 1650 he was committed to Newgate, for publishing a book entitled "The fiery flying Roll," a copy of which is preserved in the British museum. This work, which was ordered to be burnt by the common hangman, abounds with extravagant flights and shocking blasphemies, but the author appears to have been a fitter subject for Bedlam than Newgate, yet, after having lain in prison more than a year, he published a recantation called "The Wings of the fiery flying Roll clipped, or, Coppe's Return to the Ways of Truth." In September 1650, he was brought before the house of Commons, but it was some time before he procured his liberty. When he did so, he seems to have been so far reduced to reason by his punishment, as to be willing to avoid giving offence to the ruling powers. He changed his name to that of Hiam and took up his residence at Barn elms in Surrey, where he practised as a physician and preached occasionally in some of the neighbouring conventicles. He died and was buried at Barnes, August 23d, 1672.—*Lysons's Environs of London*.

HICETAS, a celebrated philosopher of Syracuse, who flourished at an unknown period. According to Theophrastus, as quoted by Cicero, he believed that the heavens, sun and stars were stationary, and that it was the earth which moved, and by turning on its axis produced the same appearance as if the reverse were the case. The name of this philosopher merits preserving as Copernicus acknowledges that it was this passage in Cicero which suggested to him the first idea of his system.—*Cicero Tusc. Quest.* lib. iv. *Diogenes Laertius*.

HICKES (George) a very learned English divine and antiquary of the seventeenth century. He was born in 1642, at Newsham in Yorkshire, and was the son of a farmer. After passing through his elementary studies at a grammar school at North Allerton, he was, in 1659, admitted a servitor at St John's college, Oxford. Thence he removed to Magdalen college, and took the degree of BA in 1662. He next became a member of Magdalen hall, whence, in 1664, he was chosen a fellow of Lincoln college. He proceeded MA in 1665, and the year following entered into holy orders. After residing at the university for some years, discharging the duties of a college tutor, he, in 1673, accepted an invitation to travel abroad with one of his pupils sir George Wheeler. He accompanied that gentleman to Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with Henry Justell, by whom he was entrusted with the care of the original Greek MS of the Canones ecclesiæ universalis, which had been published by his father, to be presented to the university of Oxford. Returning to England after eighteen months absence, Mr Hickes took the degree of BD in 1675, and obtained the rectory of St Ebbe's, at Oxford. In 1677 he went to Scotland, as chaplain to the high commissioner, the duke of Lauderdale; when the university of St. Andrew's presented him a diploma of doctor of divinity. In 1679 he was created DD. at Oxford, also, in consequence of the chancellor's letters. The same year he was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Worcester, and archbishop Sancroft presented him to the living of Allhallows, Barking, in London, when he resigned his fellowship. In 1681 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, who in 1683 raised him to the deanery of Worcester. The death of Charles II prevented him from obtaining the bishopric of Bristol, and put a stop to his further promotion, for though he had displayed his zeal for high church principles, he was an enemy to popery, and therefore no favourite with James II. After the Revolution he nevertheless became one of the most prominent of the party of non jurors. His refusal to take the oaths to William III and the queen consort, occasioned his suspension in 1689, and in the beginning of the next year he was deprived of all his benefices. A protest which he posted up in the cathedral of Worcester, against the appointment of his successor to the deanery, occasioned a prosecution by the officers of the crown, to avoid the consequences of which he was obliged to remain for some time in concealment. At length, in 1699, the lord chancellor Somers, out of regard to the talents and learning of Dr Hickes, procured an order of council to stop the proceedings against him. In the mean time he had been actively engaged in serious acts of disobedience to the established government, for he was the individual who, in 1693, was sent by the non-juring clergy to St Germains, to concert measures with the exiled king, for the appointment of bishops in the English church from their party. He returned from this dangerous mission in the beginning of the following year, and was himself shortly after consecrated bishop of Thetford. He survived this elevation more than twenty years, as his death took place December 15th, 1715. The learning of Dr Hickes was profound and extensive, both in the branches of literature more immediately connected with his profession, and as regarded the monuments and records of our Anglo Saxon ancestors. He was particularly acquainted with the writings of the primitive fathers of the church, whose testimony he adduced to prove the exact conformity of the church of England with the Catholic church in the earliest ages of its existence. His theological works consist of three volumes of sermons, the last of which was a posthumous publication, a multitude of tracts in defence of the non jurors and their tenets, a treatise on the eucharist, controversial letters against popery, a work on the Christian priesthood, and the dignity of the episcopal order, to which might be added many others, the titles of which may be found in the annexed authorities. His reputation as a writer on divinity has declined, since the extinction of the sect to which he belonged.

The violence of his prejudices obscured his judgment, and the party spirit of illiberality, which appeared most offensively when he applied to archbishop Tillotson the appellation of atheist, is but too conspicuous in his polemical writings in general. As a Saxon scholar Dr Hickes has attained permanent celebrity. In 1689 he published "Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ et Mæso-Gothicæ," 4to, and this was followed by his "Thesaurus Grammatico Criticus et Archæologicus Linguarum veterum Septentrionalium," Oxon. 1703, 2 vols. folio. This treasury of Gothic literature may be truly styled *magnum opus*, and it is as creditable to the talents and learning as to the persevering industry of the author. It is usually accompanied by Humphry Wanley's catalogue of Anglo Saxon MSS. forming a third volume.—*Biog. Brit. Watt's Bibliot. Britan.*

HICKLS (John) brother of the preceding, was remarkable for having joined an opposite party in the church, and advocated its principles with extraordinary zeal. He was a nonconformist minister, and having written a pamphlet, called a sad narrative of the oppression of many honest people in Devonshire, relating to the sufferings of the dissenters under the conventicle act, in the reign of Charles II, two messengers were sent from London to apprehend him as a state criminal. He happened to meet with them, while travelling, near the end of their journey, and he being an utter stranger, they had the imprudence to disclose the nature of their errand, with many invectives against the object of their pursuit When they arrived at an inn, Hickes, who was a very athletic man, told them who he was, and having horsewhipped them both, to teach them more charity or caution in future, he set off for London alone By means of a friend in power he procured an introduction to the king, with whom he pleaded so successfully, that he not only obtained indemnity for himself, but also the promise of protection for the Devonshire non-conformists. In the ensuing reign, Hickes joined the duke of Monmouth, and probably fought at the battle of Sedgemoor. After that event he found refuge in the house of Mrs Lisle, usually termed lady Lisle, who suffered death for sheltering him and other proscribed adherents of Monmouth. Mr Hickes being taken, was also executed as a traitor in 1685.—*Calamy's Nonconformist's Memorial.*

HICKERINGILL (Edmund) a native of Essex, born 1630. He received a university education at Cambridge, but on its completion obtained a subaltern commission in the army, and went into garrison in the West Indies. On his return to Europe he quitted that service for the church, and was successively vicar of Boxted, and rector of All Saints, Colchester, both in his native county. Although of loose and irregular habits, he attained to the age of seventy-eight, dying in 1708. He was the author of a description of the island of Jamaica, and of some miscellaneous tracts, which were published together in one quarto volume, the year before his decease, and re-printed in 1716, in two vols. 8vo.—*Chalmers's G. Biog. Dict.*

HIDALGO (Joseph Garcia) a noble Spaniard, of some eminence as a painter, on which art he published an elementary treatise, entitled "Principios para estudiar el nobilissimo arte de la Pintura," printed 1691. He was born about the middle of the seventeenth century, and was held in considerable estimation at court, being honoured with the order of St Michael. His death took place in 1720. —*Pilkington.*

HIDALGO Y COSTILLA (don Miguel) a Spanish priest, who acted a distinguished part in Mexico, at the commencement of the late war of independence in that country. He was resident clergyman, or curate, in the town of Dolores, in the intendencia of Goanaxoato, holding a valuable benefice, and regarded as a man of considerable talents, and better informed than the clergy in general in New Spain. He possessed much influence among the Indians, to whom he had endeavoured to extend the benefits of education. His intercourse with them had afforded him opportunities of perceiving their rooted dislike to the Spaniards, and this led him, in concert with others, to form the plan of a general insurrection throughout the provinces of New Spain, which it was said, was to have taken place on the 1st of November, 1810 Circumstances induced the conspirators to hasten the execution of their scheme, captain Allende, one of them, having collected a few soldiers who were attached to him, marched to Dolores, and arriving there on the 10th of September, joined Hidalgo, whose exhortations produced a general revolt of the people against the Spanish government. Allende and the priest, at the head of the insurgents, pillaged the houses of the Spaniards in the neighbouring town of San Miguel el grande; and on the 29th of September they gained possession of Goanaxoato in the treasury of which town they found a large quantity of coin and bar silver Don J Villegas, who had been appointed viceroy by the regency of Cadiz, arrived at Mexico immediately after the insurrection took place, and he sent a body of troops against Hidalgo, and also published a proclamation, calculated to repress the general spirit of discontent His measures at first were ineffectual, Hidalgo attached the Indians to his cause, by repealing the tax called *tributos*, which they had paid ever since their conquest by the Spaniards. From Goanaxoato he marched to Valladolid, which he entered October the 20th, and there he was joyfully received, and was joined by two regiments of militia. Soon after he was proclaimed generalissimo of the Mexican armies, various commands were distributed among his principal associates, and the armed mob which he had collected was formed into eighty regiments of one thousand men each. At the head of this force he proceeded towards Mexico, and Villegas, having but a handful of troops for his defence, resorted to the powerful aid of super-

stition, against so dangerous a foe. He applied to the archbishop of Mexico, and to the Inquisition, for a sentence of excommunication against Hidalgo and all his adherents, which was forthwith issued. This awed the Mexicans, and prevented them from joining the insurgents, which many of them would otherwise probably have done. Thus disappointed in his expectations of assistance, the priest became irresolute, and after having waited in the neighbourhood of the capital till the viceroy had recalled his troops to his support, he began his retreat. At Aculco he was attacked and completely defeated, on the 7th of November, by general Calleja. He then retired to Guanaxoato, whither he was followed by the same officer, who took the place with great slaughter of the insurgents. Hidalgo fled to Guadalaxara, and on the 17th of January, 1811, he suffered a ruinous defeat at the bridge of Calderon, eleven leagues from that place. Become a fugitive before the Spanish forces, one of his own officers took him prisoner, on the 21st of March, 1811, and he was put to death on the 27th of July that year, having previously been degraded from the order of priesthood. Thus fell a man who appears to have possessed considerable talents, though deficient in that promptitude of spirit which will almost always insure the success of schemes like that in which he was engaged.—*Outline of the Revolution in Spanish America*, 1817, 8vo. *Biog. N. des Contemp.*

HIEROCLES. There were two of this name, the first, a rhetorician of Bithynia, was afterwards governor of Alexandria, and distinguished himself in the persecution of the Christians, which took place AD. 302, under Diocletian, both by his actions and his writings, which latter, consisting of two separate treatises are referred to by Eusebius and Lactantius. Their main object is to contrast the miracles of Christ with those ascribed to Apollonius Tyanæus, and to draw an inference in favour of the latter. The second was a platonic philosopher, who flourished at Alexandria about the middle of the fifth century, and was much admired for his eloquence. He is said to have encountered considerable opposition from the Christians of that period, in consequence of his doctrines. Of his writings, an essay on the golden verses of Pythagoras is yet extant, in several editions, the best of which is that of London, 1742, 8vo. His other works, being treatises on fate and on providence, the latter composed in seven books, are only known by the extracts which remain of them in Photius. They were written with a dedication to Olympiodorus, an eminent philosopher, much esteemed and employed by the emperors Honorius and the younger Theodosius.—*Cave. Lardner.*

HIFFERNAN (Paul) a native of Dublin, born 1719. He was of a Catholic family, and intended for the priesthood in that communion, but abandoned the church for the study of physic, which he practised for a short time with indifferent success in the city where he was born. In 1753 Dr Hiffernan, as he was styled, came to London, where he commenced author by profession, and effected a coffee-house acquaintance with Garrick, Foote, Goldsmith, and other wits, through whose assistance he managed with difficulty to keep up a decent exterior, but never could be prevailed upon to disclose the secret of his abode, which was found at his decease to have been in an obscure court in the neighbourhood of St Martin's lane. His eccentricities were numerous, and in pecuniary matters not always of the most respectable description. His writings are now but little known, they consist for the most part of a series of political essays, entitled "The Tricklers," Dublin, 1750, "The Tuner,' London, 1753, a volume of miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse, and an adaptation which did not succeed, of La Harpe's tragedy "The Earl of Warwick." He died June 1777 in great indigence.—*Biog. Dram.*

HIGDEN (Randal or Ranulph) an English chronicler, who was a Benedictine monk of the abbey of St Werburga, at Chester, in the fourteenth century. He compiled a work in Latin entitled "Polychronicon," in seven books, containing an account of events from the creation to the year 1357, and comprising many valuable documents relating to the affairs of the Britons and Saxons, from older chronicles. An English translation of Higden's History, by John de Trevisa, was printed by Caxton in 1482, and the original work was published in 1642, folio. Higden also translated, or rather travestied, several parts of the Bible into dramatic dialogues. A copy of these plays is among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, to which is prefixed a note, stating that the author went thrice to Rome before he could obtain permission from the pope for these biblical mysteries to be represented in the English language.—*Nicolson's Hist. Lib. Tysmus Magn Britan.* vol. ii.

HIGGINS (John) whose name is sometimes spelt Higgins. An English author of the sixteenth century, born in Somersetshire, in which county he, after graduating at Oxford, and taking holy orders, kept a school at Minster till his death in 1604. He is known as the author of a translation of the Nomenclator of Adrian Junius, 8vo. 1585, a controversial treatise written against Perkins, on the subject of the descent into Hell, part of the "Mirror for Magistrates," 1587, "Holcot's Dictionary,' and "Floscuh Terentianu."—*Warton's Hist of Eng. Poet.*

HIGGONS (sir Thomas) the son a clergyman who held the benefice of Westburgh, Salop, where he was born in 1624. He became a member of Alban hall, Oxford, but quitted the university without graduating, and married, first the dowager countess of Essex, whose character he defended against the aspersions of her censurers in a funeral oration, which he pronounced over her in elegant Latin, on her decease in 1656. This composition was afterwards printed. Mr Higgons subsequently entered into the marriage state a second time, with the daughter of sir Beril Grenville, sister to sir John afterwards cre-

ted first earl of Bath. In 1658 he entered parliament, on the decease of Cromwell, and at as member for the borough of Malmsbury, n which capacity he exerted himself for the estoration of monarchy, and on the return of he king, obtained a pension of 500*l.* with the ionour of knighthood in reward for his good ervice. He was afterwards, in succession, envoy to the courts of Dresden and Vienna On the 24th of November, 1691, having been alled upon to give his testimony on a trial in the court of king's bench, he was suddenly attacked by apoplexy, and expired before he could be removed to his own house. Besides the panegyric on his wife, he was the author of another addressed to the king, on his restoration, printed in 1660, "The History of Yusph Bassa" 1684 and an English translation of "The Venetian Triumph" Sir Thomas left a family by his second lady, of which the younger son, named Bevil, after his maternal grandfather, was born in 1670 He entered himself of St John's college, Oxford, in 1686, but removed afterwards to Cambridge On quitting the university he became a member of the society of the Middle Temple, and wrote a variety of political and other works Among these are—"Remarks on Bishop Burnett's History of his own Times, 8vo, "A Short View of English History, with political reflections,' &c. 8vo, "An Heroic Poem on the Peace of Utrecht,' and a tragedy, acted at Drury lane theatre, in 1702, under the title of "The Generous Conqueror, or Timely Discovery" On the abdication of James II, Mr Higgons was one of the few faithful adherents who accompanied that monarch in his flight to the continent, where he died in 1735 — *Wood.*

HIGHMORE (Joseph) an eminent portrait and historical painter of the last century, born in London June 1s, 1692 He early displayed a strong partiality for the fine arts which was discouraged by his family, who placed him in a solicitor's office. The whole of his spare time was however devoted by him to the study of his favourite pursuit, and although his own genius and application were at first his only instructors, his progress even at this period was such, that immediately on the expiration of his clerkship, when only seventeen years of age, he fearlessly abandoned the law, resolved to trust in future to his talents as a painter alone for his chance of fame and fortune. The year following he married, and continued rising in reputation, till on the revival of the order of the bath, he was selected as the artist to be employed in painting the knights in full costume. The years 1732 and 1734 were spent by him in professional tours through the Netherlands and France, and on his return he applied himself with renewed exertions to the cultivation of an art which he exercised nearly half a century. His death took place in the spring of 1780, in the house of his son-in-law, Mr Duncombe, at Canterbury, to which city he had retired from the fatigues of his profession for the last eighteen years of his life. Among his best paintings are the "Hagar and Ishmael," in the Foundling Hospital, the "Finding of Moses," &c The illustrations to the original editions of the novels of Richardson, with whom he was personally acquainted, were also from his easel. As an author he is known by his "Critical Examination of Rubens's two paintings in the Banquetting House, Whitehall' 4to, "Observations on Dodwell's pamphlet against Christianity,' "The Practice of Perspective," 1763, and two vols of Moral and Religious Essays, with a translation of Brown on the Immortality of the Soul. —*Chalmers's Gen Biog Dict.*

HIGHMORE (Nathaniel) an eminent English physician and anatomist, who was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Fordingbridge in Hampshire, in 1613 He studied at Trinity college, Oxford and took the degree of MD in 1642 He settled as a practitioner at Sherborn, in Dorsetshire, and became eminent for his professional skill, and his scientific researches. He died March 21st 1684, at the age of seventy His principal work is entitled "Corporis Humani Disquisitio Anatomica,' 1651, folio He also wrote "The History of Generation," 1651 8vo, besides treatises on Hysteric and Hypochondriac Affections. Some of his opinions having been controverted by Dr Willis, he published in 1670, "Epistola Responsoria ad T. Willis" His name is commemorated in the appellation "Antrum Highmorianum,' applied to a cavity in the upper jaw.—*Aikin's G Biog.*

HIJAR (Duke de) a Spanish grandee of the first class, member of the Junta of Bayonne, and grand master of the ceremonies to king Joseph Napoleon He was born of an ancient Castilian family, in 1775, and during the life of his father was known by the title of the Duke d'Alliaga. He was engaged in the study of literature and the fine arts when the events which occurred at Aranjuez occasioned the forced abdication of Charles IV. In 1808 he was summoned to Bayonne as one of the junta, convoked by order of Napoleon, and after the second abdication of king Charles, the duke d'Hijar was appointed to the office of master of the ceremonies to the new sovereign, Joseph He however abandoned the cause of the usurper as soon as the partizans of Ferdinand VII took active measures to support his rival authority Hence the duke was included in the list of Castilian nobles proscribed by the decree of Burgos, on which he prudently retired to London, and remained there till the progress of events had brought about the restoration of Ferdinand. He was then recalled to Madrid, and in 1814 appointed Spanish ambassador at the court of France. Little ambitious of honours, he devoted all his leisure to literary pursuits, and died in 1817, a short time after having received the order of the golden fleece.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

HILARION, a Christian anchorite of the fourth century, born at Gaza in 291 On his conversion from idolatry, he became the original founder of monachism in Syria, after

example of St Anthony, whom he had seen in the deserts of Egypt. To this purpose he dedicated the whole of his possessions, and by the fame of his sanctity, induced many to join him. His death took place in the year 371, in the island of Cyprus.—*Moreri.*

HILARY (St) a Christian prelate of the fourth century, one of the early fathers of the church, born at Poictiers, of which city, after his conversion from heathenism, he eventually became the bishop in 355. His zeal in favour of the Athanasian doctrine respecting the trinity, which he defended with much energy at Beziers, drew on him the persecution of the Arian party, with Saturninus at its head, who prevailed on the emperor Constantius to exile him into Phrygia. After four years spent in banishment, he was permitted to return to his see, where he occupied himself in committing the arguments for his side of the question to writing, and continued to distinguish himself as an active diocesan till his death, in 367. His works were printed in folio at Paris, in 1693. There was another of the same name, bishop of Arles, a semi-pelagian in his opinions, who was the author of a life of St Honoratus, and some devotional tracts. He died in 449, and also enjoyed the honours of canonization.—*Cave. Dupin.*

HILDEBERT, a divine of the twelfth century, who was a native of Lavardin, in the province of Vendome, in France. He was a disciple of the famous Berenger, and afterwards of Hugo, abbot of Clugni, and became so distinguished for his learning, that in 1098 he was appointed master of the school of Mans, over which he presided thirteen years. After having been archdeacon, and then bishop of Mans, he was raised in 1125 to the archiepiscopal see of Tours, where he died in 1134. His zeal for the interest of the church involved him in some disputes with the Norman princes, William Rufus and Henry I, of England, and also with Louis the Fat, king of France, but he is more advantageously known on account of his literary productions, which entitle him to be considered as the best writer of his age. His works consist of sermons, theological tracts, Latin poems and letters, the latter of which afford some interesting details of contemporary history.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

HILDISLEY (Mark) bishop of Sodor and Man, a prelate of exemplary piety and learning. His father was rector of Murston, Kent, where he was born in 1696. From the Charterhouse he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, and obtained a fellowship there in 1723. Two years afterwards, the living of Hitchin, Herts, the presentation to which is in the college, becoming vacant, he succeeded to the preferment, and to that of Holwell, Bedfordshire, in 1733. On the death of bishop Wilson, the duke of Athol conferred on him the vacant see, and his conduct as a diocesan did not degenerate from that of his predecessor. Besides his bishopric, the value of which has never exceeded a thousand a year, he held the mastership of Sherburn hospital, and a stall at Lincoln. Under his auspices the translation of the Scriptures into Manx, commenced by Wilson, was completed in 1755. His death took place in 1772.—*Life by Butler.*

HILDUIN, a French ecclesiastic of the ninth century. He was abbot of St Denys, and is known only as the author of a curious history of the life and miracles of his patron saint, in which he ludicrously enough confounds him with the Areopagite of the same name, a pious fraud or mistake, which led to the persecution of Abelard for detecting it, and to much absurd controversy in after times.—*Dupin.*

HILL (Aaron) an English poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in London in 1685. His father, originally a gentleman of good estate in Wiltshire, left him almost wholly unprovided for, which circumstance obliged him to quit Westminster school at the age of fourteen. His relation, lord Paget, being ambassador at Constantinople, he ventured, uninvited, to join him, and was received with kindness, although with some surprise, and a tutor was provided for him, under whose care he travelled through Palestine, Egypt, and various parts of the east. In 1703 he returned to England, and the death of lord Paget frustrating his expectations in that quarter, he travelled for three years with sir William Wentworth. In 1709 he published a "History of the Ottoman Empire," partly from materials collected in Turkey, which publication, although it obtained much notice, the author himself subsequently regarded as a crude and juvenile performance. A poem which he addressed in the same year to the earl of Peterborough, procured him the patronage of that nobleman, and an introduction to the tory leaders. In 1710 he married a lady of beauty and fortune and became manager of Drury lane theatre, which post however he soon gave up, in consequence of a difference with the lord chamberlain, the then duke of Kent. While in the management of Drury-lane, he wrote his first tragedy of "Alfred," and "Rinaldo," an opera. Much under the influence of a projecting spirit, in 1713 he obtained a patent for extracting sweet oil from beech mast, and a company was formed under his auspices, but after a trial of three years the scheme entirely failed, as did a subsequent plan for establishing a plantation in Georgia. He still continued to write for the theatres, and several of his pieces were brought on the stage. He also composed poems, and for one entitled the "Northern Star," in compliment to Peter the Great, received a complimentary reward from his widow, Catherine I. In 1724 he commenced a periodical paper, in conjunction with a Mr Bond, called "The Plain Dealer," which publication seems to be that which introduced Mr Hill into the Dunciad, in a tone of half satire and half compliment on the part of its celebrated author, to which Hill replied in a piece entitled "The Progress of Wit," in lines that Pope himself need not have disclaimed. The breach was afterwards

healed, and as far as appearances, at least, the poets became good friends. A new project of supplying timber from the Highland estates of the York Buildings' company, next engaged his attention, and in 1731 he re-wrote his Elfrid, which he brought forward under the title of "Athelwold." He afterwards translated in succession the Zaire, Alzire, and Merope, of Voltaire, all of which show him in the light of a superior dramatic translator. He still however continued to interest himself with schemes of commercial improvement, until his health began to decline, and he died in February 1750, in his sixty-fifth year, and was interred in Westminster abbey. Aaron Hill was a man of active and extensive benevolence, and so kind and affectionate in the relations of society, that few men were more beloved. As a poet he was turgid and affected, although occasionally nervous and harmonious. He is however little read at present, although his versions of Zaire and Merope have kept the stage until within these few years.—*Biog. Brit. Anderson's Lives of Brit. Poets.*

HILL (GEORGE) a divine of the church of Scotland, was born at St Andrews in 1748. He was educated in his native place, where he obtained the Greek professorship of St Salvador's college, and that of Divinity in succession. He subsequently became principal of St Mary's, chaplain to the king for Scotland, and fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He is the author of sermons, theological institutes, and lectures on the Old Testament. He died in 1800.—*Gent. Mag.*

HILL (sir JOHN) a writer of the last century, distinguished for the versatility of his talents, and the multitude of his publications. He was the son of a clergyman of Peterborough, and was born about 1716. After having served an apprenticeship to an apothecary in Westminster, he established himself in that business in St Martin's-lane, but having married a wife without a fortune, he was obliged to seek farther resources for the increase of his income. Having some knowledge of botany, he was employed by the duke of Richmond and lord Petre to manage their botanic gardens. By their liberal assistance also he was enabled to travel through various parts of the kingdom, and collect scarce plants, of which he published an account by subscription. This scheme was not very profitable, and he therefore turned his attention to the stage, but after two or three exhibitions at the Haymarket and Covent garden, he discovered that he was not qualified to shine as an actor, and returned again to his shop. His activity attracted the notice of men of science and learning, and a translation of a Greek tract on gems, by Theophrastus, which he published in 1746, procured him both money and reputation as an author. He was introduced to Martin Folkes and Henry Baker, two distinguished members of the Royal Society, and a paper which he wrote was published in the Philosophical Transactions, but on his being disappointed in an attempt to obtain admission into the society, he revenged the affront by publishing "A Review of the Works of the R. S." 1751, 4to, in which he placed some of the contributions to the Philosophical Transactions in a ludicrous point of view. Henceforth he depended chiefly on his pen for his support. He undertook "A General Natural History," 3 vols. folio, and, in conjunction with George Lewis Scott, he compiled a "Supplement to Chambers's Cyclopædia." In 1752 he published "Essays on Natural History and Philosophy," containing curious microscopical observations. At the same period he started the "British Magazine," and also carried on a diurnal publication called the "Inspector." Notwithstanding his literary engagements, he was a constant attendant on every place of public amusement, where he collected by wholesale a great variety of private intrigue and personal scandal, which he freely retailed to the public in his Inspectors and magazines. This discreditable occupation was not without its inconveniences, for it involved him in various quarrels and on one occasion he was severely caned at Ranelagh, by a gentleman who had been the object of his slander. He had procured the diploma of MD and practised as a physician; but not content with the regular emoluments of his profession, he invented several quack medicines, which, by means of the puffing advertisements he wrote to recommend them, had for some time a considerable sale, to his great pecuniary advantage. His talents as a botanist however were by no means despicable, though his conduct was in so many respects unworthy of the character of a man of literature and science. He produced many useful works, but his greatest undertaking was a work entitled "The Vegetable System," 17 vols folio, published successively, with plates, under the patronage of the earl of Bute. His introduction to this nobleman was probably through his marriage with the sister of lord Ranelagh, though that lady, after the death of her husband, published a pamphlet, complaining of the conduct of lord Bute towards sir John Hill. The title of knighthood he owed to the king of Sweden, who bestowed on him the order of the Polar star, in return for the present of a copy of his botanical works. He died of the gout, a disease for which he professed to have a specific, in November 1775. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote novels and plays, now deservedly forgotten, and he was so industrious and prolific an author, that he is said to have received 1500*l.* in the course of a year, for works of his own composition, a circumstance not very creditable to the taste of his contemporaries; as, except his tracts on natural history, he published nothing of any value. Having had a quarrel with Garrick, on account of the rejection of one of his dramas, that celebrated actor characterized Hill, not unjustly, in the following caustic epigram —

"For physic and farces his rival there scarce is;
His farces are physic, his physic a farce is."

—*Biog. Drum. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Aikin's G. Biog.*

HILL (sir RICHARD) bart son of sir Rowland Hill, of Hawkestone, Salop, the first baronet of the family, was born there in 1733. He received his education at Westminster school, whence he removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, where he graduated as MA He made the tour of Europe, and on his return much distinguished himself by his attachment to the Calvinistic methodists, which he strikingly displayed in 1768, on the expulsion of six young men from the university of Oxford, whose conduct and principles were then deemed fanatical On that occasion Mr Hill attacked the authorities there in a severe pamphlet, which he entitled "Pietas Oxoniensis," which was answered by the public orator of the university, Dr Nowell, upon whom his antagonist retorted with much asperity He next engaged in strenuous controversy with Wesley, Fletcher, and others of the Arminian methodist leaders, in defence of Calvinism On the death of his father he succeeded him in the representation of the county of Salop, and was a frequent speaker His observations were almost always more or less connected with the subject of religion, and by his frequent quaint if not humorous application of facts and language from the Bible, he obtained from the writer of the Rolliad the title of the scriptural Killegrew. In 1798 he published a vindication of Calvinism, against Daubeney's 'Guide to the Church," and in 1804, remarks of a similar tendency against one of the bishop of Lincoln's charges He would sometimes even preach in dissenting chapels, and built one of his own at Hawkestone. He died unmarried in 1808, when his title passed to his brother, sir John Hill, father of lord Hill The celebrated rev Rowland Hill is another brother —*Gent Mag*

HILL (ROBERT) an industrious scholar, remarkable for his application to study, notwithstanding the obstacles arising from domestic penury and a menial occupation. He was born in 1699, at Miswell, near Tring, in Hertfordshire, and was apprenticed to a tailor and staymaker. To those employments he occasionally joined that of a schoolmaster, by means of which he with difficulty supported himself and his family In spite of these discouragements, he contrived to make himself acquainted with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and he exhibited so much literary talent as to attract the favourable notice of the rev Joseph Spence, who, with a view to benefit this pains-taking student, published a tract, entitled "A Parallel between a most celebrated man of Florence [*Magliabecchi*] and one scarce ever heard of in England," [*R. Hill,*] printed at Strawberry hill, 1758, 8vo. By the assistance of his friendly biographer, Hill was relieved from his embarrassments, and enabled to remove to Buckingham, where he died in 1777. He was the author of an answer to bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit, Criticisms on the book of Job, and a tract entitled "The character of a Jew."—*Gent. Mag.*

HILL (WILLIAM) a critical and philological writer of the seventeenth century He was a native of Cudworth in Warwickshire, and was educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He then became master of a free-school at Sutton Coldfield, in his native country, but after a time relinquished that office, and engaged in the practice of physic in the metropolis Thence he removed to Ireland, procured the degree of DD at Dublin, and obtained the office of master of St Patrick's school in that city. Being deprived of this appointment on the restoration of Charles II, he returned to England, and died in 1667, aged about forty-eight. He was the editor of the Periegesis, or poetical geography of Dionysius, in Greek, with the commentary of Eustathius, and notes, 1658, 8vo, and he also wrote a tract entitled 'Woman's Looking Glass," London, 1660, 12mo —*Wood's Athen Oxon.*

HILLEL the elder, a celebrated jewish doctor, or rabbin, who lived in the century preceding the christian æra He is probably the same individual who is termed *Pollio*, by Josephus, and is mentioned by St Jerome as having flourished not long before the birth of Christ. He was a native of Babylon and, on the mother's side, descended from the family of David At the age of forty he went to Jerusalem, where he studied with great application, so as to gain the credit of a profound acquaintance with the records and traditions of his nation Being chosen a member of the Sanhedrim, together with his disciple Shammai, these two doctors opposed the measures brought forward in that great council against Herod, and thus escaped the slaughter to which the other members were consigned when Herod became master of Jerusalem. Hillel was made president, and Shammai vice-president, of the new Sanhedrim, and the former is said to have discharged the duties of his office with more wisdom and justice than any of his predecessors since the time of Simon the Just It is, however, no proof of the wisdom of Hillel, that he had a controversy with Shammai, which led to bloody quarrels among their respective adherents, though the dispute was at length decided in favour of the former. The origin of the Talmud, or at least the "Mischna," or earliest part of it, is attributed to the elder Hillel, and Jonathan, the author of the Targum, was one of his disciples —*Prideaux's Connect. of the Hist. of the O. and N Test. Aikin's G Biog.*

HILLEL II, or the younger, another famous rabbin, who presided over the jewish church in the third and fourth centuries, with the title of *Nasi*, or prince of the captivity. He was lineally descended from the subject of the last article, and was a man of great learning and merit He is principally distinguished as the reformer of the jewish calendar, into which he introduced the cycle of nineteen years, to reconcile the course of the sun with that of the moon; and regulated the period of the equinoxes, on the same principles which Julius Cæsar, pope Gregory XIII, and others, adopted for that purpose. He was one of the principal doctors to whom is ascribed the por-

tion of the talmud called "Gemara." Epiphanius says he became a convert to Christianity in his last illness; but the jews treat this report as a calumny. He flourished AD. 320, according to Dr Priestley.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

HILLIARD (Nicholas) an English portrait painter of the age of Elizabeth, who honoured him with her patronage and protection. He was a native of Exeter, born 1547. His pictures were held in high estimation, both for their execution and the fidelity of the resemblance, although he seldom attempted more than the head. Of his performances, the best known are a full length of the queen, and another in water-colours, of her rival, the queen of Scots, taken in her eighteenth year. His style, which he formed on the model of Holbein, is highly applauded by Donne. His death took place in 1619.—*Walpole's Anec.*

HILTON (Walter) a celebrated English ascetic divine of the fifteenth century. He was a Carthusian monk of the monastery of Sheen, in Surrey, now Richmond, founded by Henry V. He was the author of a treatise entitled "The Scale, or Ladder of Perfection," published by A. Woodhead, London, 1659 but his chief claim to notice arises from his having been supposed to have written the famous book "De Imitatione Christi," usually attributed to Thomas à Kempis, but this notion appears to be erroneous, the work of Hilton, still in MS, called "De Musica Ecclesiastica, liber unus," having been confounded with the composition in question. See Kempis.—*Biog. Univ.*

HILZ (John) a German architect of the fifteenth century. He succeeded Erwin de Steinbach, builder of the famous cathedral of Strasburg, and erected the tower of that edifice, which was finished in 1449. It is raised to the vast height of five hundred and seventy feet, being one of the loftiest buildings in the world. It is considered as a master piece of architecture, being erected with hewn stone, carved with tracery, and exhibiting great elegance of design and skill in the execution.—*Heideloff Vies des Archit. M. D. H*

HIMERIUS, a Greek grammarian, who flourished under the emperors Constantine and Julian, and was living after the death of the latter in 363. He was a native of Prusias in Bithynia, and taught rhetoric at Athens Eunopius commends the style of his orations, a copy of which having been discovered, an edition was published by Wernsdorff in 1790, under the title of "Himerii Sophistæ eclogæ et declamationes," Gr. Lat. Gottingen, 8vo.—*Cave. Saxii Onom.*

HINCHLIFFE, DD. (John) bishop of Peterborough, was born in the parish of St James's, Westminster, where his father kept a livery-stable, in 1731. He was educated at Westminster school, and after graduating at Trinity college, Cambridge, returned to that seminary in the capacity of under-master, and finally obtained the headship. In 1768 the Grafton interest obtained him the mastership of his college, and, on the head of that family coming into power, he was farther promoted to the deanery of Durham, and the see of Peterborough, both which valuable preferments he held together He was the author of several discourses, these were collected and published together in one volume, two years after his decease, which took place in 1794 —*Gent. Mag*

HINCMAR. There were two French prelates of this name in the ninth century, equally distinguished for the intemperate violence of their zeal in the cause of the church The elder was archbishop of Rheims, in which capacity he became notorious for his severity towards Godescalcus, or Gutteschalcus, a monk of his own order, as well as towards the second of the name, his own nephew, bishop of Laon, whom he not only deposed in consequence of his opinions, but punished farther with the loss of sight. The latter was however restored to his see in 878, a short time before his death, which preceded that of his tyrannical uncle, who survived till the year 882, when he died at Epernay. The works of the elder Hincmar, written in a nervous style, though deformed by the monkish barbarisms of the Latinity, were printed in two folio volumes, by Sirmond in 1645.—*Cave. Dupin.*

HINGHAM, or HINGHAM (sir Ralph de) an English magistrate and juridical writer, who was proprietor of an estate at Hingham, in Norfolk, in the latter part of the thirteenth century. He appears to have been of the clerical order as he held a canonry in St Paul's cathedral, London. He was one of the justices of the king's bench, in which post he continued during sixteen years. When Edward I instituted justices itinerant, Hingham was among the number of those first appointed, and he was chief commissioner for the government of the kingdom, while Edward visited Palestine, but after the king's return, this great lawyer was among the judges dismissed from office for bribery and corruption. He was also fined 7000 marks, which sum not being immediately paid, he was imprisoned, and afterwards banished, with nine of his brethren, two only of the whole bench escaping, viz sir John de Metingham, and Elias de Bekingham. Hingham continued in disgrace till the accession of Edward II, in 1308, when he was raised to the office of chief justice of the common pleas which he did not long enjoy, for dying the same year, he was interred in St Paul's cathedral. Selden published, in the original Latin, with English notes, a treatise of justice Hingham, entitled "Summa Magna et Parva," relating to the ancient forms of pleadings, and he is said to have composed a register of writs, mentioned by Dugdale, and two law tracts, still in manuscript.—*Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk. Bridgman's Legal Bibliog.*

HIPPARCHUS, a very celebrated ancient astronomer, who made the earliest catalogue existing of the fixed stars. He was a native of Nice in Bithynia, and flourished between the 154th and 163d olympiads; or between 160 and 125 BC. as appears from his having

astronomical observations during that nterval. He resided some time in the island f Rhodes, where he pursued his researches, hence he has derived the appellation of hodius, but he afterwards went to Alexndria, then famous as a school of science, nd there he continued his studies, in the ign of the Egyptian prince Ptolemy Philoetor. The period of his death is not known. He was the author of a commentary on the Phænomena of Aratus, published by Peter Victorius at Florence, in 1567, and also by Petavius, with a Latin version and notes, in his Uranologia. He also wrote treatises on he nature of the fixed stars, on the motion of he moon, and others no longer extant. Hipparchus has been highly praised, both by the ncients and the moderns. Pliny the elder tyles him the *confidant of nature*, on account f the importance of his discoveries, and M. Bailly has bestowed on him the title of the *patriarch of astronomy*. He treated that science with a philosophical spirit, of which there are o traces before his time. He considered he subject in a general point of view, examined the received opinions, passed in review the truths previously ascertained, and xhibited the method of reducing them so far o a system, as to connect them with each ther. He was the first who noticed the pre ession of the equinoxes, or that very slow otion of the fixed stars from west to east, by hich they perform an apparent revolution in great number of years. He observed and alculated eclipses, discovered the equation f time, the parallax, and the geometrical nensuration of distances, and he thus laid he solid foundations of geographical and tri onometrical science. The result of his labours n the observation of the fixed stars, has been reserved by Ptolemy, who has inserted the atalogue of Hipparchus in his almagest.—*Bayle. Martin's Biog. Philos. Bailly Hist. de l'Astron. M d. tol* 1.

HIPPOCRATES, the most famous physician among the ancient Greeks, and deservedly esteemed the father of medical cience. He was born in the island of Cos, one of the Cyclades, about 460 BC, and was he son of Heraclides descended through a ine of professional ancestors, according to radition, from Æsculapius. Many incidents concerning him are reported, but some of them are manifestly fabulous, and others destitute of satisfactory evidence. He is said to have studied medicine under Herodicus, and philosophy under Gorgias of Leontium, and Heraclitus. Some of his professional science was probably derived from the medical maxims and receipts which had been preserved in his family, but it may readily be believed that he did not content himself with this empyrical knowledge, adding, as we are told, to his stock of information, by perusing the tablets in the temples of the gods, on which those who had recovered from dangerous diseases, were accustomed to record the methods by which they had obtained relief. Pliny, on the authority of Varro, relates that he was keeper of a library at Cnidus, from which place he fled, after having burnt the books entrusted to his care, whence he had extracted all the precepts they contained relative to medicine, intending to publish them as his own, and Soranus says he emigrated from Asia Minor, in consequence of being divinely admonished in a dream to go and settle in Thessaly but both these stories may be considered as specimens of the most romantic part of his history. It is certain that he left Cos when young, travelled much, and practised physic in various parts of Greece. He was for some time at the court of Perdiccas, king of Macedon, and he is said to have received an invitation from Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Persia, which he rejected, on the ground of its being unlawful or unpatriotic to employ his talents for the benefit of an enemy of his country. The well known account of his being sent for by the people of Abdera, to cure their celebrated townsman Democritus, whom they fancied to be a lunatic, but who was pronounced by Hippocrates, after conversing with him, to be the wisest man in Abdera, has much the air of a fable. His reported services to the Athenians, when they were suffering from the plague, during the Peloponnesian war, and the magnificent rewards which they decreed him, are inconsistent with the narrative of Thucydides. Neither the time nor the place of his death are precisely known, but it is commonly asserted that he died in the ninety-ninth year of his age, at Larissa, in Thessaly. The highest honours were paid to his memory. Statues were erected to him, and his professional opinions were quoted, not only in the schools of medicine, but in the courts of law. He practised as a surgeon as well as a physician, and his writings relate to both departments of the profession. Of the works ascribed to him the list is exceedingly numerous but by far the greater part may safely be considered as spurious. Among his genuine compositions are treatises "On Epidemics," three books, "Prognostics," "Aphorisms" "On Air, Water, &c.," "On Joints and Fractures," "On wounds of the Head" Collective editions of the works of Hippocrates have been published by Anutius Foesius, Francof. 1595, folio, by Vander Linden, Lugd. Bat 1665, 2 vols. 8vo, by Chartier together with the works of Galen, Paris, 1679, 13 vols. 4to, by Mack, Vienna, 1743, 2 vols folio and by Pierer, Leips. 1806, 3 vols. 8vo. An English translation of his tracts on air, water, epidemics, &c. was published with notes, by Francis Clifton, MD. in 1702, 8vo, and in 1788, Dr John Moffat published the Prognostics and Prorrhetics of Hippocrates, in English, with an account of his life.—*Le Clerc Hist. de la Med. Halleri Bibl Prac. Anat. Med. et Chirurg. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

HIPPISLEY, bart. DCL FR. and AS. (sir JOHN COXE,) an English baronet, descended of an ancient Somersetshire family. He was the only surviving son of William Hippisley, esq. of Yatton, and was born in 1765. Having

graduated as DCL. at Hertford college, Oxford, in 1776, he became a member, and eventually a bencher of the Inner Temple. On his return from Italy, which country he visited in 1780, he was appointed through the interest of lord North to an office of trust and importance in India, which he held during the wars with Hyder Ali, and Tippoo Saib. Returning to England, he was elected in 1790 MP. for Sudbury, of which borough he became the recorder, and representative in five parliaments. In 1796 Mr Hippisley was raised to the baronetage, as a reward for his services in the negociations then concluded for a marriage between the duke of Wirtemberg and the princess royal of England. Sir John, besides being an active magistrate, and a warm supporter of many agricultural, literary, and other useful institutions, distinguished himself on several occasions in the house by his speeches, especially upon Irish affairs, as a strenuous supporter of catholic emancipation. In favour of this measure he published an octavo volume of "Observations," in 1808, and his speech on Mr Grattan's motion in 1812, and a series of letters to the earl of Fingal in 1813. He was also the author of a treatise on prison discipline, printed in 1823, in which he strongly advocated the substitution of the hand crank-mill for the tread-mill, as a punishment for convicts. His death took place May 3, 1825.—*Gent. Mag.*

HIPPOLYTUS (Saint) a Christian martyr of the third century, who suffered under Severus in the fifth persecution, about the year 230. The best edition of his writings is that by Fabricius, Gr. Lat. 2 vols. folio, 1716.—*Cave Lardner. Saint Onom.*

HIPPONAX, a Greek poet, contemporary with Anacreon, who flourished about the middle of the sixth century before the Christian æra. He was the son of an Ephesian, named Proteus, and so ugly, that his deformity was selected by two brothers, named Anthermus and Bupalus, sculptors, as well calculated for the exhibition of their art. The poet in revenge wrote so severe a lampoon upon his caricaturists, that according to the popular story, they sank under his ridicule, and perished by their own hands. The invention of that description of Iambic verse called scazonic, is attributed to him.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Moreri*

HIRE (Philip de la) an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, in the beginning of the last century. He was the son of Laurence de la Hire, painter in ordinary to the king, and professor in the academy of painting at Paris, who died in 1656. The son, born at Paris, in 1640, was intended for his father's profession, and was instructed in those branches of mathematics which are connected with it as well as in the principles of design. After the death of his father he travelled into Italy, and examined the curious remains of ancient art in that country, but prompted by inclination, he made geometry the chief object of his studies, and on his return to Paris, after about four years absence, he devoted himself to the cultivation of that science. The first work by which he made himself known was the second part of "A Treatise on Stone-cutting," published in 1672, in continuation of the work of Gerard D'Argues on the same subject. This was followed by a treatise on the Cycloid, and another geometrical publication, and in 1678 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences. Colbert having determined to procure a more correct map of France than any before made, MM. de la Hire and Picard were deputed to execute the surveys and observations necessary for that purpose. The former consequently went to Brittany in 1679, to Guyenne in 1680, to Calais and Dunkirk in 1681, and to Provence in 1682. Besides prosecuting the peculiar object of these journeys, he made observations on the measurement of heights by the barometer, on the variation of the compass, and on atmospheric refraction. In 1683 he was employed to continue the meridian line commenced by Picard in 1669. He conducted the necessary operations to the north of Paris, while Cassini carried them on to the south, but the death of the minister, Colbert, prevented the completion of the undertaking. He was then engaged, with other members of the academy, in taking levels for the grand aquæducts projected by Louis XIV, to convey the water of the river Eure to Versailles. In 1685 he published a Latin work on the theory of conic sections, which gained him great reputation throughout Europe. About 1690 he was appointed a professor of the royal college, and of the academy of architecture. His death took place April 21st, 1718. Besides the productions already noticed, he published astronomical tables, an edition of the works of the ancient Greek mathematicians, and many tracts on geometrical science.—*Martin's Biog. Philos. Aikin's G. Biog.*

HIRSCHING (Frideric Charles Gottlob) a learned and industrious German professor, born at Uffenheim, December 21st, 1764, and died at Erlangen, March 11th, 1800. He had been nominated supernumerary professor of philosophy in that city, but had not entered on the functions of his office. He was well acquainted with botany and rural economy, but is chiefly known for his researches on history and geography. His most important works are—"A Description of the principal Libraries of Germany," Erlang. 1786, 4 vols 8vo, "An account of the most curious Pictures and collections of Engravings," 6 vols 8vo, and a "Dictionary of celebrated Persons of the Eighteenth century," continued after his death by J. H. M. Ernesti and others, at Cobourg. Hirsching's portion of the work consists of the first five volumes, extending through about half the alphabet.—*Biog. Univ.*

HIRTIUS or HIRCIUS (Aulus) a noble Roman, who filled the consulship in conjunction with Vibius Pansa in the year 43 before the Christian æra. He had been a distinguished officer under the first Cæsar, the eighth book of whose Commentaries, concerning the war in Gaul, was written by him. The account of the African and Alexandrian

exped'tions have also been attributed to him, though Suetonius doubts whether Oppius has not a better claim to be considered their author. On the fall of the dictator, Hirtius espoused the cause of Brutus, and marching to relieve that general when besieged by Marc Antony, in Mutina, fell in the action.—*Vossii Hist. Lat. Moreri.*

HIRZEL (John Caspar) an eminent physician, and writer on rural economy. He was born at Zurich in 1725, and adopting the medical profession, he distinguished himself by his learning and intelligence. After having for some time given gratuitous instruction to female accoucheurs, he lectured on the theory and practice of medicine. He was one of the principal founders of the Helvetic society, in 1762. He translated the works of Tissot into German, and subsequently published a "Treatise on Rural Economy." Forming an acquaintance with a Swiss farmer, distinguished for his industry and skill, Hirzel conceived the idea of publishing the result of this man's experience in his agricultural occupation, combined with a series of facts and observations from other sources. This useful undertaking he executed, and produced a work entitled "The Rustic Socrates," which has been translated into English by Arthur Young, and also into most other languages of Europe. Hirzel died of apoplexy, February 19, 1803. Besides the preceding publications he was the author of some historical eulogies, and dialogues on religion and toleration, addressed to his friend, Meister.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

HOADLY (Benjamin) an eminent English prelate, was born at Westerham in Kent, in 1676. He was the son of the rev Samuel Hoadly, who for many years kept a private school, and who was afterwards master of the grammar school at Norwich. He was educated in the first instance by his father, and at the age of fifteen was sent to Catharine hall, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow in 1696, and having graduated as M.A. became a tutor. He took orders in 1700, and marrying, was appointed to the lectureship of St Mildred's in the Poultry, London. This situation he held for ten years, when he thought it time to resign, having preached it down, as he facetiously observed, to 30*l.* per annum. He subsequently officiated some time as rector of St Swithin's, and was at length presented to the rectory of St Peter le Poor, in Broad-street. He had by this time become distinguished for his controversial talents, and his first contest was with Mr Calamy, the biographer of the non conformists. In 1705 he preached a sermon on civic government, before the lord mayor, which gave great offence to the tories, but the principles of which he strenuously defended, in a tract entitled "The Measure of Obedience," and in other publications. He also entered the lists with the celebrated bishop Atterbury, some of whose positions, in a funeral sermon, he deemed of dangerous tendency. He still more seriously contended with the same prelate in 1709, on the subject of passive obedience and resistance, and in this controversy so eminently distinguished himself, that the house of commons recommended him for preferment to queen Anne, who never fulfilled the promise that she made to bestow it. He was, however, presented by Mrs Howland, grandmother to the duke of Bedford, with the living of Streatham, in Surrey, and on the accession of George I, was immediately nominated one of the king's chaplains, having been previously created DD. by archbishop Wake. This preferment soon formed a step to higher dignities, and in 1715 he was raised to the episcopal bench, being appointed to the vacant see of Bangor. In 1717 he preached before the king his famous sermon on "The Nature of the Kingdom or Church of Christ," which discourse excited so much anger among the clergy of the high church party, that it was determined to proceed against the author in convocation, which step was however defeated by the prorogation of that assembly. The celebrated Bangorian controversy then commenced, in which bishop Hoadly ably defended his views of civil and religious liberty, against Snape, Sherlock, Hare, Potter, Law, and many more, who charged him with an intention to undermine all establishments, and that of the church of England in particular. In 1720 he was translated from the see of Bango to that of Hereford, and in 1723 again to that of Salisbury. He still continued an active controversialist, and in 1732 drew up an account of the life, character, and writings of Dr Samuel Clarke, which was prefixed to the posthumous works of that celebrated divine. In 1734 he succeeded bishop Willis in the see of Winchester, and in the following year published his treatise entitled "A plain account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper." In 1735, and the following year, he published two octavo volumes of sermons, which are much esteemed, and maintained, in his now advanced age, his usual spirit and ability, which he eminently displayed in 1758, in "A Letter from the bishop of Winchester to Clement Chevallier, esq." This was a spirited account of the attempt of one Bernard Foumier, a convert from popery, and curate of Jersey, to defraud him, by a pretended note of hand, of 8,800*l.* He was at this time in his eighty-first year, and survived until his eighty fifth, dying at his palace in Chelsea in 1761. Bishop Hoadly was as distinguished for his moderation and candour, as for his skill in controversy, and his character in private life was in the highest degree respectable and amiable. In 1773 his son, Dr John Hoadly, published a complete edition of his father's works, in 3 vols. folio, a list of the multifarious contents of which may be seen in the Biographia Britannica. An appendix contains the correspondence of the bishop with lady Sundon, lady of the bedchamber to queen Caroline.—*Biog. Brit. Ann. Reg.* 1762.

HOADLY (Benjamin) MD. eldest son of the bishop of Winchester, was born in

1705. He was educated, as was also his brother, at the school of Dr Newcome, Hackney; and in 1722 he was admitted a student in Benet college, Cambridge. Here he particularly applied himself to philosophical and mathematical studies, under the celebrated professor Saunderson. He was early received into the royal society, and in 1728 the degree of MD. was conferred on him by mandamus, and he settled in London as a physician. In 1742 he was appointed physician to the king's household, and in 1746 to that also of the prince of Wales. Dr Hoadly was a man of elegant, as well as of solid accomplishments, and his "Suspicious Husband," which still keeps the stage, is deemed one of the most sprightly comedies in the English language. He also assisted Hogarth in the composition of his 'Analysis of Beauty.' His other works are "Three Lectures on the Organs of Respiration," which are deemed an ingenious defence of a defective theory, an "Harveian Oration," pronounced in 1742, which is regarded as a piece of elegant Latinity, and "Observations on a Series of Electrical Experiments, by Dr Hoadly and Mr Wilson.'—JOHN HOADLY, LLD. younger son of the bishop, born 8th October, 1711, received his academical education at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. He took orders in 1735. He enjoyed the livings of Wrington in Somersetshire, of Alresford, Hants, of St Mary, near Southampton, and was also master of St Cross, and Chancellor of Winchester. He wrote five pieces for the stage, besides a tragedy on the subject of lord Cromwell, which was never performed. These pieces, which never attracted much attention, are "The Contrast," a comedy, "Love's Revenge" a pastoral, "Phœbe," a pastoral, "Jephtha," an oratorio, and "The Force of Truth. He was author of several poems in Dodsley's collection. He died in 1776.—*Biog. Brit. Biog Dram.*

HOARL (WILLIAM) an English historical painter of the last century, a native of Lye in Suffolk born 1707. He was the pupil first of Gibson, and afterwards of Francesco Imperiale to obtain the advantage of whose instructions he went to Italy, and remained there several years. Several altar-pieces, &c. were painted by him on his return, which have been much admired. He also occasionally took likenesses in crayons. His death took place at Bath in 1792.—*Chalmers's G. Biog Dict.*

HOBBES (THOMAS) a celebrated moral and political writer, and metaphysical philosopher of the seventeenth century. He was born April 5th, 1588, within the borough of Malmesbury in Wiltshire, his father being vicar of one of the parishes in that town. At the age of eight, he was sent to a grammar school at Malmesbury, where he made such proficiency, as to have translated the Medea of Euripides into Latin verse before his removal to the university. In 1603 he became a student of Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of BA. in 1607, and the following year he accepted the office of tutor to the son of lord Hardwicke, afterwards earl of Devonshire. In 1610 he set out on a tour with his pupil, through France and Italy, and after his return to England, he resided several years in the Devonshire family, as secretary to lord Hardwicke, who succeeded his father in the earldom in 1626. During this period Hobbes became acquainted with the lord chancellor Bacon, some of whose works he translated into Latin, and he also obtained the friendly notice of lord Herbert, of Cherbury, and Ben Jonson. The first performance which he published, was a translation of the history of Thucydides, which he was preparing for the press when he was deprived by death of his patron, lord Devonshire. Subsequently to the publication of his book, he went abroad as tutor to the son of sir Gervase Clifton, but the countess dowager of Devonshire wishing to place the young earl, her son, under his care, he accepted the charge, and took his pupil to Paris, where he became acquainted with Mersenne and Gassendi, and afterwards going to Italy, he was introduced to the celebrated Galileo, at Pisa. In 1637 he returned to England, and resided much at Chatsworth, till 1641, when alarmed at the probability of political commotions, he went to Paris. He stayed abroad some years, and during that time published most of the works which have rendered his name conspicuous in the annals of learning. In 1642 first appeared his treatise 'De Cive, afterwards published in England, with the title of "Philosophical Rudiments, concerning Government and Society, or a Dissertation concerning Man, in his several habitudes and respects as a member of society, first secular, and then sacred." In 1645 he engaged in a mathematical controversy, relative to the quadrature of the circle, but his writings on that subject, and other branches of the mathematics, are not calculated to increase his reputation. Yet he was employed to teach prince Charles afterwards Charles II, the elements of mathematical philosophy, and he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his royal scholar. In 1650 was published, in London, a small treatise by Hobbes, entitled 'Human Nature," which Addison has characterized as his best work, and another, "De Corpore Politico, or Elements of the Law," which was highly esteemed by father Gassendi. But the most remarkable of all his works is his 'Leviathan, or the Matter, Form, and Power of a Commonwealth, ecclesiastical and civil, printed in London, 1651, folio. This bold attack on opinions and prejudices, sanctioned by antiquity, greatly alarmed the ecclesiastics of those days and drew on the author much literary hostility. Indeed it is said, he would have been called to account before the civil magistrate, if he had not secretly left Paris, and returned to England. Here he was well received by the Devonshire family, in which he passed the remainder of his life. He continued to employ his pen on philosophical topics, and in 1654 he published a "Letter upon Liberty and Necessity," which occasioned a protracted dispute with bishop

Bramhall. In 1658 appeared his "Dissertation on Man," which completed his philosophical system, a work containing some singular notions relative to the moral and intellectual faculties of the human species After the restoration Hobbes was favourably received by the king, who promised him his protection, and settled on him a pension of 100*l.* a year out of his privy purse He was visited by Cosmo de Medicis, then prince, and afterwards duke of Tuscany, and by other foreigners of distinction, and the general deference and respect with which he was treated must have been highly gratifying to his feelings. These honours might have served to console him for the illiberality of some of his clerical opponents, as well as the dangers he apprehended of prosecution as an infidel or heretic. The latter were not wholly imaginary, for, in 1666 his "Leviathan" was censured in Parliament, and a bill was introduced into the house of commons, to provide for the punishment of atheism and profaneness about the same time which gave him great uneasiness On this occasion he composed a learned and ingenious work entitled an 'Historical Narration concerning Heresy and the Punishment thereof,' to shew that he was not legally chargeable with heresy in writing and publishing his 'Leviathan.' Among the principal literary labours of his later years were translations of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, in verse which passed through three editions within ten years, though utterly destitute of poetical merit His 'Decameron Physiologicum, or Ten Dialogues of Natural Philosophy, was published in 1678 as was also "A Dialogue between a Philosopher and a Student of the Common Law of England," and in 1679 he consigned to the care of a bookseller, his "Behemoth, or a History of the Civil Wars from 1640 to 1660," which did not appear till after his death That event took place December 4th, 1679, at Hardwicke, a seat of the earl of Devonshire in Derbyshire, and he was interred in the church of Hault Hucknall, in the same county, where a monument was erected to his memory. Few authors have encountered more virulent opposition than the philosopher of Malmesbury A vague imputation of irreligion was brought against him by his literary antagonists, and the charge has been renewed even in our own times. A baronet, who has distinguished himself by his labours as an author and a patron of literature, has characterized the subject of our notice as the "infamous Hobbes" and a few years since an evangelical clergyman, preaching in the abbey church of Malmesbury, vituperated the supposed infidel in unmeasured terms, stating that his birth had fixed a lasting stigma on the town and its inhabitants. Yet the writings of this calumniated individual, contain repeated testimonies in favour of christianity, and that he practised the duties of religion as a member of the church of England, is a fact of which there is positive evidence. The great merit of Hobbes

> having successfully applied the inductive method of reasoning, recommended by Bacon to the investigation of mental philosophy. In his search after truth he is startled by no consequences to which the inquiry may lead, his grand object being to ascertain the boundaries of knowledge, and to show where the imperfection of human intellect renders our creed a matter of conventional authority. Hence he has excited the hostility of those who would have all points of faith taken for granted as equally evident, and who have branded him with the epithets of infidel and atheist, because they fancied his speculations might weaken the confidence of mankind in the general principles of morals and theology, though his obvious design is accurately to indicate their respective origin and importance. He expressly admits the existence of a God, but from his assertion that incorporeal substances are no better than non entities, it has been inferred that he represented God as a corporeal being and hence he has been styled an atheist Religion, he says, originated from the fear of power invisible, imagined by the mind of man. The doctrine of the necessary operation of motives on the will he states positively and distinctly, and he also asserts the materiality and natural mortality of the human soul or rather considers it as a mere term to denote the intellectual powers of the body, since he treats the distinction between soul and body as an error contracted by the contagion of the demonology of the Greeks. The belief of a future state, he says is grounded upon other men's saying that they knew it supernaturally, or that they knew those that knew them that knew others that knew it supernaturally. In his observations on the authenticity and authority of the Books of the Old and New Testaments, he gave great offence to his contemporaries though opinions similar to his have since been advocated by writers who did not wish to be considered as enemies of Revelation. He states the Pentateuch, and other sacred histories of the Jews, to be no older than the time of Ezra, and that the Christian Scriptures were not received by the church as of divine authority till the settlement of the canon by the council of Laodicea, AD. 364 Both with respect to religion and government he ascribes great weight to the will of the civil magistrate. And his sentiments on this point, together with his doctrine that a state of nature must be a state of perpetual hostility, in which brute force must supersede law and every other principle of action, have perhaps been most generally objected to. Yet his claim of obedience to existing authorities is qualified by the assertion, that it is no longer due than while they can afford protection to the subject. He says, expressly "Obligatio civium erga eum qui summam habet potestatem tandem nec diutius permanere intelligitur, quam manet protectia cives protegendi." He therefore, at least, considered the duties of princes and their subjects as reciprocal. His notion of the state of nature, at worst, is more consistent with the present degree of our know-

sedge, than that of those who have looked for Utopia among savages. The philosophy of Hobbes, so depreciated among his contemporaries, has been more or less adopted by Locke, Hartley, Hume, and Priestley. The extensive obligations of the first mentioned metaphysician to Hobbes have been distinctly indicated by Mr Hazlitt. [See Nos. 31 and 34 of the Round Table.] "The philosopher of Malmesbury," shrewdly remarked Warburton, writing in the middle of the last century, "was the terror of the last age, as Tindal and Collins are of this. The press sweats with the controversy, and every young churchman militant would try his arms in thundering on Hobbes's steel cap." He might have added, the veteran's armour was too well tempered to readily yield to such inexperienced assailants.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Dissertations pref. to the Suppl. to the Encycl. Brit.*

HOBBIMA (Minderhout) a Dutch landscape painter, born in 1611, at Antwerp. His pieces are remarkable for the grace and beauty of their execution. Being, like Claude and Gaspar Poussin, defective in the delineation of the human figure, he was often aided in that department by Ostade, Teniers, and others. His works are now very rare and valuable.—*Pilkington.*

HOBOKEN or HOBOKENIUS (Nicholas) an anatomist and physician of the seventeenth century, who was a native of Utrecht, in Holland, and held a medical professorship in the university of Harderwick. He was the author of a treatise entitled "Ductus Salivalis Blasianus in lucem protractus," 1662, "Anatomia Secundina Humana," 1669, republished with considerable emendations in 1675, "Anatomia Secundinæ Vitulinæ," 1670, "Medicina Physiologica," 1685. Prefixed to the last mentioned work is an "Oratio de Nobilitate Medicorum." Hoboken was born in 1632. He also wrote a tract on the seat of the soul or human mind, probably with reference to the Cartesian hypothesis, which fixed its domicile in the pineal gland.—*Hutton's Abr. of the Philos. Trans.*

HOCCLEVE or OCCLEVE (Thomas) an English poet of the fifteenth century, who, as well as Gower and Chaucer, was bred to the study of law at Chestre inn, in the Strand. Warton expresses a mean opinion of this bard, and remarks that the feebleness of his genius may be inferred from the insipid titles of his compositions as "Fable of a certain Empress," "Consolation offered by an olde Man," "Mercy, as defined by St Austin," "Letter of Cupid," &c. Cold however as is the general style and manner of Hoccleve, some of his pieces show that he possessed taste and feeling, if not genius. His greatest work is a poetical translation of "Ægidius de Regimine Principum."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

HOCHSTETTER (Andrew Adam) a clergyman of the Reformed church, born in 1683, at Tubingen, of which university he was elected rector, after having successively filled the professor's chair in rhetoric, philosophy, and divinity. He was the author of several treatises, which evince much historical and antiquarian research. Among them are "De Rebus Elbigensibus," "De Festo Expiationis et Hirco Azazel," "Collegium Puffendorfianum," and "De Conradino, ultimo e Suevis Duce.' His death took place in the spring of 1717, at Tubingen.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HOCHE (Lazarus) one of the numerous individuals distinguished for their military talents among the French soldiery towards the end of the last century. He was born in the lowest rank of society, at Montreuil, near Versailles, in 1768. Employed as a stable-boy, at Versailles, he was so fond of reading, that all the money he could spare was laid out in the purchase of books. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the French guards, in which situation he continued to indulge his literary taste. When the Revolution took place he was a non-commissioned officer, and entering into the national guard, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1792. He served under Dumouriez, and obtained credit by his conduct at Thionville, at Nerwinde, and on other occasions. In 1795 he was made adjutant general, and he showed himself to be a brave and active officer, but he owed his rank more to his connection with the jacobins, and especially Robespierre, than to his merit. After having assisted in the defeat of the duke of York at Dunkirk, Hoche was, in November 1793, entrusted with the command of the army of the Moselle, destined to act against the duke of Brunswick, by whom he was repeatedly beaten. He had better success when opposed to general Wurmser, and at length, in conjunction with Pichegru, he drove the Austrians out of the province of Alsace. He intrigued with the jacobins to ruin Pichegru, whose superior talents excited his jealousy but his machinations were terminated for awhile by his being arrested and imprisoned, by order of the commissioners of the national convention. Confinement did not blunt the energy of his disposition, for, instead of giving way to despondency at his misfortune, he employed the leisure which it procured him in the acquisition of knowledge, and the improvement of his talents by study. On the fall of Robespierre, and the cessation of the reign of terror, in 1794, Hoche obtained his liberty, and he was soon after appointed commander of the republican army, in La Vendee. In this station he first displayed the extent of his abilities. Aware that though force might exterminate the royalists, lenient measures alone could reclaim them, he with admirable address, by means of moderate and well-timed proclamations, weakened the bond of union among their soldiers, he calmed the apprehensions, and removed the prejudices of the inhabitants, by restoring discipline in his own army, and by favour and flattery he gained many of the priests to his side; after which he found it a comparatively easy task to direct his columns through the province, and reduce

to subjection a people who had so long withstood the efforts made to subdue them. The attempt of the emigrants, under the command of Puisaye and Sombreuil, to re-excite the spirit of loyalty among the Bretons, only afforded Hoche an opportunity of gaining new laurels, in the utter defeat of the royalists at Quiberon, in July 1795. He continued in the command of the army of the west, till the middle of December, 1796, when he sailed from Brest on an expedition against Ireland But his ships were dispersed, some of them lost, and he was forced to return to France unsuccessful. He then had the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and gained some advantages in the campaign of 1797, on the Lower Rhine, but the armistice concluded between the archduke Charles and Buonaparte, put a stop to his operations. He was afterwards offered the post of war minister, under the Directory, but he preferred a military command Subsequently he undertook to support Barras in his contest for power, and marched his troops to Paris for that purpose, but alarmed at the spirit of opposition manifested in the metropolis, he relinquished the enterprise, which was confided to Augereau. His death, not without suspicion of poison, took place within a short time after, September 19th, 1797.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

HODGES (Nathaniel) an eminent English physician of the seventeeth century He was the son of Dr Thomas Hodges, dean of Hereford, who published three sermons, and other tracts. The son received his education at Westminster school, and Christchurch college, Oxford, and after having taken in due course his degrees in arts, he, in 1659, accumulated those of bachelor and doctor of medicine. He settled as a practitioner in the metropolis, and he is principally distinguished for having remained there during the great plague in 1665. He appears to have been one of the two stipendiary physicians appointed by the city of London to attend the infected, and he fulfilled the duty of his office in an exemplary manner. He wrote a Latin work entitled "Loimologia," containing an historical account of the dreadful contagion, in which he states that he trusted to the burning of perfumes before him when he visited the sick, and used Spanish wine as a prophylactic. In the present state of medical knowledge the safety of Dr Hodges will hardly be attributed to such precautions as these, since the remarks of the latest and most intelligent observers, in the Levant and elsewhere, lead to a conclusion, now however disputed, that the plague can only be communicated by contact with infected persons, clothes, merchandize, &c. Indeed, it seems the doctor was twice taken ill, while the plague lasted, however he recovered, and, according to Wood, obtained extensive practice among the citizens, and was a fellow of the college of physicians in 1672. It is a reproach to his contemporaries that this physician died while under confinement in the prison of Ludgate, in London, for debt, in 1684, though under what circumstances is not precisely known. He wrote a a tract entitled "Vindiciæ Medicinæ et Medicorum," 1660, 8vo, and a translation of his book on the plague was published in 1720.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

HODGSON (James) a mathematician of the last century, who was for some time master of the royal mathematical school, in Christ's hospital, London. He published a "Treatise on Navigation," 1706, 4to, a "System of the Mathematics," 1723, 2 vols. 4to, "The theory of Jupiter's Satellites," 1750, 4to, "The Doctrine of Fluxions," (founded on sir Isaac Newton's method,) 1758, 4to, "The Valuation of Annuities upon Lives," 1747, and "An Introduction to Chronology" He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and the author of many papers in the Philosophical Transactions relating to astronomy —*Hutton's Abr. of the Philos Trans.*

HODY (Humphrey) a learned divine, was born at Odcombe, in Somersetshire, of which place his father was rector in 1659. He was educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took his degree of MA. in 1682, and in 1684 was chosen fellow of his college, and discharged the office of tutor. Previously to this, at the age of twenty-two, he wrote his learned "Dissertation on Aristeas's History of the Seventy-two Interpreters." This treatise is intended to show that it was the invention of a Hellenist Jew, to give greater authority to the Septuagint. In 1692 he took his degree of DD. and became chaplain successively to the archbishops Tillotson and Tenison. In 1698 he was appointed regius professor of Greek in the university of Oxford, and was presented to the living of Monks Risborough, in Buckinghamshire. In 1701 he engaged in a controversy on the powers of the convocation, in a work entitled, "A History of the English Councils, and Convocations," &c. 8vo. In 1704 he was made archdeacon of Oxford, and in the same year published his pieces, announced nearly twenty years before, on the original text, and Greek and Latin vulgate versions of the Bible, under the title "De Bibliorum Textibus Originalibus, Versionibus, Græcis, et Latina Vulgata," &c. lib. iv. 8vo. He died in 1706, and by his will founded ten scholarships in Wadham college. His works not yet mentioned are— "Prolegomena to Malela's Chronicle," and "The Unreasonableness of a Separation from the New Bishops," "A Dissertation on the Resurrection of the same Body," and a posthumous work, entitled "De Græcis Illustribus, linguæ Græcæ literarumque humaniorum instauratoribus eorum vitis, scriptis et elogiis."—*Biog Brit*

HOESCHELIUS (David) an eminent Greek scholar, was born at Augsburg in 1556, and obtaining great reputation for ancient learning, was in 1589 made librarian of the college of that city. He published a catalogue of the Greek MSS. in the library under his care, and edited a great many Greek authors,

chiefly belonging to christian antiquity and ecclesiastical history. He died in 1617.—*Moreri.*

HOET (GERARD) an eminent painter, was born at Bommel in 1648. He was the son of a glass painter, and with inconsiderable instruction became celebrated for cabinet pictures, and historical and fabulous pieces, which continue to be held in great esteem. He finally settled at Utrecht, where he exerted his influence to establish a school of design, an academy of which he became the director. His compositions are ingenious and appropriate, and in the design of his small figures he is more than usually correct. His pictures are very valuable He died in 1733, aged eighty-five.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

HOFER (ANDREW) chief of the Tyrolese, during their insurrection against the Bavarian government in 1809. He was born at Passeyer in 1765, and kept an inn in that town, at the same time carrying on a considerable trade in corn, wine, and cattle The country of Tyrol was transferred to the king of Bavaria by the treaty of Presburg, but the war being re-kindled in 1809, the inhabitants rose in a mass to drive out the Bavarians, and again place themselves under the dominion of Austria. The riches and influence of Hofer, his decided character and athletic form, all combined to induce the insurgents to elect him for their chief He accepted the command, and obtained some advantages over the enemy, but the peace of Vienna having confirmed the cession of Tyrol to Bavaria, he laid down his arms Hofer had in all circumstances distinguished himself by his moderation and humanity, and as Buonaparte had solemnly promised indemnity to the Tyrolese revolters, he thought himself safe from danger. He was however accused of having endeavoured to excite new troubles and orders were given for his apprehension, a price at the same time being set on his head He sought an asylum in the mountains, and after a long search, he was found hidden in a cabin on the summit of a lofty and almost inaccessible peak, surrounded by snow and glaciers. On the 27th of January, 1810, his hut was surrounded by a body of grenadiers, to whom he immediately surrendered. He was conducted to Botzen, and afterwards to Mantua, where he was condemned by a council of war to be shot, and the sentence was almost immediately executed. After his death he was revered by his countrymen as a martyr, his cabin has since been converted into an hospital, and the Emperor of Austria has ennobled his son, and bestowed many benefits on his family.—*biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

HOFFMAN (DANIEL) a German divine of the Lutheran persuasion, noted as a controversial writer towards the conclusion of the sixteenth century He became professor of theology in the university of Helmstadt in 1588, soon after which he engaged in disputes relating to the ubiquity of Jesus Christ and the doctrine of predestination. But he rendered himself most famous as the head of a party whose object it was to depreciate philosophy as inconsistent with theology. He maintained the extravagant opinion that theological and philosophical truths were entirely different, so that what was true in philosophy was false in theology. Hoffman, like other paradoxical theorists, made proselytes to his doctrine, and a violent controversy was the result, which was at length terminated by the authority of the duke of Brunswick, who ordered our author to retract his invectives against philosophy, and he accordingly made a public confession of his error in 1601. His death took place in 1611. He left no works of any permanent importance.—*Moreri. Bayle. Mosheim's Eccles. Hist*

HOFFMAN (JOHN JAMES) a native of Basil, eminent as a critic and general scholar. He held the office of Greek professor in the university of Basil, where he died in 1706, at the age of seventy. He wrote the "History of the Popes," 2 vols. 12mo, and a "Universal History," in Latin verse, but he is principally known as the author of a work entitled "Lexicon Universale," comprising the subjects of history, geography, poetry, philosophy, politics, and philology. The first edition appeared in two volumes folio, at Basil, in 1677, in 1683 he published two supplementary volumes, and the dictionary was re-printed in four volumes at Leyden, in 1698. Stoll, on the authority of a German review, charges Hoffman with having over reached his booksellers in the publication of this work, and also with being so avaricious that he was fond of counting his money, and when reproached for his meanness, he replied, "Even the sound is delightful."—*Moreri Stoll. Int. in Hist Lit*

HOFFMAN (CASPAR) a German physician of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Gotha, and after having studied at Altorf and other German universities, he went to Padua in Italy, and in 1605 took the degree of MD. at Basil. He became professor of the theory of medicine at Altorf, and died there in 1648. He was a learned Hellenist, but he showed too great a predilection for the opinions of Aristotle, and other ancient philosophers Among his numerous work are—"Apologia apologiæ pro Germanis contra Galenum," Amberg, 1626, 4to, and "De Horace ejusque partibus," Frankfort, 1627, folio.—*Biog Univ.*

HOFFMANN (CHRISTOPHER LEWIS) a German physician and medical writer of the last century. He was born at Rheda, in Westphalia, in 1721, and after having been physician to the bishop of Munster, and the elector of Cologne, he in 1787 accepted the same situation with the elector of Mayence. That prince gave him the direction of the college of medicine in that city. On the suppression of the electorate he removed to the small town of Eltviel, on the Rhine, where he died in 1807. He distinguished himself as a professional writer, by forming a new system of medicine, by combining the nervous and humoral pathology. He admitted the

sensibility and irritability of the solids as the basis of his system, and the corruption of the humours as a principle of irritation. His ideas are developed in the following works — "On the Sensibility and Irritability of Diseased Parts," "On the Scurvy and Syphilis," "On the medicinal virtues of Mercury," "A Treatise on the Small Pox," 2 vols. 8vo, "The Magnetist," Frankfort, 1787, 4to. He also published a number of Latin dissertations, in the memoirs of the college of medicine at Munster.—*Biog. Univ.*

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HOGARTH (WILLIAM) an eminent and original painter, was the son of a native of Westmoreland, who settled in London, where he kept a school, and was employed as a cor-

rector of the press. The subject of this article was born in 1697, or 1698, in the parish of St Martin, Ludgate, and was apprenticed to an engraving silversmith. This occupation necessarily gave him some skill in drawing, and before his apprenticeship expired, he had exhibited several specimens of ludicrous caricature. Yielding to the impulse of genius, as soon as he became his own master, he entered at the academy for design, in St Martin's lane, and studied drawing from the life. His proficiency, however, was not considerable, and he might never have exhibited much talent as a painter, had he not penetrated through external form to character and manners. He was at first obliged to support himself by engraving arms and shop-bills, from which he ascended to designs for books, an edition of Hudibras affording him the first subject particularly suited to his genius. In the mean time, having practised painting with much industry, and being very successful in catching likenesses, he acquired considerable celebrity as a portrait painter. His decided talents for original comic design now gradually unfolded themselves, and various public occasions produced displays of his ludicrous powers. In 1730 he contracted a clandestine marriage with the only daughter of sir James Thornhill, the painter, and soon after commenced his first great series of moral paintings, "The Harlot's Progress." The merit of these pictures gradually reconciled him to his father-in-law, and the young couple took up their abode at his house. Nothing could exceed the popularity of this series, for the plates of which the names of one thousand two hundred subscribers were entered. In 1745 he acquired additional reputation by his much-admired suites of "The Rake's Progress," and "Marriage a la Mode." His other works, in series are "Industry and Idleness," "The Stages of Cruelty," and "Election Prints." The single comic pieces from his pencil are very numerous, among the most distinguished of these are "The March to Finchley," "Modern Midnight Conversation," "Sleeping Congregation," "Parts of the Day," "Gates of Calais," "Gin Lane and Beer Street," "Strollers in a Barn," &c. These are rather studies for the searchers into life and manners than for the professional artist, but to those of every class who possess a genuine relish for ridicule and humour, they will ever prove attractive. Hogarth, who was not destitute of vanity, also wished to shine in the higher branch of historical painting, and attempted a Sigismunda in the Italian style, which lord Orford calls a complete failure. Although he affected to disregard literature he sought to appear in the character of an author, and by the aid chiefly of Dr B Hoadly, produced, in 1753 his "Analysis of Beauty," the leading principle of which is, that beauty fundamentally consists in that union of uniformity and variety, which is found in the curve or waving line. By the resignation of his brother-in-law, Thornhill, in 1757, he became sergeant painter to the king, an appointment which possibly induced him to depart from the party neutrality he had previously maintained, by attacking Mr Wilkes, and his friends, in a print, published in September 1762, entitled "The Times." It was answered by Wilkes in a severe North Briton, which in its turn produced a caricature of Wilkes. An angry epistle to the painter followed from the pen of Churchill, which was retaliated by a caricature of the poetical divine, and "never," says lord Orford, "did two men of abilities throw mud with less dexterity." The powers of Hogarth were not, however, impaired as he had shortly before published one of his capital works, a satirical print against the methodists. From this a decline in health took place, which terminated in death in October 1764, owing to the rupture of an aneurism in his chest. He lies interred at Chiswick, under an elegant mausoleum, decorated with an inscription by his friend Garrick. Hogarth was a man of rough and vulgar manners, who, like most uneducated persons, affected a contempt for all knowledge which he did not himself possess, but he was, at the same time generous and hospitable. He was often absent in company, and seemed entertaining himself with his own ideas, or searching after some new objects of ridicule, which he attentively caught up when they occurred. Lord Orford is mistaken when he asserts that he seldom indulged in personal satire, many of his delineations being individual portraits. He lived to enjoy the fame which, in his own peculiar line, he so richly merited, and complete collections of his works are deemed highly valuable and curious. A catalogue of all his prints will be found in the fourth volume of Walpole's anecdotes. A multiplicity of local and temporary circumstances introduced into his pictures, has rendered notes necessary to a due comprehension of them, a task which has been well performed in the "Hogarth Illustrated," of Ireland.—*Life by Nichols. Walpole's Anec.*

HOHENLOHE KIRCHBERG (Prince of) a general of artillery in the service of the emperor of Austria. He fought with success against the Turks in Transylvania, in 1789, having completely defeated an army under the command of Cara Mustapha, on the 8th of October that year. On the opening of the campaign against France, in 1792, he was opposed to Beurnonville, before Treves, when he greatly distinguished himself. He also signalized his courage at Famars and Mormal, and he covered the siege of Quesnoy, and contributed to the success of prince Cobourg and general Mollendorff. He died in August 1796, when he was commander of the army on the Rhine. His loss was sensibly felt, and even the French regarded him as one of the ablest generals opposed to them during the revolutionary wars.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S.*

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HOGARTH (WILLIAM) an eminent and original painter, was the son of a native of Westmoreland, who settled in London, where he kept a school, and was employed as a cor-

rector of the press. The subject of this article was born in 1697, or 1698, in the parish of St Martin, Ludgate, and was apprenticed to an engraving silversmith. This occupation necessarily gave him some skill in drawing, and before his apprenticeship expired, he had exhibited several specimens of ludicrous caricature. Yielding to the impulse of genius, as soon as he became his own master, he entered at the academy for design, in St Martin's-lane, and studied drawing from the life. His proficiency, however, was not considerable, and he might never have exhibited much talent as a painter, had he not penetrated through external form to character and manners. He was at first obliged to support himself by engraving arms and shop-bills, from which he ascended to designs for books, an edition of Hudibras affording him the first subject particularly suited to his genius. In the mean time, having practised painting with much industry, and being very successful in catching likenesses, he acquired considerable celebrity as a portrait painter. His decided talents for original comic design now gradually unfolded themselves, and various public occasions produced displays of his ludicrous powers. In 1730 he contracted a clandestine marriage with the only daughter of sir James Thornhill, the painter, and soon after commenced his first great series of moral paintings, "The Harlot's Progress." The merit of these pictures gradually reconciled him to his father-in-law, and the young couple took up their abode at his house. Nothing could exceed the popularity of this series, for the plates of which the names of one thousand two hundred subscribers were entered. In 1745 he acquired additional reputation by his much-admired suites of "The Rake's Progress," and "Marriage a la Mode." His other works, in series, are "Industry and Idleness," "The Stages of Cruelty," and "Election Prints." The single comic pieces from his pencil are very numerous, among the most distinguished of these are "The March to Finchley," "Modern Midnight Conversation," "Sleeping Congregation," "Parts of the Day," 'Gates of Calais,' "Gin Lane and Beer Street," "Strollers in a Barn," &c. These are rather studies for the searchers into life and manners than for the professional artist, but to those of every class who possess a genuine relish for ridicule and humour, they will ever prove attractive. Hogarth, who was not destitute of vanity, also wished to shine in the higher branch of historical painting, and attempted a Sigismunda in the Italian style, which lord Orford calls a complete failure. Although he affected to disregard literature he sought to appear in the character of an author, and by the aid chiefly of Dr B Hoadly, produced, in 1753, his "Analysis of Beauty," the leading principle of which is, that beauty fundamentally consists in that union of uniformity and variety, which is found in the curve or waving line. By the resignation of his brother-in-law, Thornhill, in 1757, he became sergeant painter to the king, an appointment which possibly induced him to depart from the party neutrality he had previously maintained, by attacking Mr Wilkes, and his friends, in a print, published in September 1762, entitled "The Times." It was answered by Wilkes in a severe North Briton, which in its turn produced a caricature of Wilkes. An angry epistle to the painter followed from the pen of Churchill, which was retaliated by a caricature of the poetical divine, and "never," says lord Orford, "did two men of abilities throw mud with less dexterity." The powers of Hogarth were not, however, impaired, as he had shortly before published one of his capital works, a satirical print against the methodists. From this a decline in health took place, which terminated in death in October 1764, owing to the rupture of an aneurism in his chest. He lies interred at Chiswick, under an elegant mausoleum, decorated with an inscription by his friend Garrick. Hogarth was a man of rough and vulgar manners, who, like most uneducated persons, affected a contempt for all knowledge which he did not himself possess, but he was, at the same time, generous and hospitable. He was often absent in company, and seemed entertaining himself with his own ideas, or *searching after some new objects of ridicule*, which he attentively caught up when they occurred. Lord Orford is mistaken when he asserts that he seldom indulged in personal satire, many of his delineations being individual portraits. He lived to enjoy the fame which, in his own peculiar line, he so richly merited, and complete collections of his works are deemed highly valuable and curious. A catalogue of all his prints will be found in the fourth volume of Walpole's anecdotes. A multiplicity of local and temporary circumstances introduced into his pictures, has rendered notes necessary to a due comprehension of them, a task which has been well performed in the "Hogarth Illustrated," of Ireland.—*Life by Nichols. Walpole's Anec.*

HOHENLOHE KIRCHBERG (Prince of) a general of artillery in the service of the emperor of Austria. He fought with success against the Turks in Transylvania, in 1789, having completely defeated an army under the command of Cara Mustapha, on the 8th of October that year. On the opening of the campaign against France, in 1792, he was opposed to Beurnonville, before Treves, when he greatly distinguished himself. He also signalized his courage at Famars and Mormal; and he covered the siege of Quesnoy, and contributed to the success of prince Cobourg and general Mollendorff. He died in August 1796, when he was commander of the army on the Rhine. His loss was sensibly felt, and even the French regarded him as one of the ablest generals opposed to them during the revolutionary wars.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S.*

HOHENLOHE INGELFINGEN (prince FEDERIC LEWIS) general of infantry in the Prussian service. He was born in 1746, and adopted the military profession. He accom-

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e, RICHARD, the elder, whose name is sometimes spelt Oldisworth, was the son of a clergyman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he was born in 1590, and educated until old enough to be placed at St John's college, Cambridge. Of this society he became a fellow, and obtained, in 1625, the living of St Peter-le-Poor, London. Four years after he was chosen divinity professor of Gresham college, and was preferred to the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, with a stall in Lincoln cathedral. On the complete success of the parliamentarian party, he was imprisoned, expelled from all his benefices, and puritan divines substituted in his room An account of his life was published in 1661, in one volume, folio, prefixed to a devotional treatise of his composition entitled "Prælectiones Theologicæ." A quarto volume, containing a selection of discourses, under the fanciful name of the "Valley of Vision," proceeded also from his pen. His death took place in 1649.—EDWARD HOLDSWORTH was an elegant scholar and an acute critic, who flourished towards the close of the same century, and during the first half of the one succeeding. He was son to the rector of North Stoneham, Hants, and was placed by his father at Winchester grammar school, whence he removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, and graduated there in 1711, as AM His opinions, religious and political, preventing his complying with the provisions of the test act, the loss of a fellowship which, under other circumstances, he might have obtained, was the necessary consequence. He therefore quitted the university, and devoted his time and talents during the remainder of his life to the purposes of private tuition. A clever commentary on part of the Georgics of Virgil entitled "Pharsalia and Philippi," written by him, gives proof of equal taste and erudition. Some posthumous criticisms on the works of the same author, published under the title of "Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil," 4to, 1768, also exhibit considerable acumen The only other production of his pen is an elegant little poem remarkable for the classical purity of its Latinity called "Muscipula." Of this a translation by Dr Hoadly is to be found in Dodsley's collection of miscellaneous poetry. His death was occasioned by a fever which seized him at Coleshill, in Warwickshire, the seat of lord Digby, and carried him off Dec. 30, 1747. Joseph Spence, who edited his posthumous writings, speaks enthusiastically of his classical attainments.—*Ward's Gresham Professors. Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

HOLE (RICHARD) an English author, rector of Farringdon, and vicar of Inwardleigh, in Devonshire, of which county he was a native, having been born at Exeter, and educated at the grammar school belonging to that city. He was afterwards member of Exeter college, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor in civil law in 1771. Soon after he entered the church, and in 1792 obtained from the bishop of Exeter the preferment abovementioned. His works consist of a translation into heroic verse of Ossian's "Fingal," and another of the "Hymn to Ceres," attributed to Homer; a variety of poetical pieces on miscellaneous subjects, to be found in the Devonshire collection, "Prince Arthur," a poetical romance with notes, an "Ode to Imagination," and a 12mo volume of curious remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, written with a view to illustrate some portions of the Odyssey, 1797. His death took place in 1803. *Gent. Mag.*

HOLINSHED or HOLINGSHED (RAPHAEL) an English chronicler, of the age of queen Elizabeth. He has been represented as a clergyman, and bishop Tanner farther states that he was educated at Cambridge, and took the degree of MA there in 1544. But Dr Farmer, in his essay on the learning of Shakspeare, has corrected this mistake, having ascertained that the graduate was one *Ottenall Holingshed*, who was subsequently nominated by the founder one of the first fellows of Trinity college From the will of the historian, preserved by Hearne, it appears that at the close of his life he was only a steward or servant to Thomas Burdet, esq of Bromcote, in Warwickshire. His death took place about 1582. The Chronicles of Holinshed were first published in 2 vols. folio, 1577, and a second edition, in 3 vols in 1587. Several individuals were concerned in the compilation of this work. In 1807 a new edition of it appeared, in 6 vols 4to, in which the castrations, chiefly from the preceding impression of the third volume were restored. They principally relate to the history of lord Cobham and the earl of Leicester, during the reign of Elizabeth, to whom the passages in question appeared offensive. Prefixed to the Chronicles is one of the most curious and interesting memorials existing of the manners and domestic history of our countrymen in the sixteenth century.—*Biog. Brit. Nicholson's Hist. Lib. Monthly Mag* vol xxiii.

HOLKAR (JESWUNT RAO) a Mahratta chief, who distinguished himself by his courage and talents in his wars with the English. The Mahrattas are a people of Hindostan, who live under a kind of confederative monarchy, being governed by a number of kings, the chief of whom is called the Peishwa Animated by national antipathy to the English, Holkar let slip no opportunity of giving proofs of his sentiments He first carried arms under Moadjha Scindia, and he succeeded Maharow Holkar, soubah of Malwa, in the command of the Decan He was then one of the most powerful of the Mahratta princes, and able to bring into the field one hundred thousand men, of whom one half were cavalry. But engaging in several wars with his Indian neighbours, and with the English, his power was very much reduced; and his territories diminished. His contests with his ancient comrade Scindia proved unfortunate, but in 1803 he carried on a successful war against the Peishwa, who was obliged to take refuge among the English at Bombay. Holkar commenced hostilities against the English in 1804, the result of which was a treaty concluded December 24th,

1805 by which he gave up all his maritime provinces. The insurrection of the Pindarrees in 1817 induced Holkar again to make war on the English. The defection of the Peishwa, who had joined in his confederacy against us, deranged his operations, and he was ultimately deprived of two thirds of his remaining dominions. He died in 1825.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

HOLLAND (Henry.)—See Appendix.

HOLLAND (sir Nathaniel) an English writer of some ability, but more known for his wealth and eccentricity than for his skill as an artist. He was the son of George Dance, sen. architect and surveyor to the city of London, but having married a wealthy Yorkshire heiress he obtained an act of parliament to alter his name, and relinquishing the profession in which he had been instructed, he assumed the airs of a man of rank and consequence. Having been made a baronet and chosen a member of the house of Commons he was desirous of obliterating the remembrance of his former employment, and endeavoured to buy up all the pictures he had painted, in order to destroy them. He possessed a very large income, in right of his wife, but it does not appear that he employed his riches in any undertakings or pursuits worthy of record. He died at Winchester, in 1811, aged eighty-two.—*Gent. Mag.*

HOLLAND (Philemon) an industrious writer of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He was a native of Chelmsford, in Essex, and studied at Trinity college Cambridge, where he proceeded MA. and obtained a fellowship. He subsequently procured a diploma as a physician, and engaged in medical practice at Coventry. He is also said to have been master of a free grammar school at that place, where his death occurred in 1636, in the eighty seventh year of his age. He was a kind of translator general of his time, whence he became the subject of the following punning epigram —

"Holland with his translations doth so fill us,
He will not let Suetonius be tranquillus."

He published versions of several of the classics besides Suetonius, but his most important work is his translation of Camden's Britannia. *Fuller's Worthies of Eng.*—Holland (Henry) the son of Philemon, followed the profession of a bookseller in London, and published some works which are still esteemed. His "Heroologia Anglica, hoc est Clarissimorum et Doctorum aliquot Anglorum qui floruerunt ab anno Christi 1500 ad præsentem annum, Vitæ Effigies,' &c. London 1620 folio is of considerable value on account of the portraits. He likewise published "Monumenta Sepulchralia Ecclesiæ S. Pauli," and a work entitled the "Book of Kings.'—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

HOLLAR (Wenceslaus or Wentzel) a distinguished Bohemian engraver, born at Prague in 607. The storming of this capital in 1619, by destroying the pecuniary resources of his parents, compelled him to give up all thoughts of following the law, to which he was bred, and to turn his attention to the cultivation of the art of engraving, for which he had shown some talent, as a means of future support. In this his new profession he soon rose to distinguished excellence, and the delicacy with which he had, even as early as his eighteenth year, executed copies of portraits from the best masters and miniature views of several of the cities of Germany, not only obtained him great reputation among his brother artists, but secured him the valuable patronage of Howard, earl of Arundel, at that time ambassador from England to the court of Vienna. This munificent encourager of the arts took Hollar into his service in 1636, and on his recal brought him in his suite to England, where he soon engaged in executing specimens of his art for the booksellers. A view of Greenwich, and an equestrian portrait of his noble patron were among the first of these his productions, and appeared in 1637 8. Two years afterwards his now generally acknowledged talents procured him the notice of royalty, and he was engaged to instruct the junior members of the royal family in the art of designing. This avocation did not however occupy so much of his time as to prevent his executing about the same period many beautiful copies of the Arundelian and other paintings. On the breaking out of the civil wars, and the ruin of the royal cause, his talents, which had hitherto brought him fame at least, if not fortune, proved most inimical to his welfare. His having perpetuated so many likenesses of persons obnoxious to the party then in power was gravely alleged as a charge against him and being at length taken in arms for the king, at Basing house, in 1645, he was thrown into prison. What might have been the event of his captivity can only be conjectured, had he not fortunately contrived to make his escape to Antwerp, where he again attached himself to his tried friend, the earl of Arundel, then dwelling there in exile. The restoration brought him once more to England, but the same ill fortune which had so long pursued did not yet abandon him, and although his exertions and perseverance in the use of his graver were unceasing, the national calamity which took place in 1666, when London was consumed, together with an immense mass of property, involved him in the common ruin which overwhelmed so many. The king's countenance was not however withdrawn from him, and he proceeded the year following, at the instance of the court, to Tangier, in order to bring home a correct fac simile of the fortifications there. In 1672 he went into the north of England, where he executed many views of the principal towns and buildings, and soon after some of Windsor castle, together with prints of the costume, and portraits of the knights of the garter, &c., but although he appears to have ever been kept in full employ, either a want of prudence on his own part, or the parsimony of those who benefitted by his labours, or as is far from improbable, both these causes combined, prevented his ever extricating himself from the load of debt in which he had afflicted himself to become

volved. In the spring of 1677, when he ıd passed the usual age of man, his furniture as seized in execution, and a writ served ɔon his person, at his obscure lodgings in ardener's-lane, Westminster. Feeling that e mortal blow was struck, and the hand of :ath already upon him, the unfortunate artist 'gged hard to be allowed to expire without ıe walls of the prison, but whether his request as complied with, is not exactly known. His eath, however, is ascertained to have taken lace on the 28th of March in that year, and is body was buried at St Margaret's chapel, ı the neighbourhood. His "Ornatus Mulie- ıis Anglicanus," a series of engravings repre- ɔnting the female costume of the day, is an ıteresting work, and is held in high estimation y antiquaries, as portraying with great cor- ectness the appearance of the fair sex, in the arious classes of the community, during the ɔventeenth century.—*Life by Vertue. Biog. Brit.*

HOLLES (Denzil lord) an eminent politi- al character of the seventeenth century, was ıe second son of Holles, the first earl of Clare, t whose seat at Haughton, in Northampton- hire, he was born in 1597. He was liberally ducated, and when his father had a place t court, was playfellow and companion to rince Charles. The earl of Clare's sub- ɔquent discontent was communicated to his ɔns, and in the last parliament of James I. Denzil, who represented St Michael's in Corn- all, sided with the opposition. In the par- ament of 1672 he was returned for Dorches- ɔr, and took a leading part in favour of liberty, ıith his characteristic ardour and courage. When the three resolutions of the Commons, gainst popery, arminianism, and tonnage and oundage, by the king's prerogative, were rawn up, he was one of the two members vho forcibly held the speaker in the chair until hey were passed. For this conduct, refusing o give bail or sureties for his good behaviour, ıe was condemned to fine and imprisonment, he latter of which he endured in the Tower or upwards of twelve months. In 1640 he ntered the long parliament, a determined foe o the court, and was placed at the head of the ɔresbyterian party. The earl of Strafford aving married his sister, he was prevented rom taking part in the prosecution of that minister, but he carried up the impeachment against archbishop Laud. He was also one of the members, the imprudent attempt to seize whom, in the parliament house, formed the immediate cause of taking up arms. In the ensuing war, the parliament conferred on him the command of a regiment, and appointed him lieutenant of Bristol, but becoming aware of the designs of the leaders of the inde- pendents, he endeavoured to frustrate them by promoting a treaty with the king. In 1644 he was one of the commissioners appointed to carry propositions of peace to Charles at Oxford, and in 1647 he made a motion for disbanding the army, but that party was now too strong, and the attack was returned upon himself by an impeachment for high treason. He consulted his safety by retiring to France, hence he was allowed to return in 1648, when he resumed his seat in parliament, and was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the king in the Isle of Wight. He was soon after again obliged, by the violence of the times, to retreat to France, where he remained until the Restoration, which he zealously promoted. He was one of the mem- bers of the house of Commons who waited upon the king at the Hague; and Charles II, before his coronation, advanced him to the peerage, by the title of lord Holles of Isfield in Sussex. In 1663 he was sent ambassador to France, and in 1667 was one of the Eng- lish plenipotentiaries at Breda. Notwith- standing these employments, he remained a zealous friend to liberty, and when the poli- cies of the reign tended to make the king abso- lute, lord Holles was a conspicuous leader of opposition. He is mentioned by Barillon, the French ambassador, as one of the noblemen who entered into negotiations with France to thwart the suspected measures of Charles against liberty at home, but it is at the same time intimated, that he and lord William Russell, alone refused the money offered by Louis XIV. He died with a high character for honour, integrity and patriotism, in 1680, in the eighty second year of his age. In 1699 were published "Memoirs of Denzil lord Holles, from 1641 to 1648," 4to, some of his letters and speeches have been published separately. —*Biog. Brit. Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

HOLLIS (Thomas) an English gentleman, memorable for his attachment to civil and religious liberty, and his services to literature and the arts, was born in London in 1720. He was descended from a Yorkshire family of dissenters, and being designed for commerce, was sent, after a common school education, to Amsterdam, in his thirteenth or fourteenth year, to learn the Dutch language and mer- chant's accompts. Not long after his return, in 1738, his father died, and being now the heir of a handsome fortune, it was resolved to complete his education upon a liberal plan, and he was placed under the tuition of Dr Ward, professor of rhetoric in Gresham college, with whom he studied the learned languages and other branches of literature. In 1740 he took chambers in Lincoln's inn, but never appears to have engaged in the law as a profes sion. His attention seems to have been chiefly occupied with the study of the English consti- tution, and the cultivation of a zealous attach- ment for civil and religious liberty, and of the friendship of its most eminent supporters, especially among the dissenters. In 1748 he travelled over a part of the continent, and in 1750 engaged in another tour through the re- mainder. While abroad he increased his love for virtú and the arts, and finding on his return that he could not enter into parliament, with- out compliances which he did not approve, he made collections of books and medals, especially such as preserved the memory of eminent asserters of liberty, among whom he highly regarded Milton and Algernon Sidney. The

particulars of Mr Hollis's life are little more than a list of generous and public spirited actions, and there were few useful and benevolent institutions of which he was not a member and liberal patron. He was a fellow of the royal, antiquarian, and other learned societies, and made many valuable presents to the British Museum. In 1758 he presented, anonymously, a handsome collection of English books to the library at Berne, and also acted in a similar way to Harvard college in New England, to which, in imitation of some deceased members of his family, he was a most liberal benefactor. In his own country also, it was one of his leading objects to disseminate books favourable to popular principles of government, editions of many of which he caused to be re printed. Fatigued with his various occupations, he retired in 1770 to his estate at Corscombe in Dorsetshire, where he lived retired until 1774, when he dropped down in a fit and immediately expired, while giving directions to some workmen. With many peculiarities, and professing the austere principles of a republican, he was very gentle and polite in his manners, and seems to have united much of the ancient stoic to the modern partizan of freedom, and general philanthropist. He bequeathed his fortune to Mr Brand, who took the name of Hollis, and who died in 1804, leaving it in his turn to Dr Disney, there being no relationship in either case — *Mem by Brand Hollis.*

HOLMAN (Joseph George) a comic writer and performer, was born in London, and educated under Dr Barlow, master of an eminent private academy in Soho square. From school he was sent to Queen's college, Oxford, with a view to the church, but having imbibed a taste for the stage, he soon quitted the university, and in 1784 made his debut in Covent garden theatre. At the end of the season he repaired to Dublin, and subsequently to Edinburgh, and then returned to Covent-garden, where he remained until 1800. Upon a difference with the manager he once more quitted the theatre, and repaired to America, where he himself became manager of the theatre in Charlestown. His death was remarkable and melancholy, taking place together with that of his second wife, two days after their marriage, by the yellow fever, in 1817. His dramatic productions are "Abroad and at Home," a comic opera, "Red Cross Knights," a play, "Votary of Wealth," a comedy, "What a Blunder," a comic opera, "Love gives the Alarm,' a comedy, and "The Gazette Extraordinary," a comedy —*Gent. Mag.*

HOLMES. There have been several English authors of this name, George Holmes, a native of Skipton, in the tract of land called Craven, Yorkshire, was born in 1662. When about thirty years of age, his reputation as an antiquary induced lord Halifax, then at the head of the government, to appoint him record-keeper in the tower of London, at a salary of 200*l.* In this situation he set about the arduous task of arranging the archives kept in that antient fortress, where he was also barrack-master. He was a member of the antiquarian society, who caused an engraving to be made of his portrait after his death. His long and useful life was brought to a close on the 16th February, 1748 9, after a period of more than half a century spent in the active discharge of the duties of his post. At his decease, ministers purchased all his papers of his widow for the sum of 200*l.* They are preserved with great care in the office over which he presided. His only printed work was a new and valuable edit. of the first 17 vols of Rymer's "Fœdera." — Dr Nathaniel Holmes, a learned nonconformist divine of the seventeenth century, was especially eminent for his knowledge of the Hebrew language and antiquities. He was the author of a tract on the millennium, entitled, 'Resurrection Revealed," 1654, folio. He survived nearly seventeen years his ejection from his living of St. Mary Stanning, in the city of London, which took place on account of his religious and political tenets in 1662.—Dr Robert Holmes, dean of Winchester, was born in Hampshire 1749, and placed at an early age at the grammar-school of Winchester, his native county. Removing, in due course, on a fellowship to New college, Oxford, he proceeded through the usual degrees to that of doctor in divinity, which he took in 1789. The year following he succeeded Mr. Thomas Warton in the professorship of poetry. About the same period he went to Paris for the purpose of collating the different manuscripts of the scriptures, preserved in the library there. Besides his biblical studies, and the valuable works to which they gave rise, Dr Holmes appeared as a lyric poet on more occasions than one, especially at the duke of Portland's installation as chancellor of the university in 1793, the ode performed in the theatre on which occasion was of his composition. The other productions of his muse are, an ode entitled "Alfred," and a small collection of sonnets. The names and dates of his graver writings are, the "Bampton Lecture," 1782, and an octavo volume of 'Divinity Tracts," 1788, besides several occasional sermons, an essay on the prophecies of Daniel, and a letter addressed to the bishop of Durham, respecting his own laborious collation of the Septuagint manuscripts, in five folio volumes, after the manner of Kennicot. It is much to be lamented that he did not live to complete this valuable and erudite work, which has, however, since his decease, been carried on by Mr. Parsons. This learned and industrious divine was successively rector of Stanton, Oxfordshire, canon of Salisbury, and canon of Christchurch till the year 1804, when he was preferred to his deanery. He did not however enjoy his elevation long, dying at Oxford, November 12, 1805.—*Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxv.

HOLMSKIOLD (Theodore de) a Danish physician and naturalist, celebrated for his botanical researches relative to plants of the fungus kind. He was originally a surgeon, and afterwards professor of medicine at the academy of Soroe. The favour of the queen-

dowager, Juliana Maria, opened to him the career of honour. He was ennobled, made a counsellor of state, knight of the order of Dannebrog, grand master of the court of the queen dowager, &c. He published a work on mushrooms, entitled "Beata ruris otia fungis Danicis, impensa à Th. Holmskiold," with plates, in which he exhibits some curious and interesting facts and observations. This treatise consists of 2 vols folio, the first published by the author in 1790, and the second by M. Viborg in 1799, after the death of Holmskiold, which occurred in 1793.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

HOLROYD (John Baker) lord Sheffield, a political writer and statesman, who was a native of Yorkshire, and descended from a very ancient family settled in that county. When young he served in the army under the marquis of Granby, in Germany, and afterwards travelled on the continent. On his return to England in 1776 he retired to the country, and employed himself in farming, but during the American war he raised at his own expense a regiment of dragoons, of which he had the command, whence he was commonly called colonel Holroyd, till his elevation to the peerage. He was first created lord Sheffield, of Dunamore in Ireland, when he sat in the house of Commons as member of parliament for Bristol. He was next promoted to an Irish earldom, and in 1802 to an English barony. His death happened May 30, 1821, at the age of eighty. Lord Sheffield wrote "Observations on the Commerce of the American States," which went through several editions, and was translated into German, besides tracts on the slave trade and on Irish affairs. But he is most known as the friend of Gibbon, the historian, and the editor of his posthumous works and correspondence.—*Gent. Mag. Ann. Reg.*

HOLSTEIN (Luke) better known by his Latin denomination Lucas Holstenius, a learned German ecclesiastic of the seventeenth century, born in 1596, at Hamburgh. His parents being Lutherans, educated him in the same profession of faith, from which he was converted by the arguments of Sirmond, the Jesuit, and made his public recantation. He afterwards went to Rome, where he enjoyed the patronage of Francesco Barberini, and his relative pope Urban VIII. This pontiff presented him to a canonry of St Peter's, and his successor in the papal chair, Innocent X, made him librarian to the Vatican. In 1655 Alexander VII, with whom he was as great a favourite, sent him on a special mission to Inspruck, to receive the profession of catholicism from Christina, queen of Sweden. Holstenius was remarkably well read, both in profane and sacred antiquity and although, with the exception of a treatise on the life and writings of Porphyry, he published no original work, yet his annotations on those of others, especially of Demophilus and Apollonius, are valuable, and give ample evidence of the research and deep erudition of their author. His death took place in 1661.—*Niceron. Moreri.*

HOLT (sir John) an English judge, equally celebrated for his constitutional knowledge, firmness, and integrity. He was born in 1642 at Thame, Oxfordshire, being the son of sir Thomas Holt, knight, serjeant-at law and recorder of Abingdon, in the grammar school of which town he was educated, till sufficiently advanced to enter as gentleman commoner at Oriel college, Oxford. Being from the first, designed for the profession of his father, he became a member of the society of Gray's-inn in 1658, was called to the bar in due course, and soon distinguished himself as a sound lawyer and an able advocate. His professional eminence having procured him the post of recorder to the city of London, he filled that responsible office with much ability for about a year and a half, when the court determining on the abolition of the Test Act, his uncompromising opposition to that unpopular measure lost him his situation. He continued in disgrace with James till 1686, when he was made serjeant-at law, and becoming a member of the lower house, on the arrival of the prince of Orange, he distinguished himself so much by his talents and exertions, in what is called the Convention Parliament, that William, soon after his own establishment on the throne, elevated him to the dignity of lord chief justice of the King's Bench, with a seat at the council board. In this honourable situation he continued during the remainder of his life, declining the chancellorship, which was offered him on the removal of lord Somers in 1700, and discharging the duties of his high office with a degree of resolute uprightness, which, however distasteful on more occasions than one to both the houses of Lords and Commons, gained him not only popularity with his contemporaries, but has secured him the veneration of posterity. Of his determination and vigour, whenever any measure, trenching in the slightest degree upon the constitutional rights and privileges of the subject, was in contemplation, many instances are recorded. Among others is his memorable reply to a military officer, who applied to him to support, with his authority, a party of soldiers whom he was marching to suppress an inconsiderable riot in Holborn —"Go back to those who sent your, sir,' said the judge, "and tell them that the laws of this realm are not to be executed by the sword, then due enforcement is the province of the civil power, and take especial notice, moreover, that if there be one man killed on the present occasion by military interference, I will hang you and every soldier of your party." The officer retired, and sir John repairing with his tipstaves afterwards to the spot, succeeded in dispersing the mob without bloodshed. The only professional remains of this able and independent magistrate are his edition of sir John Kelyng's "Reports of Cases in Pleas of the Crown, in the reign of Charles II, with Notes,' printed in 1708, folio. Sir John Holt died, after a long and severe illness, in the spring of the following year.—*Life*, 1764, 8vo. *Biog. Brit.*

HOLT (John) born at Mottram, in Che-

shire, in 1742, was a schoolmaster of Walton, a village in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, in which parish he also officiated as clerk. Besides some agricultural tracts "On the Curl in Potatoes," "Report for Lancashire, &c." he was the author of three 12mo vols. on the "Characters of the Kings and Queens of England." A history of Liverpool, which he had undertaken, remained unfinished at his death in 1801.—*Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxi.

HOLIE (John) an English ecclesiastic, elected fellow of Magdalen college and master of the school belonging to that society in 1491. He is known only as the author of the first Latin grammar ever published in England. This work, which is now extremely scarce, was printed in 4to by Wynkyn de Worde in 1497, and is entitled "Hac puerorum M. Holti. Mylke for Chyldren." Of his birth nothing farther is ascertained, than that he was a native of the county of Sussex His death is supposed to have taken place in 1511. —*Tanner. Bayle. Pits.*

HOLTY (Lewis Henry Christopher) an eminent German poet, born at Marienseé, in the electorate of Hanover, in 1748. He was sent to Gottingen to study theology, but his disposition rather led him to devote himself to the belles lettres, and he paid great attention to ancient literature in particular. There was a literary society at Gottingen, the principal members of which were Holty, Voss, Burger, and the two counts Stollberg, and these young poets held weekly meetings, at which they submitted to each other their compositions, for the benefit of mutual criticism. Holty, whose father could not support him in independence, gave lessons to pupils in Greek and English, and employed himself in translating from the latter language for the press. His constitution, naturally feeble, sank under the fatigue of these occupations, and he died September 1, 1776. The poems of Holty are distinguished by facility and purity of style and he has been considered as imitating in his odes the simplicity of Anacreon and the philosophy of Horace. The best edition of his works is that published by his friend Voss, at Hamburg, in 1814, 8vo. He translated from the English "The Connoisseur," Hurd's "Dialogues," and Shaftesbury's "Characteristics."—*Biog. Univ.*

HOLWELL (John Zephaniah) a gentleman distinguished by his writings relative to the East Indies, was born at Dublin in 1711. He was brought to England in his eighth year, and educated at Richmond, Surrey. He was first intended for trade, but subsequently articled to a surgeon. In 1732 he went to India, and in 1736 became a member of the court of Calcutta. He was appointed perpetual zemindar to the council in 1751, when he introduced a long-meditated plan of reform. In 1756 he was second in the council at Fort William, which was in that year besieged by Surajah Dowla, nabob of Bengal, and the governors and senior in council having deserted the place, Mr Holwell took the command, but to no purpose, the place being untenable. He at length surrendered on a promise of security of person, in violation of which he, with his companions, to the number of 146 persons, were shut up all night in the black hole, of Calcutta, a prison not 18 feet square, and such was the consequence of heat, thirst, and bad air, that at six in the morning, twenty-three only survived Mr Holwell, who was one of them, has given a curious and affecting narrative of the transaction, and when Calcutta was again brought under British dominion, raised a monument to the unhappy victims at his own expense He then returned to England, but in 1758 he went out again, and the next year succeeded colonel Clive as governor. At the close of the following year he again returned to England, where he died in 1798. Mr Holwell was author of many tracts on Indian affairs, of a temporary interest from which however must be excepted his "Narrative of the Sufferings endured in the Black Hole of Calcutta," and his "Interesting Historical Events relative to the Province of Bengal and the empire of Hindostan, &c." in three parts, published in 1765, 1767, and 1771. In these he gives a very particular and favourable account of the Gentoo Shaster, which he represents as the oldest religious code in existence, and the source of the cosmogony and mythology of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. He is inclined to infer that its doctrines are really of divine origin, and seems at length to have indulged in a singular and fanciful system, of which he gave a view in a work of his old age, entitled "Dissertations on the Origin, Nature, and Pursuits of Intelligent Beings," 1788, 8vo. The idea that men are fallen angels, condemned to suffer in mortal bodies, is the fundamental principle of this treatise, which, like all the author's other works, displays, with much eccentricity, a benevolent heart and a liberal way of thinking.—*Monthly Review. Encyc. Britan.*

HOLYDAY (Barten) the son of a taylor at Oxford, born 1593 in that university, where he afterwards obtained a studentship at Christchurch. Having entered the church, he in 1618 went to Spain with sir J. Stewart, in the capacity of chaplain, and was afterwards made archdeacon of Oxford, and king's chaplain. On the breaking out of the troubles, his archdeaconry was taken from him by the Parliament, on account of his supposed anti-republican principles, and he was obliged to conceal himself for a while, but eventually found means so far to reconcile himself with the predominant party, as to be allowed to hold the living of Chilton, Berks. On the restoration of monarchy the court, notwithstanding the temporising nature of his late conduct, allowed him to resume his former benefices, but the farther promotion which he is said to have expected and applied for was denied him. Besides about twenty sermons, Dr Holyday published a translation of the satires of Juvenal and Persius, 8vo and folio, which, if it be deficient in point of poetry, is yet valuable from the fidelity with which it is rendered.

and the information contained in the notes. His other works are, a poem in ten books, entitled "The Survey of the World," 8vo, 1661, "Technogamia," a Latin comedy, acted in 1617 before king James I at Oxford, "Philosophiæ Pohtico-barbaræ Specimen, &c." 4to, and "Comes Jucundus in Via." His death took place at Ilsley, October 1661. —*Athen. Oxon. Malone's Dryden.*

HOLYOAK. There were two learned lexicographers of this name, father and son. FRANCIS, the elder, was born about the year 1567 at Nether Whitacre, a village of Warwickshire, in which county, after going through a regular course of university education at Oxford, he obtained the rectory of Southham in 1604. Two years after his appointment to this piece of preferment, he published an etymological dictionary of the Latin tongue, in one volume 4to, which went through four editions. His reputation for integrity and abilities caused him to be chosen a member of the convocation, called together in the first year of the reign of Charles I, through his loyalty and attachment to which sovereign Mr. Holyoak afterwards underwent much persecution. He died in 1653, and lies buried at Warwick.—THOMAS HOLYOAK, born at the parsonage of Southham, in 1616, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford. During the civil wars he commanded a troop of horse in the king's service, although already in holy orders and chaplain to his college. For this and other services the degree of DD. was conferred on him by the university, at the express direction of the king. On the failure of the royal cause, he practised medicine for his subsistence, but on the restoration of monarchy, resumed his ecclesiastical character, and obtained successively the livings of Whitnash, in his native county, and of Breamour, Hants. He superintended an edition of his father's dictionary, which he corrected and amended, and published another of his own in folio, Latin and English, 1667. He died in 1675, leaving a son, Henry, afterwards master of Rugby grammar-school. *Athen. Oxon. Gent. Mag.* vol. 1.

HOLYWOOD (JOHN) a mathematician of the thirteenth century, known also by his Latinized appellation of de Sacrobosco. The place, and even the country which gave him birth, is uncertain, being by some fixed at Halifax, in Yorkshire, while Ireland and Scotland contend, according to others, for the honour of having produced him. The claims of the latter country in this respect may, perhaps, have originated in the fact of his having been for many years a resident in the Augustin convent of Holyrood, in Nithsdale, of which he was a regular canon. His education was acquired at Oxford, and some years before his death he settled at Paris, where he taught mathematics. The titles of his writings are, "De Algorismo," "De Sphæra Mundi," 4to, "De anni ratione seu de computo Ecclesiastico." His death took place in the capital above-mentioned in 1256.—*Mackenzie.*

HOMANN (JOHN BAPTIST) a German engraver, who published a vast number of geographical charts and maps, which contributed much to the improvement of geography in the eighteenth century. He settled at Nuremberg, where he formed a commercial establishment on a large scale, and he died there in 1724.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HOMBERG (WILLIAM) an eminent chemist of the last century. He was born in 1652, at Batavia, his father being a Saxon gentleman, in the service of the Dutch East India company. Coming to Europe, he studied jurisprudence at Jena and Leipsic, and in 1674 was admitted a counsellor at Magdeburg. Natural history and philosophy however occupied more of his attention than law, and his taste for those sciences was heightened by his acquaintance with Otho Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump. He then went to Italy, and after studying at Padua and Bologna, with a view to the practice of physic, he returned to Germany and took the degree of MD. at Wittemberg. Having subsequently visited Saxony, Hungary, Bohemia, and Sweden, to observe the processes of metallurgy, he, in 1682, settled in France, under the patronage of the minister Colbert, when he embraced the catholic religion, and thus irreparably offended his father and other friends, who were protestants. The death of Colbert deprived him of support, and in 1687 he went to Rome to practise as a physician. He returned to Paris in 1690, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1702 he obtained the protection of the duke of Orleans, who, in 1704, made him his first physician. He married the daughter of M. Dodart, an attachment which prevented him from accepting an invitation to settle in the dominions of the elector Palatine. He died in September, 1715. His works consist of papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, among which are the following: the method of making the phosphorus of Kunckel, various experiments on phosphorus, the new phosphorus, relating to the Bologna stone, and observations on fecal matter, from which he procured another kind of phosphorus.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Aikin's G. Biog.*

HOME (DAVID) a protestant minister of Scottish birth, who was educated and settled in France towards the close of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century. He was engaged by James I to attempt the impracticable task of uniting all the protestant divines in Europe in one system of religious belief. The most considerable of his productions is "Apologia Basilica, seu Machiavelli Ingenium Examinatum." He is also deemed the author of two satires on the Jesuits, entitled "Le Contre Assassin, ou reponse à l'Apologie des Jesuites," 1612, 8vo, "L'Assassinat du Roi, ou maximes du Viel de la Montagne Vaticane, et de ses assassins, pratiquées en la personne de defunt Henri le Grand," 1617. Several of his poems are in the Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum. The date of his death is unknown.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HOME (HENRY) lord Kames, a Scottish

Judge, eminent for his writings on various subjects, was the son of George Home, of Kames, in the county of Berwick, descended from a noble family. He was born in 1696, and received his education from a private tutor at home. In 1712 he was bound by indenture to a writer of the signet, but inspired with the ambition of becoming an advocate, he zealously repaired the defects of his education and fitted himself for the bar, to which he was called in 1724. Although inferior as an orator, he soon acquired considerable reputation by a number of publications on the civil and Scottish law, the first of which, consisting of "Remarkable Decisions in the Court of Session," appeared in 1728. This work was followed, in 1732, by "Essays on several Subjects in Law." During the troubles in 1745 and 6, he sought shelter in country retirement, the fruits of which leisure appeared in 1747 in his "Essays upon several Subjects concerning British Antiquities." In 1757 appeared his useful work "The Statute Law of Scotland abridged, with historical notes, which was followed, in 1759, by his "Historical Law Tracts." In 1760 he published 'Principles of Equity," folio, and in 1766 and 1780 he gave additional "Decisions of the Court of Session." Lastly, in 1777, he crowned his legal labours with "Illucidations respecting the common and Statute Law in Scotland." These instances of indefatigable industry could not but exalt him in his profession, and so early as 1752, he became a judge of session, and assumed, according to the custom of Scotland, the title of lord Kames. His inquisitive and speculative mind, however, was by no means confined to his profession. From his youth he had a great turn for metaphysical disquisition, and maintained a correspondence on that subject with bishops Berkely and Butler, Dr Clarke, and other eminent reasoners. He became an author on this branch of study in 1752, when he published "Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion," in which he endeavours to establish general principles of human action, and to advocate the doctrine of philosophical necessity, which having become obnoxious, in consequence of its adoption by many writers who objected to revealed religion, subjected him to various attacks. His "Introduction to the Art of Thinking," 12mo, 1761, is deemed useful to young persons. In 1762 he published his celebrated "Elements of Criticism," 3 vols. 8vo, in which original performance, discarding all arbitrary rules of literary composition, he endeavours to establish a new theory on the principles of human nature. Its chief defect is over refinement, and an unnecessary multiplication of original tastes or principles. He followed this elaborate work, in 1773, with two quarto volumes, entitled "Sketches of the History of Man," which is ingenious and entertaining, but not always bottomed on the best information. With a view to the improvement of Scottish agriculture, he published, in 1776, at the age of eighty, "The Gentleman Farmer, being an Attempt to improve Agriculture, by subjecting it to the test of rational Principles," 8vo. In this work every branch of the farming business is discussed, but not always with equal accuracy, although the book was useful in its day. Advanced as was his age, the habit of writing attended him to the very close of life, his last work being published in 1781, under the title of "Loose Hints upon Education, chiefly concerning the culture of the Heart." He did not long survive the appearance of this, the last of his labours, dying in December, 1782, at the age of eighty-six. Lord Kames was much distinguished for vivacity in conversation, which sometimes exceeded the bounds of judicial gravity even on the bench. He is accused of a little partiality to flattery, and proneness to literary jealousy which defects but slightly detract from the credit due to his many private merits and indefatigable public spirit. His speculations were free, but he was a constant advocate of morality, and a zealous asserter of the wisdom and goodness of the Creator.—*Life by Lord Woodhouselee.*

HOME (John) a clergyman of the church of Scotland, but known chiefly as a dramatic writer, was born near Ancrum, in Roxburghshire, in 1724. He was educated at Edinburgh, for the church, but in 1745 took up arms on the royal side, and was made prisoner at the battle of Falkirk, but contrived to escape. On the suppression of the rebellion, he resumed his studies, and was licensed to preach in 1747. After visiting London he was settled as minister at Athelstaneford, in East Lothian, where he composed his tragedy of Agis, which was refused by the London managers, a circumstance which did not prevent him from composing "Douglas," also refused by Garrick, on which the author had it performed at Edinburgh, in 1756, Mr Home and several of his clerical brethren being present. For this alleged departure from the decorum enjoined by the church of Scotland, the author was so threatened with ecclesiastical censures, that he resigned his living, and ever after acted and appeared as a layman. As a persecuted man, he was complimented on this occasion by David Hume, who, in a strain of high panegyric, addressed to him his "Four Dissertations." Thus lifted into notice, "Douglas" was presented at Covent-garden, in March 1757, and gradually became a stock piece. He followed with "Agis," "The Siege of Aquillea," "The Fatal Discovery," "Alonzo," and "Alfred," none of which had even temporary success. In 1763, by the patronage of lord Bute, he was made commissioner of sick and wounded seamen, and appointed conservator of the Scottish privileges at Campvere, in Zealand. In 1778 he received a captain's commission the Buccleugh fencibles, which he held until the peace. He subsequently published a "History of the Rebellion of 1745 6," 4to, a work which disappointed public expectation. He died, decayed in his faculties, at Merchiston house, in 1808, at the advanced age of eighty five.—*Biog. Dram. Davies's Life of Garrick.*

HOMER. The most ancient and celebrated of the Greek bards extant, usually honoured with the title of the father of poetry, and prince of the poets. Where he was born, who were his parents, and at what period he lived, are all facts involved in obscurity. The Arundelian marbles refer the time in which he lived to the tenth century BC, while others have brought it down to the age of Romulus or Numa, two centuries later. His birth place was long the subject of ancient contest, no less than seven Grecian cities disputing for that honour. The probability seems to be, that he was born in one of the Greek cities of Asia Minor, or in some island near it. The most copious account of the life of Homer, which goes under the name of Herodotus, is evidently spurious, yet as it is ancient, and exhibits the traditionary ideas of the Greeks and Romans concerning him, it merits a brief notice. According to this story, Menalippus, a native of Magnesia, went to live at Cumæ, where he married, and had a daughter named Critheis, who was left an orphan in the care of Cleonax. The latter seduced his ward, who, going to a festival on the banks of the river Meles, near Smyrna, was delivered of a male infant, whom she named Melesigenes. Being left without support, she engaged herself to spin wool for Phemius, a schoolmaster, who ultimately married her, and adopted her son. After the death of Phemius and Critheis, the young man conducted the school, until one Mentes, a ship-owner, persuaded him to accompany him to Egypt. He also visited Italy, Spain, and the island of Ithaca, where he collected the materials for his Odyssey. On arriving at Colophon he lost his sight, which made him resolve to return to Smyrna, and stopping on his way at Cumæ, he offered to settle, if the people would allow him a salary, which they refused, saying, "it would be to no purpose to maintain ωμηροι, or blind men," whence the name of Homer. He then went to Phocæa, where a schoolmaster offered to maintain him, on condition of being allowed to transcribe his poems, which he had no sooner done than he basely deserted him, and withdrew to Chios, where he became rich by means of the stolen productions. Homer followed him, and landing near Chios, was conducted by Glaucus, a shepherd, to his master Bolissus, who employed him in the education of his children. The schoolmaster hearing of his arrival, fled, and Homer setting up a school at Chios, married, and had two daughters. Intending to visit Athens, the ship put in at Samos, where he continued during the winter singing, attended by a chorus of boys, at the houses of the great men. In the spring he embarked again, but landing at Chios, he fell sick, died, and was buried on the sea-shore. The foregoing tale evidently deserves little credit, and the origin and composition of the poems ascribed to Homer are involved in as much obscurity as his biography. Critics have long debated whether the "Iliad" and "Odyssey," were epic poems in the sense now attached to the word, or a fortuitous assembly of detached passages or rhapsodies. It appears certain that portions of them wandered separately through the towns of Asia Minor, until brought from Asia to Greece by Lycurgus, and arranged in their present order under the patronage of Pisistratus. However, or by whomsoever composed, the poems of Homer not only obtained the highest degree of popularity in Greece, but as Grecian literature became the parent of everything bearing the same name in ancient Rome and modern Europe, the veneration for Homer is a point of classical orthodoxy to this day. In point of sublimity, comprehensiveness of genius, fertility of invention, and true poetic talent, he is still regarded as primary, and although how far he himself was original in his mythology, diction, and versification, is uncertain, it is evident that until very modern times all epic poets have copied him with even servile imitation. Of the other poems attributed to Homer, the "Batrachomyomachia, or Battle of the Frogs and Mice," is rejected by almost all refined critics, as a parody incompatible with the simplicity of the Homeric age. Of the Hymns some are acknowledged by Lucian and Pausanias, but others are undoubtedly spurious. On the whole the Iliad and Odyssey alone are strictly identified with the fame of Homer, and of these the editions are very numerous. It is sufficient to say that the best are those of Barnes, Clarke, and Heyne. The two leading English translations of Pope and Cowper, in rhyme and blank verse, are too well known to require observation. Almost all the modern languages supply versions of Homer.—*Vossii Poet. Græc.* *Harwood's Classics.*

HOMER (Henry) the son of a clergyman, rector of Birdingbury, Warwickshire, where he was born in 1752. He received the rudiments of a classical education at Rugby, and afterwards took the degree of bachelor in divinity at Emanuel college, Cambridge, in 1783. Mr Homer, in conjunction with Dr Coombe and others, assisted in bringing out a variorum edition of Horace. He also edited the works of Cæsar, Livy, Tacitus, Sallust, and the epistles of Ovid. His death took place in 1791.—*Gent. Mag.* *Brit. Crit.* vol. iii.

HOMMEL (Charles Frederick) a German writer on jurisprudence, born in 1722 at Leipsic. His works are, "Corpus Juris Civilis cum notis variorum," 8vo, "Palingenesia librorum juris veterum," 8vo, 3 vols, "De legum civilium et naturalium natura," "Oblectamenta Juris Feudalis, sive Grammaticæ Observationes, Jus Rei Chentelaris et Antiquitates Germanicas varie illustrantes," and "Jurisprudentia numismatibus illustrata." His death took place in 1781.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HOMPESCH (Baron) grand master of the order of Malta, and said to have been the first German knight who ever held that office. In 1798 he surrendered the island to the French, and the letters which he addressed to Buonaparte on that occasion were remarkable for the

adulation they displayed, and the spirit of pusillanimity and meanness by which they were dictated. Hompesch afterwards endeavoured to aid the English government in its views with regard to the occupation of Malta He was some time in this country, where he seems to have been disappointed in his expectations from the ministry. After amusing the metropolis for a while by his peculiarities of costume and manners, he was obliged to remove to the continent, and he died at Montpelher, in France, in the beginning of 1803.—*Dict des H. M au 18me. S. Biog Nouv. des Contemp.*

HONDEKOETER, or HONDEKOTTER. Three were three Flemish artists of this name, GILLES, born in 1583 at Utrecht, excelled in landscape painting —His son GYSBRECHT, born in 1613, was celebrated for his delineation of ducks and other fowls, in the representation of which, as well as of birds in general, he excelled. MELCHIOR, the grandson, and by far the most celebrated of the three, was still more successful. His last was a native of the same city in which his family had been so long settled was born in 1636, and died there in 1695.—*Pilkington. D'Argenville Vies de Peint.*

HONDIUS (ABRAHAM) a Dutch artist, born in 1638, at Rotterdam He did not confine his pencil to any particular branch of painting, but more frequently employed it in the delineation of hunting pieces, in which he was very successful His best picture however is considered to be his destruction of Troy, the figures introduced in which are singularly well designed and executed. Hondius came to England, where he died in 1691 —There was also an eminent engraver, descended from the same family, named JOSSE HONDIUS, who was born at Wackerne, in the Netherlands, in 1563. He was a self-taught artist, and attained to great perfection in engraving, both on copper and ivory. Amsterdam was the place of his residence, where he set up a letter foundry. He applied himself, with considerable success, to the study of geography, and published several treatises on that science. Of these the principal are, "Descriptio Geographica Orbis terrarum," fol. 1607 "Italiæ hodiernæ Descriptio," and "Gerhardi Mercatoris Atlas." He was also the author of a tract, entitled "Theatrum Artis Scribendi.' He died in 1611.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint and Eng.*

HONE (NATHANIEL) an eminent painter in enamel, who was a native of Dublin. He removed to England while young, and settled at York, where he married a lady of property He subsequently established himself in London, as a painter in oil and miniature, but he excelled in enamel, and was reckoned inferior to no artist of his time, except Zincke. On the foundation of the Royal Academy, he became one of the earliest members. He died in 1784. —*Edwards's Suppl. to Walpole.*

HONORIUS DE SANCTA MARIA, the ecclesiastical name of Blaize Vauzelle, a Carmelite friar of Thoulouse, born at Limoges, in 1651. He was the author of a tract "On Indulgences, and the Institution of the Jubilee," a "Dissertation, Critical and Historical, on the Military Orders," in 4to, "Reflections on the Laws of Criticism," and a devotional treatise, entitled "La Tradition des Peres et des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques sur la Contemplation," 12mo. 3 vols. He died in 1729 —*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HONTAN (BARON DE LA) a native of the province of Gascony, in France, who served as a common soldier in Canada, and afterwards as an officer. He was sent to Newfoundland as king's lieutenant, but in consequence of disputes with the governor, he was disgraced, and retired first to Portugal and then to Denmark. His travels in North America, Amsterdam, 1705, 2 vols 12mo, afford some curious details respecting the Indian tribes, but the work is written in a barbarous style, and its authenticity is very questionable.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist Aikin's G Biog*

HONTHORST (GERARD) a celebrated artist called also GERRARD DALLE NOTTE, from his subjects, was born at Utrecht in 1592, and was a disciple of Abraham Bloemart He completed his studies at Rome, and imitated the style of Caravaggio. His subjects are generally night pieces as large as life, and illuminated by torch or candle light. Among his numerous pictures, that of Jesus Christ before the tribunal of Pilate, in the Justiniani gallery is the most celebrated. He visited London, and obtained the favour of Charles I by many able performances, and on his return to Holland was much employed by the prince of Orange. His pencil of Honthorst is free and firm, and his colouring has a great deal of force although often unpleasing, from a predominancy of brown and yellow tints, yet with more grace and correctness in his figures, he would have been an excellent painter. He died in 1660, aged sixty-eight —WILLIAM HONTHORST, brother to the above, painted portraits, which are highly esteemed.—*Bryan's Dict of Paint. and Eng*

HOOD (SAMUEL LORD VISCOUNT) an English admiral, whose father was an episcopal clergyman in Devonshire, where he was born in 1724. He entered as a midshipman in the navy in 1740, and six years after was promoted to a lieutenancy, in 1754 he was made master and commander, and in 1759 post-captain. He had the office of commissioner of Portsmouth dock-yard bestowed on him in 1778, but resigned it two years after, on being made a rear admiral. He was then employed in the West Indies, where he preserved the isle of St Christopher's from being taken by count de Grasse, and was present at the famous defeat of that officer by admiral Rodney, April 12th, 1782. His services on this occasion were rewarded with an Irish peerage. In 1784 he was chosen MP. for Westminster, but vacated his seat in 1788, on obtaining the appointment of a lord of the admiralty. In 1793 he commanded against the French in the Mediterranean, when he signalized himself by the taking of Toulon, and afterwards Corsica, in reward of which achievements he was made

a viscount, and governor of Greenwich hospital. He died at Bath in 1816.—*Ann. Biog.*

HOOFT (Peter Cornelius Van) a Dutch historian and poet, born in 1581, at Amsterdam. He translated Tacitus into the Dutch language, with great fidelity and perspecuity, published a life of Henri IV of France, in Latin; a "History of the Pays Bas from the Abdication of the emperor Charles V to the year 1598," 2 vols. folio, besides a variety of miscellaneous works, consisting of epigrams, comedies, &c. Lewis XIII made him a knight of the order of St Michael. He was on his way to witness the obsequies of Frederick Henry, prince of Orange, when he was suddenly taken ill, and died on the road in 1647.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

HOOGSTRATEN (David Van) a Dutch poet and critic, born at Rotterdam in 1658. He became professor of the belles lettres at Amsterdam, and was the author of several poems, composed in Latin, of which language he also compiled a dictionary His classical attainments are farther attested by some ingenious annotations of the works of Terence and Cornelius Nepos. His death was occasioned by a casual fall into a canal during a fog, and though the accident did not prove instantaneously fatal, yet he survived it only a week, dying on the 13th of November, 1724.—*Moreri. Saxii Onom.*

HOOK (James) a musician of Norwich, born 1746. He studied the science, which he afterwards professed under Garland, organist to the cathedral of his native city. Few composers have been more voluminous, the number of his musical productions amounting to more than one hundred and forty complete works. Of these the principal are—'The Ascension," an oratorio, 1776 "Cupid's Revenge," a pastoral, 1772 "Lady of the Manor," 1778, "Jack of Newbury," 1795, "Wilmore Castle," 1800, "Soldier's Return," 1805, Operas. "Tekeli," melodrame, 'The Siege of St Quentin,' Music Mad, and several other dramatic pieces, besides upwards of two thousand songs. He was the father of the rev Dr Hook, now a dignitary of the established church, and of Theodore Edward Hook, editor of the John Bull newspaper, author of 'Sayings and Doings," "Killing no Murder" a farce, &c.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

HOOKE (Nathaniel) celebrated for an elaborate Roman history. So few particulars of him are recorded, that the time of his birth and family origin are unknown. The first fact that is afforded of him is given in a letter from himself to lord Oxford, in which he describes himself as made by the South Sea infatuation just worth nothing. He was recommended to Sarah, dutchess of Marlborough, to aid her in drawing up her "Apology," for which service she presented him with 5000*l* although she afterwards quarrelled with him for endeavouring to make her a catholic. His zeal for his religion was very great, if not orthodox, being greatly attached to the mysticism and quietism of the school of Fenelon. It was Hooke who brought the priest to confess Pope on his death bed. Hooke's great work, his "Roman History," from the earliest period to the accession of Octavius, is comprised in 4 vols 4to, published in 1733, 1745, 1764, and 1771, it is a performance of great accuracy, precision, and critical acumen, the style of which is clear and perspicuous, without being eloquent or masterly. Another work upon Roman affairs was "Observations on four pieces upon the Roman Senate," 1758, 4to, in which he discusses the opinion of Vertot, Middleton, and Chapman, with some severity in respect to the two latter. He also translated Ramsay's Travels of Cyrus. He died 19th July, 1763.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Ruffhead's Life of Pope.*

HOOKE (Robert) a celebrated English mathematician and natural philosopher of the seventeenth century. His father was rector of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, where he was born in 1635. When young he displayed a particular inclination for mechanics, on which account he was first destined to be a watchmaker, but that intention was relinquished, and he became a pupil of sir Peter Lely, the painter. He did not however pursue this profession, but after some previous study at Westminster school, under Dr Busby, he removed to Christchurch college, Oxford, in 1653, and took the degree of MA. about 1660. Previously to this he had become acquainted with Robert Boyle and Dr Seth Ward, the former of whom he assisted as a chemical operator, and from the latter he received instructions in astronomy His researches on this subject led him to make some improvements in the pendulum, for the mensuration of time, and in 1658 or 1659 he invented what is now called the pendulum watch, at least the prior discovery of it is usually assigned to Hooke by the English while foreigners ascribe it to Christian Huygens. In 1660 this philosopher was appointed curator of experiments to the Royal Society, which then met at Gresham college, and on the establishment of that learned association by charter in 1663, he was nominated one of the first fellows, and was afterwards a member of the council. In 1664 he was made Cutlerian professor of mechanics to the Royal Society, and he afterwards became professor of geometry at Gresham college, having previously lectured for Dr Pope, the astronomical professor. The next year he published his "Micrographia, or some philosophical descriptions of some minute Bodies made by magnifying glasses,' &c folio After the desolating fire in the metropolis, in 1666, he proposed a plan for rebuilding it, which was much approved, but not adopted. He was however appointed one of the surveyors to the city, which proved a very lucrative employment. In 1668 commenced his controversy with Hevelius, already noticed. [See Hevelius] In 1671 he attacked Newton's theory of light and colours, and in 1673 he proposed a "Theory of the Variation of the Mariner's Compass" He had a dispute with Oldenburg, secretary to the Royal Society, whom he accused of misrepresenting his title to the discovery of pendulum

watches. On the death of that gentleman in 1678 he succeeded him in his office, but it was soon after bestowed on Dr Nehemiah Grew. He was created MD. in 1691, by mandate of the archbishop of Canterbury. His death took place at his apartments at Gresham college, in March, 1702-3. He published a great number of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, besides which he was the author of Cutlerian lectures, a volume of posthumous tracts, printed in 1705, and Philosophical Experiments and Observations, published by Dr Derham in 1726. Dr Hooke was a man of undoubted talents, but of a very unamiable disposition. His quarrels with other men of science were generally managed in a way by no means creditable to his character, and his personal conduct was degraded by the most sordid avarice. He is said however to have been strongly impressed with the truths of religion, and in the general acceptation of the phrase he appears to have been a just and honest man.—*Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors. Martin's Biog. Philos. Aikin's G. Biog.*

HOOKER or VOWELL (John) an English historian, was born at Exeter, about the year 1524, his father being mayor of that city. He studied at Oxford, but it is not known in what college. He travelled into Germany, and resided some time in Cologne and Strasburg, where he heard the divinity lectures of Peter Martyr. Returning to England he was elected chamberlain of his native city, and in 1571 represented Exeter in parliament. He died in 1601. His works are, "Order and Usage of keeping Parliaments in Ireland," "The Events of Comets or Blazing Stars, made upon the sight of the Comet Pagonia, which appeared in November and December 1577," London, 1577, 8vo, "An Addition to the Chronicles of Ireland, from 1516 to 1568," in the second volume of Holinshed, "Catalogue of the Bishops of Exeter," and a "Description of Exeter," in the third volume of Holinshed. A translation of the History of the Conquest of Ireland, from Giraldus Cambrensis. He was uncle to the celebrated Richard Hooker.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon. Ware's Ireland, by Harris.*

HOOKER (Richard) a celebrated divine and theological writer of the sixteenth century, distinguished for his defence of the form and discipline of the episcopal church of England. He was born about 1553, at the village of Heavitree, near Exeter. Displaying early in life an avidity for learning, his uncle, John Hooker, procured him the patronage of bishop Jewel, who in 1567 sent him to Oxford, where he obtained the place of one of the clerks of Corpus Christi college. After the death of his first friend, he was patronised by Dr Edwin Sandys, bishop of London, and afterwards archbishop of York, through whose interest, and that of the president, Dr Cole, he was elected a scholar of his college in 1573, and he became tutor to the son of that prelate, and to the grand-nephew of archbishop Cranmer. In 1577 he took his degree as MA, and the same year was chosen a fellow of Christchurch. In 1579 his skill in the oriental languages procured him the appointment of deputy-professor of Hebrew, and in 1581 he took holy orders, and was shortly after made preacher at St Paul's cross in London. This appointment was the occasion of his entering into the marriage state, with a partner who had neither the recommendation of beauty nor of fortune, but was, according to Anthony Wood, "a silly, clownish woman, and withal a mere Xantippe." He thus lost his fellowship, and remained unbeneficed till 1584, when he was presented to the rectory of Drayton Beauchamp, in Buckinghamshire. The following year his pupil, Mr Sandys, obtained for him the valuable situation of master of the Temple, but the annoyance he experienced from the opposition of the afternoon lecturer, Walter Travers, who was a calvinist, induced him to exchange this lucrative preferment for a quiet retreat at Boscumbe, in Wiltshire, to which rectory he was presented in 1591. He was likewise appointed a prebend and sub-dean in the cathedral church of Salisbury. At this period he completed the first four books of his celebrated treatise "Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity," which was entered at Stationers' hall in 1592, but not printed till 1594. The ensuing year he was presented by queen Elizabeth to the living of Bishop's Bourne, in Kent, where he passed the remainder of his life. The fifth book of his great work appeared in 1597, and he finished also the last three books, but they were not published till after his death, which occurred November 2d, 1600, in consequence of a pulmonic disease, arising from an accidental cold. The literary reputation of Hooker is founded on his ecclesiastical polity, written in defence of the church of England, against the attacks of the puritans. The book is no less remarkable for learning and extent of research, than for the richness and purity of its style, which entitles its author to be regarded as one of the classics of the Elizabethan age. The most convenient edition is that of Oxford, 3 vols 8vo. He was also the author of some tracts against Walter Travers, and sermons.—*Isaac Walton's Life of Hooker. Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

HOOLE (John) a dramatic poet and translator, born in London, in December 1727. He was the son of Samuel Hoole, of London, watchmaker, and was educated at a private boarding-school, where he acquired an accurate knowledge of the Latin and French languages, and some small knowledge of Greek. At the age of seventeen he entered as a clerk at the East India-house, and imbibing a taste for the Italian language, from the perusal of sir John Harrington's version of the "Orlando Furioso," he closely studied it, with a view of translating that poem, but after proceeding some time, he set it aside for the "Jerusalem Delivered," of Tasso, which he commenced in 1758, and published in 1763. He was permitted to dedicate and present this translation to the queen, the dedication being composed by Dr Johnson. This was his first

avowed production, but he had before written a monody on the death of Mrs Woffington, and some poems in Pearch's collection. In 1767 he published a translation of six dramas of Metastasio, in 2 vols, and the next year brought out his own tragedy of "Cyrus," which did not succeed, "Timanthes," in 1770, and "Cleone," in 1775, were equally unsuccessful, being the whole of his dramatic efforts. In 1773 he published the first volume of his "Orlando Furioso," the further progress of which was impeded by his advancement to the auditorship of the Indian accounts, he however concluded it in 1783, when it appeared complete in 5 vols 8vo. In 1785 he wrote the life of his friend, Mr Scott, of Amwell. Having retired from the East India-house, after a service of forty two years, he took up his abode, in 1786, with his wife and son, at the parsonage house of the latter, at Abinger, near Dorking. Here, adverting to the common-place objections to the "Orlando," he connected the narrative in twenty-four books, and disposed the stories in a regular series, which alteration by no means superseded his former edition. In 1792 he translated Tasso's "Rinaldo," and ended his literary labours with a more complete collection of dramas from Metastasio. Mr Hoole is smooth but prosaic and monotonous in his versification, and his translations are now nearly superseded. He died much respected in 1803.—*Boswell's Life of Johnson. Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

HOOPER. There were two eminent prelates of this name in the English church. The first of them, JOHN HOOPER, whose name is also sometimes spelled Hoper, was a learned Cistercian monk converted to protestantism in the reign of Henry VIII. The date of his birth, which took place in the county of Somerset, has been fixed at 1495, and his education was conducted at Merton college, Oxford, where he assumed the cowl. On the passing of the act commonly known as the statute of the six articles, Hooper, whose newly-formed opinions placed him in some danger from its operation, fled to France, and afterwards to Zurich, in Switzerland, where he married, and led a life of literary leisure, till the death of Henry allowed him to return once more to his native country. Settling in the metropolis, he became soon distinguished by his eloquence as a preacher, while the prominent part he now took in the proceedings against bishop Bonner still farther increased his popularity among those of his own persuasion. This, backed by his friend the earl of Warwick's interest with the young king, procured his advancement to the sees of Gloucester in 1550, and of Worcester in 1552, both which he held together *in commendam*. A difficulty ensued at his consecration, which had nearly prevented his preferment, the new bishop scrupling to go through the ceremony in the usual canonical habit, as being too nearly connected with the practice of the Romish church. He was even for a short time in custody on this account, but Edward at length waiving the question, he took his seat on the episcopal bench. In this his new situation, he distinguished himself as well by his hospitality as by his piety and the mildness of his manners, but on the accession of Mary, these qualities could not obliterate from the minds of the now dominant party the part he had formerly taken against Bonner, and the tendency of his opinions. Continuing firm in his profession of the form of religion he had from choice adopted, he at length received sentence as an obstinate and irreclaimable heretic, and suffered at the stake in the city of Gloucester, with much constancy on the 9th of February, 1554. He published several sermons and polemical tracts, an account of which is to be found in Fox's Martyrology.—The second bishop of this name was GEORGE HOOPER, a native of Grimley, Worcestershire, born 1640. He was at first placed at St Paul's school, but was soon removed to that of Westminster, whence he proceeded on the foundation to Christ church, Oxford, in 1656. In this university he acquired considerable reputation by his scholastic attainments, especially in oriental literature, as well as in mathematics. In 1672, Morley, bishop of Winchester, made him his domestic chaplain, and presented him soon after to the living of Havant which he exchanged for that of Last Woodhay, Hants. Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards availed himself of his services in the same capacity, and in 1679 gave him the valuable rectory of Lambeth, and a stall in Exeter cathedral. At the expiration of two years he attended Mary, princess of Orange, daughter of James II, to the Netherlands, as her almoner, and on his return was offered the divinity of professorship in the university where he was educated, but declined it. After the Revolution he obtained, through the interest of his royal patroness, the deanery of Canterbury, to which he was presented in 1691, and almost immediately subsequent to the accession of queen Anne to the throne he was raised first to the see of St Asaph and in little more than six months afterwards, translated to the more lucrative one of Bath and Wells. He was the author of a great variety of devotional tracts, an essay on divorces, written in Latin, and a learned treatise on the Jewish, Greek, and Roman measures, with another on English coins, measures, &c. affixed to it by way of appendix. This work was first printed in 1721, but is to be found also in an excellent edition of his works complete, published at Oxford, in folio, 1757. This learned prelate, after presiding over his diocese for twenty four years, died in 1727, at Barkley, Somerset, and is buried in Wells cathedral.—*Fox's Acts and Monuments. Burnet's own Times. Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

HOORNBEECK (JOHN) a Dutch Polemic of the seventeenth century, born in 1617, at Haerlem. He received his education at Leyden and Utrecht, in which latter university he succeeded to the divinity chair in 1641, acting at the same time as pastor to the congregation there. After continuing to fill this

situation for ten years with great ability and reputation, he accepted an invitation to a similar but more lucrative appointment at Leyden. Bayle speaks highly of him, both as a professor and a practical divine. Among his writings are to be found a "System of Practical Divinity," 4to, "A Refutation of Socinianism," 4to, 3 vols., two treatises, the objects of which are the conversion of the Jews, and of the gentiles, the former in 8vo, the latter in 4to, and a work on "Theological Institutions." Dr Hoornbeeck died at Leyden in 1666.—*Freheri Theat. Sacri Onom.*

HOORNE (JOHN VAN) a Dutch physician born in 1621, at Amsterdam. Having studied at Utrecht, he went to Venice, and entered into the service of that state as a medical attendant on the forces of the republic. He subsequently graduated in physic at the university of Basil, and after having filled the professor's chair in surgery and anatomy in his native city, died eventually in 1670, at Leyden, where he had passed the last seven years of his life in the capacity of anatomical professor. He was the author of a great variety of tracts on professional subjects, all of which are much esteemed, especially those on the formation of the testes, and on the thoracic duct.—*Moreri. Rees's Cyclop.*

HOPE (JOHN) an ingenious physician and naturalist of the last century. He was born at Edinburgh, May 10th, 1725, and after studying at the university of his native city, he went to Paris to attend the botanical lectures of the celebrated Jussieu. Returning home, he graduated as MD at Glasgow, and became a fellow of the college of physicians of Edinburgh, of which he was afterwards president. He obtained the professorship of botany and the materia medica in the university of Edinburgh, and he was in 1761, appointed botanist to the king, and superintendant of the botanic garden. His death took place November 10th, 1786. Dr Hope did not distinguish himself by any distinct publications of importance, but he was a fellow of the Royal Society, in whose Transactions are to be found several memoirs on the subject of his botanical researches.—*Life of Hope by Dr Duncan.*

HOPKINS (EZEKIEL) bishop of Londonderry, the son of an English clergyman, who officiated at Sandford, in Devonshire, where the subject of this memoir was born in 1633. His father got him admitted into the choir of Magdalen college, Oxford, of which society he afterwards became chaplain. Being presented to the rectory of St Mary Woolnoth, in the city of London, the bishop of that diocese made a difficulty of instituting him on account of his opinions, which leaned towards presbyterianism. This circumstance, and the breaking out of the great plague, induced him to remove to Exeter, where, forming an acquaintance with the family of lord Robartes, afterwards earl of Truro, he married Araminta, a daughter of that nobleman, and on the appointment of his father in law to the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, accompanied him to his seat of government. Before his patron's recall, he had already obtained the deanery of Raphoe, and in 1671 the new lord lieutenant, the earl of Berkley, raised him, on the strong personal recommendation of his predecessor, to the bishopric of the same diocese. In this see he continued ten years, when he was translated to that of Londonderry. On the city's being besieged in 1688 he came to London, and the following year was made minister of St Mary Aldermanbury, and continued so till his death, in June 1690. Three editions of his works, among which are expositions of the Decalogue and the Lord's Prayer, besides sermons, have been printed in folio, 4to, and 8vo. Bishop Hopkins left two sons, the elder of whom, CHARLES, was born in 1664, at Exeter before his parents went to Ireland. He was placed at Trinity college, Dublin, whence he removed to Cambridge. During the war of the Revolution, he distinguished himself much in favour of the Orange party, and afterwards lived as a wit and man of fashion about town, associating with Dryden, lord Dorset, Congreve, and other poets of the day, the latter of whom wrote an epilogue to a tragedy which he produced 1695, under the title of "Pyrrhus." He was the author also of two other tragedies, "The Female Warrior," and "Boadicea," and published a translation of the "Art of Love" and other pieces from Ovid. His death, which was much hastened by his intemperate mode of living, took place in 1699.—JOHN, his younger brother, was born January 1, 1679. He too inherited the talent of the family although little more is known of him than that he was the author of a collection of poems, printed in 1700, in three volumes, entitled "Amasia, or the Works of the Muses," a poetical tribute to king William called "The Triumphs of Peace," 1698, and a short poem, "The Victory of Death." The time and manner of his decease is unknown.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon. Biog. Dram.*

HOPKINS (JOHN) see STERNHOLD.

HOPKINS (WILLIAM). There were two divines of this name, the one a native of Evesham in Worcestershire, was born in 1617. He was educated at Oxford, being successively a member of Trinity college and St Mary hall in that university. Having taken holy orders, he, in 1671, accompanied the English embassy to Stockholm, in the capacity of chaplain, and four years after, on his return to England, was presented to the living of Lindridge, with the mastership of St Oswald's hospital, and a stall in Worcester cathedral. Dr Hopkins possessed a great fund of antiquarian knowledge, and is known to have assisted bishop Gibson in rendering the Chronicon Saxonicum into Latin, as well as to have been the translator of the article headed "Worcestershire," in Gibson's Camden's "Britannia." His other works are some "Animadversions on Johnson's reply to Jovian," and "Bertram on the Eucharist," 8vo. His death took place in 1700, at Worcester.—The second WILLIAM HOPKINS, though in orders, and rector of Bolney, Sussex, openly professed Arian principles, and ——

published a treatise in defence of them, entitled "An Appeal to Common Sense," 8vo. He died in 1786.—*Athen. Oxon. Rees's Cyclop*

HOPPNER (JOHN) an able and ingenious artist, especially in portraits. He was in a great degree self-taught, but by his talents and exertions struggled through many difficulties to the attainment of considerable eminence, and the rank of royal academician. Mr Hoppner had also a taste for poetry, which he exhibited in 1805, by a metrical translation of Tales from the Tooti Nameh, the Heetopades, and the Fabliaux of Le Grand. He died in 1810. *Gent Mag.*

HOPTON (ARTHUR) a mathematician, son of sir Arthur Hopton, was born in Somersetshire, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford. After taking his degree of BA, he removed to the Temple, where he became the intimate friend of Selden. He died in 1614, in his twenty-sixth year. He wrote a treatise on the "Geodetical Staff," "The Topographical Glass, containg the uses of that instrument, the theodolite, plane table, and circumferentor," "A concordance of Years, containing a new and exact computation of Time, according to the English accompt," "Prognostications for the Years 1607 and 1614."—*Athen. Oxon.*

HORAPOLLO or HORUS APOLLO, an Egyptian grammarian, who flourished under the emperor Theodosius, towards the close of the fourth century. He was a native of Panoplus, and according to Suidas, taught publicly at Alexandria before he settled in the metropolis of the empire. In 1505 Aldus Manutius printed at Venice two books on the Hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt, written in the Greek language, in one volume, folio These have been since reprinted by De Pau, 1727, in 4to, at Utrecht, accompanied with annotations, and a Latin translation, but although all join in ascribing them to some person of this name, it is yet, as Fabricius observes, very doubtful whether they be not the production of another Horus Apollo of even earlier date than the grammarian to whom they are attributed.—*Fabricii Bibl Græc.*

HORATIUS FLACCUS (QUINTUS) one of the most celebrated, and beyond comparison the most popular, of the Roman poets. He was born at Venusium, a town in the confines of Apulia and Lucania, BC. 65, being the son of a freedman, who followed the employment of a tax gatherer. Notwithstanding his humble origin, his father was a man of elevated and liberal sentiments, who took extraordinary pains to give his son an excellent education, for the completion of which, he sent him at the age of eighteen to study philosophy and Greek literature at Athens. Whilst in that city, Marcus Brutus passing through in his way to Macedonia, took Horace, with several other Roman students, to the army. He even made him a military tribune, but the poet freely confesses to a lack of martial spirit, and it appears that he fled from the field at the battle of Philippi, after throwing away his shield in a state of unsoldierly fear and disorder As he was on the losing side, he incurred a forfeiture of property, but in other respects obtained a pardon. His literary talents now formed his sole dependence, and applying himself to poetry he soon made himself known to all the leading men of genius at Rome. Virgil, he informs us, was the friend who introduced him to Mecænas, to whom he quickly rendered himself so acceptable that he became his familiar companion. That distinguished patron of letters also procured the restitution of his estate, and made him personally known to Augustus, who became greatly attached to him, and would have constituted him his private secretary, but Horace, who preferred literary leisure and personal independence, declined the appointment. Although fully capable of participating in the pleasures of refined society, he seems to have been extremely attached to rural retirement, which he has eulogised in his poetry with great feeling and energy. At the same time he accuses himself of levity and mutability in his predilections, and seems not to have been untainted with the follies familiar to his youth and station. When Horace was about twenty six years of age, Augustus found it necessary to make peace with Anthony, in order to unite their forces against the younger Pompey, on which occasion Horace and Virgil accompanied Mecænas to Brundusium, that minister being deputed by Cæsar to conclude the treaty. Of this journey Horace has given a very entertaining account, in the fifth satire of his first book. The incidents of the life of this favourite poet were few, and he appears to have chiefly passed his time between Rome and his Liburtine, or Sabine villa. His writings prove that he was on terms of easy familiarity with many persons of rank, and he showed himself generally ready to do friendly offices, in the way of advice and recommendation He acquired much fame by his writings during his life, but never could be induced to undertake any single great work. He, however, composed his "Carmen secu lare," at the express request of Augustus, who had kindly complained of his saying so little of him in his writings. He died BC 8, in his fifty-seventh year, and was interred near the tomb of his patron, Mecænas, whose death a short time preceded his own, an event that much affected him. On the merits of an author so well known, and so minutely canvassed by classical critics as Horace, it is unnecessary to dwell in a work of this nature. His odes are models of that kind of composition in the Latin language, and his epistles and satires, while scarcely pretending to be poetry, abound in moral maxims vigorously expressed, in acute observations on life and manners, and in much easy and vivacious illustration. His preceptive pieces on the art of writing, the principal of which is his "Epistle to the Pisos," or "Art of Poetry," display much good sense and taste, but are desultory and immethodical, a species of graceful negligence being one of the great charms of Horace. He is peculiarly the poet for apt

and elegant quotation, even the variety of his humour and unfixedness of his philosophy tend to increase his attraction in this respect, by allowing him to occasionally moralize in the lofty manner of the stoics, and at other times to indulge in the lighter strain of the Epicurean school, to which his genius and practice were probably more naturally conformable. The editions of Horace are numerous beyond those of any other poet. Dr Douglas, an eminent physician in the reign of George II, collected no fewer than four hundred of them, to which may be added the more recent editions of Combe, Wakefield, Hunter, and Mitscherlichius.—*Horatii Opera in usum Delph. Crustus' Lives of Rom. Poets.*

HORBERY (Matthew) an episcopal clergyman, who attracted notice by discussing the doctrine of the eternity of hell torments. He was born in 1707, at Haxay in Lincolnshire, where his father was vicar of the parish. After some previous education in the country, he became a student at Lincoln college, Oxford, whence he was elected fellow of Magdalen college. He took his bachelor's degree in divinity in 1743, and in 1745 he obtained that of doctor. Dr Smallbroke, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, made him his chaplain, and bestowed on him a canonry in his cathedral, as well as other ecclesiastical preferment. He was subsequently presented by his college to the rectory of Stanlake, which he held till his death in 1773. He published in 1744 a treatise on the "Duration of Future Punishment," 8vo, and a posthumous collection of his sermons appeared in 1774.—*Gent. Mag.*

HORNE (Andrew) an English lawyer and juridical writer of the fourteenth century. He is said to have been a native of Gloucester, and held the office of chamberlain of the city of London in the reign of Edward II He is asserted to have written a book, entitled "Chronicon Gloucestriæ," which is not now extant, and he was the compiler of a work in the town clerk's office, called "Liber Horne," containing the charters, customs, ordinances and statutes, relating to the metropolis in the time of Henry III and Edward I. But the chief work ascribed to Horne is "The Mirror of Justices," of which a translation, by William Hughes, was published in 1642, and several times reprinted. This is a system of the common law of England, most of which, according to Sir E. Coke, was written before the conquest, but arranged and augmented by Horne. It is, however, a curious and interesting tract, whatever may have been its origin.—*Bridgman's Legal Bibliography.*

HORNE (George) a learned and pious English prelate of the eighteenth century. He was born at Otham, near Maidstone in Kent, November 1, 1730. To his father, who was rector of Otham, he was indebted for his early education, and he was afterwards at a grammar-school at Maidstone, whence, at the age of fifteen, he removed to University college Oxford, where he had obtained a scholarship. He applied himself closely to study, especially of the Hebrew language, to which he added the perusal of the writings of the Christian fathers. At this period also he became a convert to the mysticism of Hutchinson, through his acquaintance with the rev William Jones, who was afterwards his chaplain. Adopting the strange notion that the philosophy of Newton was inconsistent with the Bible, and was designed to subvert its authority, he in 1751 published anonymously, "The Theology and Philosophy in Cicero's Somnium Scipionis explained, or a Brief Attempt to demonstrate that the Newtonian System is agreeable to the Notions of the wisest Ancients, and that Mathematical Principles are the only sure ones," 8vo. This was an ironical attack on the doctrines of Newton, which he neither acknowledged nor defended against the animadversions it provoked In 1752 he proceeded M.A. and the following year he published another tract against the Newtonian philosophy, in support of the principle of Hutchinson. He now entered into holy orders, and soon obtained considerable reputation as a preacher. In 1754 he wrote against Dr Shuckford's account of the creation and fall of man and in 1756 he became involved in a controversy with Dr Kennicott, the supposed author of "A Word to the Hutchinsonians." In 1758 he was chosen a proctor to the university, and at the expiration of his office he was admitted to the degree of BD. In 1760 he produced a pamphlet, in which he censured the plan of Kennicott for a new edition of the Hebrew Bible, but the literary hostilities of these gentlemen terminated in a lasting friendship. In 1764 he took the degree of DD., and in 1768 he was elected to the presidency of Magdalen college. Shortly after obtaining this preferment, he married the daughter of Philip Burton, esq. In 1771 Dr Horne was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, and the next year he displayed his zeal in defence of the thirty nine articles, by publishing his "Considerations on the projected Reformation of the Church of England, in a Letter to Lord North," 4to His principal and most popular work, the "Commentary on the Book of Psalms," made its appearance in 1776, in two vols. 4to. It displays to advantage the erudition and piety of the author, but a want of judgment is observable, which must detract from his acknowledged merit as a Scripture critic, in the opinion of readers not tinctured with his peculiar sentiments. In the same year in which he published his commentary, he was chosen vice chancellor of the university of Oxford. In 1781 he was promoted, through the recommendation of his friend, lord Hawkesbury (afterwards earl of Liverpool), to the deanery of Canterbury. In 1784 appeared his "Letters on Infidelity," 12mo directed chiefly against the writings of Hume, and in 1787 he published "A Letter to the rev Dr Priestley, by an Under-graduate," 8vo, to which the doctor replied in his "Defences of Unitarianism for the year 1787." In 1790 Dr Horne was advanced to the bishopric of Norwich, when he resigned the presidency of

Magdalen college. He held this dignity rather less than two years, dying January 17, 1792, at Bath, whence he was removed for interment to the church of Eltham, in Kent. Besides the works noticed, he was the author of "Considerations on the Life and Death of John the Baptist," 1769 "A Letter to Dr Adam Smith, on the Life, Death, and Philosophy of David Hume, esq. by one of the People called Christians," 1777, 8vo, "Discourses on several Subjects and Occasions," 5 vols. 8vo, "Observations on the Case of the Protestant Dissenters, with Reference to the Corporation and Test Acts," 1790, 8vo, and "A Charge intended to have been delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Norwich," 1791, 4to. He also wrote some papers in a miscellany, called the "Olla Podrida," published at Oxford in 1787.—*Atkin's G. Biog.*

HORNECK (ANTHONY) a native of Baccharac, in the lower Palatinate, born 1641, who came over to this country in 1663, and entered himself of Queen's college, Oxford, being admitted *ad eundum* to the degree of master of arts from the university of Wittemberg. Two years afterwards he quitted Oxford, where he had already obtained the living of All Saints, and entered the family of Monk, duke of Albemarle, as domestic chaplain and tutor to his eldest son. His services in this double capacity were rewarded by his patron with a stall in Exeter cathedral, and the Rectory of Doulton, Devon. Having graduated as doctor in divinity at Cambridge in 1681, he became some years afterwards one of the chaplains to king William and queen Mary, to whose favour he had been specially recommended by lord Orford, and in 1693 was allowed to exchange his Exeter prebend for a more valuable one in Westminster abbey. The following year his friend, Dr. Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells, who afterwards wrote an account of his life, presented him to a stall in his cathedral, which he held together with his other preferment. Dr. Horneck is commemorated by his biographer as an able scholar, especially versed in the Hebrew language, and also as an active and conscientious divine. He published several sermons, which were much admired, as well as "The Happy Ascetic," "The Fire of the Altar," "The Great Law of Consideration;" "The Crucified Jesus" "The Exercise of Prayer," and other devotional tracts, besides an account of "The Confessions of Lieutenant Sturn and George Borosky, executed for the murder of Mr Thynne, of Longleat," 1681, and another of Mr Slater, the rector of Putney's abjuration of protestantism under James II. He died of the stone in January 1696, and is buried in Westminster abbey.—*Kidder's Life of Horneck.*

HORNER (FRANCIS) barrister-at-law, was born at Edinburgh in the year 1778. He was educated at the high school, and finished his studies at the university of his native city, where he formed an intimacy with lord Henry Petty, subsequently marquis of Lansdown, under whose patronage, after studying the law, and becoming an advocate, he repaired to London, and entered parliament in the year 1806. In 1810 he became chairman to the Bullion Committee, and was author of the luminous report on that intricate subject, which formed the result of its labours. His close application to business, however, so much impaired his naturally delicate constitution, that he was obliged to seek the climate of Italy, and died, greatly lamented, at Pisa, 8th February, 1817. Mr Horner, whose literary talents were considerable, was one of the earliest and most able writers in the Edinburgh Review.—*Annual Biog.*

HORNIUS (GEORGE) an eminent writer of history, was born in the Palatinate, about the commencement of the seventeenth century. He studied at the college of Kreusen, and becoming preceptor to a young Englishman, visited this country, and attaching himself to the presbyterian party, paid great attention to public affairs. He finally became professor of history in the university of Leyden, and died in 1650. His principal works are—"A Commentary on the present state of the Churches of England," 1647, "A History of the Transactions in England, Scotland, and Ireland in 1645-6," 1648, "De Originibus Americanis," 1652, "Historia Philosophiæ," 1655, "Historia Ecclesiastica," "Orbis Politicus," "Orbis Imperans," "Geographia Vetus et Nova," "Arca Noe," a history of monarchies, and an edition of Sulpicius Severus. He had a warm controversy with Isaac Vossius respecting the age of the world. —*Moreri.*

HORNSBY (THOMAS) an eminent mathematician and astronomer, born 1734, and died April 11, 1810. He was Savilian professor of astronomy, professor of natural philosophy, and lecturer on experimental philosophy at Oxford, as well as keeper of the Radcliffe library. He had taken the degrees of MA. and DD. and was a fellow of the Royal Society, in whose Transactions he published the following papers —"On the Parallax of the Sun," 1763, "Observations on the Solar Eclipse, April 1, 1764, at Oxford," "Account of the Improvements to be made by Observations of the Transit of Venus, in 1769," 'Observations on the Transit of Venus, and Eclipse of the Sun, June 3, 1769," "The Quantity of the Sun's Parallax, as deduced from Observations of the Transit of Venus, on June 3, 1769," "Inquiry into the Quantity and Direction of the proper Motion of Arcturus, with some Remarks on the Diminution of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic." But Dr Hornsby chiefly distinguished himself in the literary world as the editor of the astronomical observations made by Dr Bradley, at Greenwich, which, after a long delay, arising from various causes, were published in two volumes, folio, 1798. Dr Hornsby entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of the scientific members of the university, by his successful labours in completing the astronomical arrangements at the observatory, as well as by his zealous attention to the duties of his station. —*Gent. Mag. Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

HORREBOW (Peter) an eminent astronomer and professor at Copenhagen, was born at Laegsted, in Jutland, in 1679. He studied at Aalburg under very unfavourable circumstances, being obliged, during that time, to submit to various kinds of labour. In 1714 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and in 1723 was elected a member of the Danish Academy of Sciences. He died in 1764. He was the author of many works connected with his favourite pursuits, among which were, "Copernicus Triumphans sive de Parallaxi Orbis Annui," in which he warmly advocates the system of Copernicus, the "Elements of Astronomy," and "The Elements of Mathematics," but he is best known in England by his "Natural History of Iceland," folio, 1758. His mathematical works were published in four vols. 4to, Copenhagen, 1735.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HORROX (Jeremiah) a celebrated English astronomer of the seventeenth century. He was born at Toxteth, near Liverpool, about 1619, and received his education at Emanuel college, Cambridge. About 1633 he began to study astronomy, but living then at Toxteth, with a slender income, his progress was but slow, and he made little proficiency in the science till about three years after, when he formed an acquaintance with Mr William Crabtree, of Broughton, near Manchester, who was engaged in a correspondence with Samuel Foster, then professor of geometry at Gresham college, London. Animated by the assistance of these gentlemen, Horrox pursued his studies with assiduity and success. He appears to have resided at the village of Hool, near Liverpool, where he accurately observed the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, November 24th, 1639. Science would probably have been greatly indebted to him, but he was unfortunately cut off by death January 3, 1640-1, only a few days after he had finished his treatise, entitled "Venus in Sole visa," which shows him to have been more intimately acquainted with the extent of the solar system than his learned editor Hevelius. Other productions of his pen, left in an imperfect state, were collected and published by Dr Wallis, in 1673, under the title of "Opera Posthuma.' Horrox seems to have been the first who ever predicted or observed the passage of Venus over the sun's disk, from which he deduced many useful observations, though not aware of the full advantages to be derived from an examination of that important phenomenon. His theory of lunar motions afforded assistance to Newton, who always spoke of Horrox as a mathematical genius of the highest order.—*Martin's Biog. Philos. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

HORSLEY (John) an English clergyman, eminent as an investigator of the Roman antiquities of Britain. He was a native of Northumberland, and was educated at a grammar school at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and afterwards at one of the Scottish universities, where he obtained the degree of MA. He then settled at Morpeth, in his native county, as minister to a dissenting congregation, and he appears to have died there December 12th, 1731, at the age of forty-six. He was distinguished for a profound acquaintance with the antiquities of his country, and some of his letters on archæological topics are extant, addressed to Roger Gale, esq. That gentleman was a contributor to Horsley's great work, "Britannia Romana," the publication of which was posthumous, 1732, folio. It contains a sketch of the Roman history of Britain lists of military forces, a description of the Roman walls, accounts of inscriptions and sculptures, with the geography and topography of Britain, from Ptolemy, Antonine, &c. Though from its nature, and the period at which it was compiled, this work is both defective and inaccurate, it is still valuable, and is entitled to commendation as the earliest systematic production of the kind. Mr Horsley was acquainted with mathematical science and he gave lectures on natural philosophy, at Newcastle and at Morpeth.—*Nichols's Lit Anec. Aikin's G. Biog.*

HORSLEY (Samuel) a learned dignitary of the church of England, probably of the same family with the preceding, as his grandfather was a dissenter. His father, who was a clergyman, held the curacy of St Martin's in the Fields, London, in which parish the son was born in October, 1733. He was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LLB. in 1758. The same year, having been ordained, he became curate to his father, then rector of Newington Butts, which benefice he resigned to his son in 1759, who retained it till his promotion to the see of Rochester. In 1767 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and the same year he published an elaborate treatise, entitled, "The Power of God deduced from the computable instantaneous production of it in the Solar System," 8vo. In 1768 he went to Christchurch, Oxford, as private tutor to lord Guernsey, eldest son of the earl of Aylesford, and at that university he took the degree of LLD. In 1770 was printed at the Clarendon press his earliest mathematical publication, "Apollonii Pergæi Inclinationum Libri II." In November 1773 he was elected secretary to the Royal Society; and not long after the earl of Aylesford presented him to the rectory of Aldbury, in Surrey, which he held by dispensation, together with that of Newington. In 1774 he published "Remarks on the Observations made in the last Voyage towards the North Pole, for discovering the Acceleration of the Pendulum, in latitude 79 deg 50 min. in a Letter to the hon C. J. Phipps," 4to. In December, the same year, he married the daughter of the rev John Botham, his predecessor at Aldbury. In 1776 he published proposals for a new edition of the works of sir Isaac Newton, which was gradually completed in five volumes, quarto. His great diligence and proficiency in various sciences now procured him the patronage of bishop Lowth, who made him his chaplain, and collated him to a prebend in St Paul's cathedral. In 1779 he resigned Aldbury, and

the next year obtained the living of Thorley. He was appointed archdeacon of St Albans in 1781, and early in 1782 vicar of South Weald in Essex, on which he resigned both Thorley and Newington. He engaged warmly in the contest carried on in 1783 and 1784 with sir Joseph Banks, respecting his conduct as president of the Royal Society, and delivered several very eloquent speeches on the occasion, printed with others in "An Authentic Narrative of the Dissentions of the Royal Society," 1784. Dr Horsley withdrew from the society, in consequence of a certain high appointment taking place, of which he did not approve. His concluding words on retiring were, "I quit that temple where philosophy once presided, and where Newton was her officiating minister." About the same period he commenced a literary controversy with the great champion of unitarianism, Dr Priestley. His labours in the cause of orthodoxy on this occasion procured him the friendly patronage of the lord chancellor Thurlow, who characteristically remarked, that "those who defended the church ought to be supported by the church," and accordingly presented him to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Gloucester, and in 1788 he was, through the same interest, made bishop of St David's. In his episcopal character he supported the reputation for learning and ability which he had previously acquired. His first charge to his clergy, delivered in 1790, attracted great approbation, as did also his speech in the house of lords, on the catholic bill, May 31st, 1791. On these, as well as on other occasions, he showed himself the strenuous advocate for the existing state of things in religion and politics and the merit of his conduct will accordingly be differently appreciated with reference to the various opinions of different persons, but none can deny the ability with which he advocated the cause he had adopted. His zeal did not go unrewarded. He was promoted to the see of Rochester in 1793, and made dean of Westminster, and in 1802 he was translated to St Asaph. He died at Brighton, October 4th, 1806, and was interred at Newington Butts. Bishop Horsley at one period became quite an alarmist, and some incautious and perhaps intemperate speeches which he uttered in the house of peers during the discussion of lord Grenville's bill, &c. exposed him to a good deal of censure, but he may at least claim the praise of consistency of conduct as an enemy of innovation; and he was probably honest and sincere, if not wholly disinterested in his denunciations against religious and political heresy, and heretics. Besides the works noticed, he was the author of "Critical Disquisitions on the 18th Chapter of Isaiah," 4to, "Hosea, a new translation, with notes," 4to, a "Translation of the Psalms," 2 vols; "Biblical Criticisms," 4 vols. 8vo, Sermons, Charges, Elementary Treatises on the Mathematics, on the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages, and Papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

HORSTIUS (James) a physician of eminence in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Torgau, and studied at the university of Frankfort on the Oder, where he took the degree of MD. in 1552. After having practised his profession in Silesia and Moravia, he was in 1580 made physician in ordinary to the archduke of Austria, and four years after he obtained the professorship of medicine in the university of Helmstadt. On this occasion he delivered an inaugural oration "De Remoris discentium Medicinam et earum Remediis," printed with his "Epistolæ Philosophicæ et Medicinales," Lips. 1596, 8vo. He died about 1600. Horstius was the author of a tract, "De Aureo Dente maxillari Pueri Silesii, et de Natura, Differentiis, et Causis eorum qui Dormientes ambulant," Lips. 1596, 12mo. The Silesian boy with the golden tooth, noticed in this work, was an impostor, whom Horstius, unfortunately for his reputation, took for a prodigy, whose appearance portended the overthrow of the Turkish empire.—Horstius (George) nephew of the foregoing, became so celebrated a physician that he was styled the Æsculapius of Germany. He was born at Torgau in 1578, and studied at Wittemberg and Basil, at which last place he was admitted MD in 1606. After being professor of medicine at different universities, he became first physician to the city of Ulm in 1622, and resided there during the rest of his life, dying of the gout in August 1636. He published treatises "De tuenda Sanitate," 1648, 12mo, "De tuenda Sanitate Studiosorum et Literatorum," "De Causis similitudinis et dissimilitudinis in Poetu, respectu Parentum," 1619, 4to., "Dissertatio de Natura Amoris, Additis Resolutionibus de Cura Furores Amatoriæ de Philtris atque de Pulsu Amantuum," 1611, 4to. His works were printed in 3 vols folio, Nuremberg, 1660.—*Moreri Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

HORTE (Josiah) an ingenious and liberal divine, who was a native of Marshfield, in Gloucestershire. He received his education at Tewkesbury, in the same county, at a dissenting academy, kept by Mr Samuel Jones, where Butler, afterwards bishop of Durham, was at the same time a student. After having completed his studies, Horte became pastor to a congregation of dissenters at Newbury, in Berkshire, which situation he left, and took orders in the church of England. Obtaining the patronage of one of the viceroys, he went to Ireland, where he was made bishop of Kilmore, and subsequently archbishop of Tuam, which see he held till his death, which happened in December, 1751. His published works consist of a volume of sermons, and a Pastoral Charge to his Clergy.—*Chalmers's Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HORTENSIUS (Lambert) the assumed name of a learned native of Montfort, near Utrecht, who in his various writings in history, poetry, and philology, took this designation, by which alone he has come down to posterity, in commemoration of his descent from a Dutch gardener. Although his real name is unknown, it is ascertained that he was born about the

commencement of the sixteenth century, and received a liberal education at Louvain. He afterwards presided for a number of years over the grammar-school of Naarden, and was the author of a history of the war in Germany, under the emperor Charles V, written in the Latin language, in seven books, a Commentary on the first six books of Virgil's Æneid, another on Four of the Comedies of Aristophanes, and a third on Lucan's "Pharsalia." He also published two accounts, "De secessionibus Ultrajectinis," and "De tumultu Anibaptistarum," besides some satirical and other poems. His death took place at Naarden in 1577.

HORTENSIUS (QUINTUS) a celebrated Roman orator, who flourished in the time of Marius and Sylla, and survived to see his reputation eclipsed by the growing eloquence of his great rival, Cicero. He was of senatorial dignity, and having pleaded his first cause with great success, about the year 92 before the christian æra, when only in his nineteenth year, passed successively through the offices of military tribune A. U. C. 664 and prætor 681, till he finally attained the consulship in 685. His works are unfortunately lost to posterity, but Cicero has spoken ably and affectingly upon his death, which took place in the same year in which Cæsar, by causing himself to be proclaimed dictator, put an end to the Roman republic, and about half a century BC. The intimacy of Hortensius with Cato was shown by the singular circumstance of his obtaining from the latter his wife Marcia, for the purpose of bringing him a family, which end was answered, and she lived afterwards with Cato until his death.—S C HORTENSIA, daughter of this orator, inherited her father's eloquence, which she exercised in pleading the cause of the Roman ladies before the triumvirs, Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus, who had issued an edict, compelling them to declare their property preparatory to a heavy taxation. Quintilian speaks of this harangue with applause.—*Ciceronis Brutus. Bayle.*

HOSPINIAN (RODOLPH) an eminent Swiss divine, born at Altdorf, in the canton of Zurich, in 1547. Having received a liberal education at Zurich, Marpurg, and Heidelberg, he entered the church in 1568, and three years afterwards obtained the freedom of the city of Zurich, and the superintendance of the abbey school there. While in this situation he devoted his leisure hours to the compilation of a voluminous and elaborate work, which he printed occasionally in different portions, under the title of a "History of the Errors of Popery," but did not live to complete it. This and another treatise, written against the Jesuits, and entitled "Historia Jesuitica," procured him, in 1588, the archdeaconry of the Caroline church. At the expiration of six years he was farther preferred to be pastor of the abbey church, where he continued to officiate till within three years of his death, although a cataract deprived him of sight for more than a twelvemonth during the interval. In 1613 the operation of couching restored his vision, but in 1623, being then seventy-six years of age, his faculties failed him, and though he survived till 1626, his last three years were passed in a state of childish imbecility. He was twice married, and had fourteen children by his first wife, who died in 1612. An edition of his works was printed at Geneva, in seven volumes, folio, in 1681, among them, besides those already enumerated, are a treatise on the Eucharist, and another called "Concordia Discors," both which gave great offence to the Lutherans, who replied to them with much asperity. Also others, "De Templis," "Festa Christianorum," "De Monachis," and "De Festis Judæorum et Ethnicorum."—*Bayle.*

HOSPITAL (MICHAEL DE L') an eminent chancellor of France, was born in 1505 at Aigueperse, in Auvergne. His father, who was physician and chief manager of the affairs of the constable de Bourbon, sent him to study jurisprudence in the most celebrated universities of France and Italy, where he also distinguished himself by his acquirements in polite literature. He quickly rose in his profession, and after obtaining the office of counsellor of parliament, was sent ambassador by Henry II to the council of Trent. In 1554 he was made superintendant of the royal finances, in which post, by his ability, economy, and integrity, he restored the exhausted treasury, and put an end to the dishonest practices and the unjust emoluments of a horde of rapacious court favourites, whose enmity he encountered with inflexible steadiness. On the death of Henry II he was introduced by the Guises into the council of state, which post he gave up to accompany Margaret de Valois, dutchess of Savoy, as her chancellor. The confusion which followed in France soon made it necessary to recal a minister of so much talent, and he was advanced to the post of chancellor. Although patronised by the house of Guise, and obliged to acquiesce in many things which he disapproved, to prevent a great deal that he disapproved more, he never ceased to advocate toleration, and was the principal author of the edict of 1562, which allowed freedom of worship to protestants. By this conduct he rendered himself exceedingly odious to the court of Rome, which sought in vain to remove him, until the court came to the sanguinary resolution of exterminating the reformed religion by violence. Finding himself regarded with suspicion and dislike, he anticipated his dismission by a voluntary retreat to his country-house, where, a few days after, the seals were demanded from him, which he resigned without regret, observing that the affairs of the world were becoming too corrupt for him to take a part in them. In lettered ease, the conversation of a few friends, and in the composition of Latin poetry, in which he took much pleasure, he enjoyed himself with great satisfaction, until the atrocious day of St Bartholomew, in 1572. Upon this event, his friends fearing that he might be made one of its victims, urged him to take measures for his safety, but he not only dis

dained to seek concealment, but when a party of horsemen (although without authority) advanced towards his house, he refused to close his gates. He was preserved only by the arrival of a second party, with express orders from Charles IX to spare him. On this occasion he was told that the persons who made the list of proscription pardoned him, when he coolly observed "I did not know that I had done any thing to deserve either death or pardon." This excellent magistrate and truly great man survived that execrable event a few months only, dying on the 13th March, 1573, at the age of sixty-eight. Distinguished by that firmness of mind, without which the greatest talents are often useless, no one was a more determined enemy to injustice, and the reform in legislation produced by him is regarded by the president Henault, and other enlightened writers, as at once highly honourable to his integrity and capacity, and of the greatest benefit to France. It was comprised in various ordinances, particularly that of Moulins, in 1566. His other works are, "Latin Poems," of a grave and masculine character, easy, energetic, but diffuse, the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam 1732, "Harangues before the States of Orleans," in which he appears to have less advantage as an orator than a poet, "Memoirs," containing treaties, state papers, &c, "A Discourse in favour of Peace," and his "Testament." The eulogy of L'Hospital was made a prize subject by the French Academy in 1777, and a statue was erected to him by Louis XVI. An able essay on his life was published by M. Bernarde, in 1807, from which work and other materials Mr Charles Butler some time after published another essay, principally with a view of exhibiting him as a catholic friend to toleration.—*Moreri. C Butler's Life of L'Hospital. Saxii Onom. Bayle.*

HOSPITAL or HOPITAL (William Francis Anthony le l') marquis de St Mesme, a celebrated French mathematician of the seventeenth century. He was born in 1661, his father being a lieutenant general in the army, and master of the horse to the duke of Orleans. After being educated at home under a private tutor, he entered into the army, but was obliged to quit the service on account of the imperfection of his sight. He then devoted himself exclusively to the study of mathematics, and being particularly delighted with the perusal of father Malebranche's Recherche de la Verite, he sought his acquaintance, and followed his advice on all occasions. At the age of thirty-two he distinguished himself by solving problems proposed to the lovers of mathematics by James Bernoulli, and in 1693 he was admitted an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. From that period he published in the French and foreign journals solutions of difficult questions and other mathematical communications. Such was his reputation that M. Huygens, profound as was his acquaintance with science, did not disdain to apply to him for information relative to the nature of the differential calculus. This led to the publication of his treatise, entitled "L'Analyse des Infinimens Petits," 1696, the first French work on the subject, of which a new edition was published by Lefevre, Paris, 1781, 4to. The marquis de l'Hospital continued his researches with ardour till his death, which took place in 1704. Besides the works mentioned, he was the author of "Les Sections Coniques, les Lieux Geometriques, la Construction des Equations," and "Une Theorie des Courbes Mechaniques," 4to. He was in private life a man of integrity, of an open and candid disposition, and of agreeable and polished manners, suited to his station in society.—*Fontenelle Eloges des Academ. Martin's Biog. Philos. Aikin's G. Biog.*

HOSTE (Paul) was born May 19, 1652, at Pont de Vesle, he joined the jesuits in 1669, and acquired great skill in mathematics, he accompanied the mareschals d'Estrées and de Tourville during twelve years in all their naval expeditions, and gained their esteem. He was appointed king's professor of mathematics at Toulon, and died there February 23, 1700 leaving "Recueil des Traités de Mathematiques les plus necessaires a un Officier," 3 vols 12mo, "L'Art des Armées Navales, ou Traite des Evolutions Navales," Lyons, 1697, and more completely in 1727, folio. This work is equally historical and scientific, it contains an account of the most considerable naval events of the fifty preceding years. He presented it to Louis XIV, who received it graciously, and rewarded the author with 100 pistoles and a pension of 600 livres. A treatise on the construction of ships, which he wrote in consequence of a conversation with mareschal de Tourville is printed at the end of the preceding. In 1762 lieutenant O'Bryen published in 4to, "Naval Evolutions, or a System of Sea Discipline," extracted from father L'Hoste's "Art des Armees Navales."—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HOSTE or L'HOSTE (John) a learned French mathematician of the sixteenth century. For some time he was professor of civil and canon law in the university of Pont-à-Mousson. He then succeeded to the chair of mathematics in the same place, whence he was removed to Nancy by Henry, duke of Lorraine, who appointed him his superintendant of fortifications and counsellor of war. In this capacity he fortified Nancy, and otherwise distinguished himself by mathematical treatises, which, however subsequently superseded, entitle him to respectful notice. He died in 1631. His principal works are, "Le Sommaire et l'Usage de la Sphere Artificielle," 4to, "La Pratique de Geometrie," 4to, "Description et Usage des principaux Instrumens de Geometrie," "Du Cadran et Quarré," "Rayon Astronomique," "Baton de Jacob," "Interpretation de grand Art de Raymond Lulle, &c."—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HOTMAN (Francis) an eminent professor of jurisprudence, born at Paris in 1524. His progress in the study of the civil law was so

rapid, that when only eighteen years of age he was admitted to a doctor's degree in that faculty at Orleans. Returning to the metropolis, of which he was a native, he soon after distinguished himself by his lectures on the Roman code, as well as by his proficiency in the belles lettres, but having embraced the tenets of the reformed religion, the umbrage which he gave by this step to the rest of his family induced him to withdraw from their society and to settle in Switzerland, where, after remaining a short time at Geneva, he accepted the professor's chair in belles lettres at Bern. Hence he removed to Strasburg, on obtaining the professorship of civil law in that university, and lectured with so much reputation that large offers were made him by several German, as well as other courts, to settle in their respective dominions. Of these he at length accepted the proposals of Margaret of France, and took up his abode at Bourges, but the massacre of the Huguenots in 1572, from which he very narrowly escaped, caused him to leave France with precipitation, nor could he ever be prevailed on to return. On this occasion he fled back to Geneva, and thence retired to Basil, where he passed the remainder of his days. The last six years of his life, which were rendered painful by a confirmed dropsy, were spent by him in revising his works on jurisprudence, government, and antiquities, a treatise "De Consolatione," &c. all which appeared in three folio volumes in 1599. Of these his "Franco-Gallia" has been translated into English by Lord Molesworth. Hotman, like many of his contemporaries, is said to have been a firm believer in alchemy, and to have wasted much time and treasure in pursuit of the opus magnum. His death took place in 1510.—*Moreri. Saxii Onom.*

HOTTINGER (John Henry) a learned Swiss divine and Oriental scholar of the seventeenth century. He was born at Zurich, in 1620, and displaying when young an extraordinary propensity for the study of languages, some friends at Zurich afforded him the means of completing his education in foreign universities. He went to Geneva, Gottingen, and Leyden, where he applied himself with such diligence and success to the study of the oriental languages as to become one of the first scholars of his time. After visiting England, he returned to Zurich in 1642, and was immediately appointed professor of ecclesiastical history, and in the following year professor of catechetical divinity and of the oriental languages. In 1653 he was made professor of rhetoric, and admitted into the college of canons. His great reputation occasioned his being invited by the elector palatine to Heidelburg, to aid in the restoration of that university. He went thither in 1655, after having taken the degree of DD. at Basil. He was appointed professor of divinity, and principal of the college of Wisdom, and raised to the dignity of ecclesiastical counsellor. The next year he was created rector of the university, and in 1658 he accompanied the prince palatine to the electoral diet of Frankfort, where he formed an acquaintance with the famous orientalist, Job Ludolph. In 1661 he returned to Zurich, when he was appointed president of the committee for the revision of the German translation of the Bible. He was sent to Holland in 1664 on some political mission, and in 1667, while preparing for a temporary removal to Leyden, where he was offered the professorship of divinity, he was accidentally drowned by the oversetting of a boat, in the neighbourhood of Zurich. Among his numerous works are, an Oriental History, from the Eastern writers, an Oriental Library, or Catalogue of Books and Authors; an Heptaglott Lexicon; Exercitations against Morin, who preferred the Samaritan Pentateuch to the Hebrew Text; and Thesaurus Philologicus, or a Key to Scripture, illustrating it from the Oriental languages and literature.—*Bayle. Aikin's G. Biog.*

HOTTINGER (John James) son of the subject of the last article, and also distinguished as a divine and theological writer. He was born at Zurich in 1652, and received his education in that city and at Basil, whence, in 1675, he went to Geneva. The following year he was ordained to the ministry at Zurich, and in 1698, on the death of Heidegger, he obtained the professorship of theology, which he held during the remainder of his life. He wrote "Theological Dissertations," and a vast multitude of other treatises on divinity, biblical criticism and controversy, both in the German and Latin languages. His death took place at Zurich in 1735.—*Moreri. Aikin's G. Biog.*

HOTZE (——) an Austrian general, who was a native of the canton of Zurich in Switzerland. In 1792 he served in the army as colonel of a regiment of cuirassiers, and in February 1793 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, when he was employed under Wurmser. He contributed to the taking of the lines of Weissembourg on the 13th of October, but failed a few days after in an attack on the heights of Saverne, and was unfortunate on other occasions in that, and the following campaign, though he had the reputation of being a brave and skilful officer. He continued to serve in 1794, 1795, and 1796, in the army of the Rhine, and in March 1795 he was made a lieutenant field-marshal. In August 1796 he assisted in gaining the battle of Neumarck, and a few days afterwards he particularly distinguished himself in the field of Wurtzbourg, where he displayed great talents and activity. In May 1797 the emperor rewarded his services with the grand cross of the order of Maria Theresa. He had the command of the left wing of the army of the archduke Charles in 1799, and was entrusted with the operation of effecting the passage of the Rhine, above the lake of Constance, and penetrating into Switzerland. He succeeded only after several bloody combats, in which he lost a great part of his troops, but his operations contributed powerfully to the future success of the archduke. He was killed near Kaltenbrunn, in an attack made by the French, September 25, on his position behind the Linth. The defeat of the Russians under

Korsakoff at Zurich, which took place at the same time, occasioned the recal of the Russian army from the south of Europe.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S.*

HOUARD (David) a French advocate and juridical writer, who was a native of Dieppe, and died at Abbeville in 1803. He was a member of the academy of Sciences and Belles-lettres at Paris, and afterwards an associate of the National Institute, and was distinguished for his acquaintance with legal archæology. His works are, "Anciennes Loix des Francois conservés dans les coutumes Angloises," Rouen, 1766, 2 vols, 4to, and "Traité sur les Coutumes Anglo-Normandes," 4 vols, 4to. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

HOUBIGANT (Charles Francois) a distinguished French priest of the congregation of the oratory, born in 1686 at Paris. An incurable deafness made study his only resource for amusement, and his progress in literature was in consequence so great as to procure him the expressed approbation of his pontiff, Benedict XIV. The fruits of his learned labours are, translations of the Hebrew Psalter, and of all the books contained in the Old Testament, into Latin, the former printed in 1746, in 12mo, the latter in seven 8vo volumes. In 1753 he published also at Paris a complete edition of the Hebrew Bible, with notes, and a latin translation, in four folio volumes. His other works are "Racines Hebraiques," 8vo, Examen du Psautier des Capuchins," 12mo and translations of Leslie's treatise against Deism, and Sherlock's Sermons. He reached the advanced age of ninety-seven, dying in the year 1783.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Saxii Onom.*

HOUBRAKEN (Jacob) an eminent engraver, the son of Arnold Houbraken, a Dutch artist, who visited England to make engravings from the works of Vandyke, to add to a collection which he published of the productions of the Dutch and Flemish painters, in 3 vols, folio. He died in Holland in 1719. Jacob, who was a native of Amsterdam, spent much of his life in England, where he was greatly distinguished as an engraver of portraits. His principal work is a series of "Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain," engraved in conjunction with Vertue, and published with accounts of their lives, written by Dr Birch, 1752, 2 vols, folio, republished in 1813. Houraken engraved many other portraits, and some historical subjects. He died at Amsterdam in 1780, aged eighty-two.—*Strutt. Bryan.*

HOUCHARD (John Nicholas) a French republican general. He was at first a private in a regiment of cavalry, then a lieutenant in the dragoons of Bourbon, and rapidly obtaining promotion at the commencement of the political disturbances, he was in 1792 made colonel of a regiment of chasseurs. Employed in that capacity in the army of Custines, he displayed great intrepidity before Spire, near Giessen, where he defeated a body of Hessians, and on several occasions against the Prussians. In the beginning of May 1793, he was appointed to succeed Custines in the command of the army of the Rhine, but he very speedily quitted it for the army of the Moselle, whence in August he removed to that of the North, where he again superseded Custines, who was accused of treason. In this station he displayed boldness and activity rather than great military talents. He was however very successful, having overthrown the allies before Dunkirk on the 6th and 7th of September, and beat the English again the following day at Hondscooten, making himself master of Furnes, Menin, and many other positions. All his success could not save him from destruction. Being denounced by his colleague, general Hoche, he was arrested at Lille, the 24th of September, removed to Paris, and condemned to death as a conspirator against the republic. He suffered by the guillotine, November 15, 1793.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S.*

HOUGH (John) a spirited prelate of the church of England, celebrated for his prudent but courageous resistance to the arbitrary mandate of James II, for the illegal appointment of a president of Magdalen college, Oxford. He was the son of John Hough, a citizen of London, descended from the Houghs of Cheshire, and was born in Middlesex in 1650. He received his education at the free school of Birmingham, whence he was removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow in 1675. In 1676 he entered into orders, and in 1681 was appointed domestic chaplain to the duke of Ormond, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in whose suite he passed over to Dublin. The next year he returned with the same nobleman to England, and in 1685 was made a prebendary of Westminster, and presented to the living of Hempsford, in Bedfordshire. He graduated BD. in 1687, and immediately after made his memorable stand against the arbitrary attempt of James to impose an unqualified president upon his college. By his example the fellows were encouraged to reject the mandamus of the king in favour of one Anthony Farmer, who had not been fellow either of Magdalen or of New College, as required by the statutes, and who was otherwise of very indifferent character. He proceeded farther, and as a statuable majority concurred in electing him president, he had the spirit to accept the office in defiance of the royal order. His election was regularly confirmed by the bishop of Winchester, visitor of the college, and in the same year he was admitted DD. This bold step was the commencement of that clerical resistance to the tyrannical proceedings of James, which materially contributed to bring about the revolution, nor was the latter slow in showing his indignation. On the day after Dr Hough had taken his degree of doctor, the king's ecclesiastical commissioners deprived him of the presidentship, and installed Dr Parker, made bishop of Oxford, (although a catholic), by proxy, in his room. At the same time, the fellows, who refused to sign a submission to their new president, to the number of twenty-five, with Dr Hough, were immediately expelled the college, and declared incapable of being ad-

mitted to any ecclesiastical dignity or benefice whatever. The following year, however, when the prince of Orange's declaration reached England, James found it necessary to retract all these illegal proceedings, in his encounter with which Dr Hough had behaved with equal temper, prudence, and dignity, and to restore that courageous divine and the ejected fellows to their collegiate rights and privileges. Soon after the revolution, in April 1690, Dr Hough was made bishop of Oxford. In 1699 he was translated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry, and lastly, in 1717, to that of Worcester, which he held for twenty-six years, although of the age of sixty-seven when he took possession of it. Owing to the excellence of his constitution, and the calm and even temperature of his mind, he reached to the great age of ninety-three, and possessed his faculties to the last, although quite exhausted. His death took place on the 8th of March, 1743. Dr Hough was a munificent benefactor both to Magdalen college and to his various sees, by expending liberally towards buildings, repairs, and improvements, and his private charities were proportionably extensive. The life of this respectable prelate was a few years ago given to the world in a splendid publication, by John Wilmot, esq. FRS. and SA., in which biography many of his letters are preserved. Dr Hough published during his life-time eight occasional sermons only, and left strict orders that nothing should be printed from his MSS on his decease —*Life by Wilmot. Biog. Brit.*

HOULIERES (Antoinette de la Garde des) a French poetess, was born at Paris in 1638. She was both beautiful and witty, and shone much in the time of Louis XIV. Her taste for poetry was cultivated by the celebrated poet Henault, and she composed epigrams, odes, eclogues, tragedies, but succeeded best in the idyllium or pastoral. She died at Paris in 1694, and left a daughter of her own name, who had some talent for poetry, but inferior to that of her mother. The first verses which she composed gained the prize at the French academy, although, highly to her honour, if what is reported be true, Fontenelle wrote at the same time, and upon the same subject She was a member of the academy of the Ricovrati of Padua, as was her mother, who was also of that of Arles. She died at Paris, in 1718. The works of these two ladies were collectively published in 1747, in 2 vols. 12mo. Several maxims of the elder of them are much cited by French writers.— *Moreri. Biog. Gallica.*

HOUSTON (William) an able promoter of exotic botany. The particulars of his birth and early education are unknown, but after a voyage to the West Indies as a surgeon, he repaired to Leyden, and took his degrees in physic under Boerhaave, in 1728-1729. While at Leyden, he instituted a set of experiments on brutes, some of which were made in concert with the celebrated Van Swieten. These were afterwards published in the Philosophical Transactions, under the title of "Experimenta de Perforatione Thoracis ejusque in Respiratione effortibus" the result of which proved, contrary to previous persuasion, that animals can live and breathe for some time, although air be freely admitted in both cavities of the thorax. He was in 1732 elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and went immediately after to the West Indies, where he fell a sacrifice to the climate the following year. He had previously sent over to his friend Mr Miller, of Chelsea, the seeds of many rare and new plants, collected by him in the islands. His MS. catalogue of plants also reached the same gentleman, at whose death it fell into the hands of sir Joseph Banks, who published it under the title of "Reliquiæ Houstonianæ," 1781, 4to —*Pulteney's Botan. Sketch.*

HOUTEVILLE (Claude Francis) a French ecclesiastic, chiefly known as the author of a celebrated treatise in favour of Christianity, was born at Paris about the year 1688. At the age of sixteen, he became a member of the Congregation of the Oratory, and distinguished himself by the diligence of his application, and for the manner in which he executed the different employments intrusted to him. Having quitted the Congregation, after a residence of eighteen years, he became secretary to cardinal Dubois, who in 1723 made him abbot of St Vincent du Bourg-sur mer. In the same year he was admitted a member of the French academy, to which he was elected perpetual secretary in 1742, but died in a few months after, at the age of fifty four. His principal work, which has been already alluded to, was first published in 1722, under the title of "La Verité de la Religion Chretienne prouvée par les Faits." This edition being debased by a gaudy and affected style, encountered much criticism, by which the author wisely profited, and having new cast the whole performance, he published a second and considerably enlarged edition in 1741, in 3 vols 4to It had extraordinary success on its first appearance, but its reputation has since much declined. The other works of the abbé Houteville are, a "Philosophical Essay on Providence," 1728 12mo, "An Historical Eulogium on M. Bossuet, bishop of Meaux," and several "Discourses," pronounced at the French academy.—*Moreri. Nouv Dict. Hist.*

HOVEDEN (Roger de) an English historian, who flourished in the reign of Henry II. He was born at York, and entering the church, was for some time professor of theology at Oxford. He was also a lawyer, and he is said to have served the king in the capacity of chaplain, and in other confidential offices After the death of Henry, he applied himself to the compilation of English history, and wrote annals in Latin, commencing at 731, the period at which Bede finished, and bringing down affairs to the third year of John, 1201. His style is defective but he is highly esteemed for his diligence and fidelity, and according to Leland, surpasses all the writers of his class who preceded him. Vossius asserts that he is author of a history of the Northumbrian kings, and of a life of Thomas à

Such was his authority, that Edward aused a diligent search to be made in all libraries for copies of Hoveden's Annals, order to ascertain the homage due from the wn of Scotland. This work was published sir Henry Savile's "Collection of ancient glish Historians," 1596—1601, folio.—*land de Script. Britan. Nicholson's Hist. brary.*

HOW (William) the first English botaist who gave a sketch of what is called a Flora," was born in London in 1619. He is educated at Merchant Tailors' school, ened St John's college in 1637, took his degree MA. in 1645, and began to study medicine. ith many scholars of that time he entered royal army, and was promoted to the rank captain in a troop of horse. Upon the deae of the king's affairs, he prosecuted his idies in physic, and began to practise. He d in September 1656, leaving behind him, Wood says, "a choice library of books of faculty, and the character of a noted herbalist." The work to which we have alluded was entitled, "Phytologia Britannica, Natales exhibens indigenarum Stirpium sponte emergentium," Lond 1650, 12mo. It is a copious catalogue for that time, but there are many articles in it which have no title to a place as indigenous plants of England.—*Chalmers Biog. Dict.*

HOWARD (Thomas) duke of Norfolk, an eminent statesman and warrior in the reign of Henry VIII. He was born about 1473, and was grandson of the first duke of the Howard family, who lost his life at the battle of Bosworth, fighting for Richard III. His father, who was also in arms on that occasion, was restored by Henry VII to his title and estates, which he had forfeited. The son was made a knight of the garter soon after the accession of Henry VIII, and he obtained early distinction by his talents, both as a naval and military commander. He assisted in the capture of the Scottish freebooter sir Andrew Barton, in 1511, and when his brother, sir Edward Howard, was killed in an engagement with the French off Brest, in 1513, he succeeded him as high-admiral of England. The same year he commanded, with his father, at the battle of Flodden, in which James IV, king of Scotland, was totally defeated and slain. For their services on this occasion the father was made duke of Norfolk, and the son earl of Surrey. The latter was sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, in 1521, where he suppressed a dangerous insurrection under O'Neal. He next made a successful expedition to the coasts of France, and in 1523 he was appointed lord treasurer, and soon after headed an inroad into Scotland, when he burnt the town of Jedburgh. His father dying in 1524, he succeeded to the dukedom. He was afterwards a leading member of the king's council, and was considered as the head of the Roman Catholic party, though he acted with so much prudence as to retain the favour of his capricious sovereign till near the close of his long reign. In 1536 he was employed against the Catholic insurgents in the north of England; and in 1542 against the Scots. In 1544 he went to France with the king, in an hostile expedition, and commanded at the siege of Montreuil. All his services could not secure him from the suspicious jealousy of Henry, who on slight grounds had condemned him to suffer the death of a traitor on the 29th of January 1547. The king's death the preceding night procured him a respite, but he was detained a prisoner in the Tower during the reign of Edward VI. He was released and reinstated in his rank and property on the accession of queen Mary, and he sat as high steward on the trial of the duke of Northumberland. He closed his long life in peace, at Kenning-hall, Norfolk, in August 1554.—*Collins's Peerage. Aikin.*

HOWARD (Henry) earl of Surrey, eldest son of the preceeding, an accomplished nobleman, and the best English poet of his age. His birth is dated by some writers in 1515, and by others in 1520. While a youth he resided at Windsor, as companion to the duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII, whom he accompanied to cardinal Wolsey's college at Oxford now Christchurch, where he studied polite literature with great success. He then made the tour of Europe, and after remaining some time at Paris, where the duke of Richmond died, he went to Germany, and thence to Florence. In that city he signalized his courage and romantic spirit by publishing in the style of a knight errant, a challenge to all comers Christians, Jews, Saracens, Turks, or Cannibals, in defence of the surpassing beauty of his mistress the fair Geraldine and he was victorious in the tournament instituted by the grand duke on the occasion. The lady who was the subject of lord Surrey's chivalrous defiance is supposed by lord Orford, with great probability, to have been lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter to the earl of Kildare, afterwards married to Edward Clinton, earl of Lincoln. Whoever the peerless beauty may have been, Surrey proposed to maintain her superiority in all the principal Italian cities, but he was prevented by the royal mandate, requiring his speedy return to England. In 1540 he greatly distinguished himself at a tournament held before the court at Westminster, and not long after he was honoured with the order of the garter. In 1542 he served under his father as lieutenant general of the army sent against Scotland, and in 1544 he accompanied the troops with which the king invaded France, and was held marshal of the army before Boulogne. On the surrender of that place in 1546, he was made captain general and commander of the garrison left for its defence, but the same year, being defeated by the French in an attempt to intercept a convoy, he was superseded in his command by Seymour, earl of Hertford. On his return to England, conscious of his former services, and smarting under what he conceived to be unmerited disgrace, he dropped some reflections on the king and council, which being reported to his majesty by the earl's enemies, proved the cause of his ruin.

He had quartered in his escutcheon the royal arms of Edward the Confessor, to which he had an hereditary right; and being a widower, he is said to have aspired to the hand of the princess Mary. On these and other charges of a more frivolous nature he was, together with his father, committed to the Tower, in December 1546, and on the 13th of January following, Surrey was tried at Guildhall, before a common jury, by whom he was obsequiously found guilty of high treason, notwithstanding he made an eloquent and skilful defence. Six days after, he suffered the sentence of the law, by decapitation, on Tower-hill, and his body, which was first interred in the church of All hallows, Barking, near the Tower, was, in the reign of James I, removed to Farmingham, in Suffolk. By his wife, Frances, the daughter of the earl of Oxford, he left two sons and three daughters. Few individuals have been more generally applauded than the earl of Surrey. Dr Heylin, in his Church History, says, "He was beheld in general by the English as the chief ornament of the nation, highly esteemed for his chivalry, his affability, his learning, and whatsoever other graces might either make him amiable in the eyes of the people, or formidable in the sight of a jealous, impotent, and wayward prince." Lord Orford, in reference to this nobleman, observes, "We now emerge from the twilight of learning to an almost classic author, that ornament of a boisterous, but not unpolished court, the earl of Surrey, celebrated by Drayton, Dryden Fenton, Pope, illustrated by his own muse, and lamented for his unhappy death a man, as sir Walter Raleigh says, no less valiant than learned, and of excellent hopes.' Leland calls him the conscript, enrolled heir of sir Thomas Wyatt the elder, in his learning and other excellent qualities, and Puttenham, in his Art of English Poetry, says, that the earl of Surrey and sir Thomas Wyatt may be justly called the reformers of our poetry and style His works consist of "Songs and Sonnets," in a collection published in London in 1557, of which there were several reprints in the 16th century, the second and fourth books of Virgil's Æneis, translated into blank verse, London, 1557, 12mo, a translation of Ecclesiastes, and some of the Psalms, Satires on the Citizens of London, a translation from Boccaccio, and some smaller pieces. The entire works of Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, and those of sir Thomas Wyatt, were published, with notes and memoirs, by Dr Nott, 2 vols, 4to, 1816.—*Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors. Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

HOWARD (Henry) earl of Northampton second son of the foregoing, a man of talent and learning, but destitute of principle, both as a politician and in private life. He was born in Norfolk, about 1539, and, according to Wood, he received his education at Oxford, where he took the degree of M A. After leaving the university, he travelled on the continent, and on his return to England, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, he became a courtier, and, with a view to promotion, addressed the grossest flattery to the reigning favourite, the earl of Essex. After the fall of that nobleman, he attached himself to Robert Cecil, and was employed by that minister to conduct his secret correspondence with the king of Scotland, on whose accession Howard was made a privy counsellor, warden of the cinque ports, and constable of Dover castle. Soon after, he was created baron Howard of Marnhill, and earl of Northampton. He was likewise appointed one of the commissioners for executing the office of earl marshal, on the trial of the gunpowder-treason conspirators; in 1605 he was installed knight of the garter; and in 1608 he obtained the office of lord privy seal. Such was the baseness of his sycophancy, that he condescended to become the pander of his infamous kinswoman, lady Francis Howard, in her intrigue with Car, earl of Somerset, the favourite of James I, and he was also implicated in the murder of sir Thomas Overbury. His death, in 1614, prevented his conduct from becoming the subject of legal investigation. Lord Northampton was the author of "A Defensative against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies, not hitherto confuted by the Pen of any Man, which being grounded upon the warrant and authority of old painted Bookes, Invocations of damned Spirits, &c. have been causes of greate disorder in the Common wealth," London, 1583, reprinted in 1620 He wrote other tracts which have never been published. This nobleman built Northumberland house, in the Strand, on the site of a convent, and he was the founder of three almshouses —*Walpole's Noble Authors. Wood's Athen Oxon. Berkenhout.*

HOWARD (Charles) earl of Nottingham, a distinguished naval commander in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was the son of William lord Howard of Effingham, and grandson of the second duke of Norfolk. He was born in 1536, and while a youth, served in several expeditions under his father, who was lord high admiral. In 1559 he went on an embassy to France, and he subsequently acted as general of the horse, in the army sent against the rebel earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. He made an ostentatious display of his lofty spirit as a British admiral, when commanding a small fleet in the English channel, at the time that the princess Anne of Austria was proceeding to Spain with a convoy of 130 sail. "He environed their fleet," says Hakluyt, "in a most strange and warlike sort, and enforced them to stoop gallant, and vaile their bonnets for the queen of England," before he joined the convoy. In 1573 he succeeded to his father's title and to the office of lord chamberlain, and was made a knight of the garter. But the principal occasion on which this nobleman signalized himself was in the defeat of the famous Spanish armada, in 1588, when he was commander-in-chief of the English fleet. In 1596 he had the command of the naval force sent against Cadiz, while the earl of Essex led the military branch of the expedition. The following year he was

created earl of Nottingham, and also made chief justice in eyre, south of the Trent. His latest public service of importance in Elizabeth's reign was the suppression of the ill-concerted rebellion of the unfortunate earl of Essex, whom he took into custody. James I continued him in his employments, and avail'ed himself of his services in an embassy to Spain, and on other occasions. He died in 1624, and was buried at Ryegate in Surrey.—*Fuller's Worthies. Biog. Brit. Campbell's Lives of Admirals.*

HOWARD (sir ROBERT) an English poet and historian, of the same family with the preceding, being a younger son of Thomas Howard, earl of Berkshire. He was born in 1626, and was educated at Cambridge. Having been a royalist during the civil war, he was knighted on the restoration of Charles II, and appointed auditor of the exchequer. He promoted the revolution of 1688, and after that event distinguished himself by his opposition to the nonjurors. He died in 1698. The works of sir Robert Howard consist of poems, two comedies and three tragedies, a translation of the fourth book of the Æneis, another of the Thebais of Statius, the History of Edward II and Richard II, and the History of Religion.—*Cibber's Lives of the Poets. Biog. Dram.*—HOWARD (EDWARD) another poet of the Norfolk family, who was contemporary with the foregoing, and has been commemorated as an unsuccessful dramatist. He seems to have served as a butt for the wits and satirists in the beginning of the last century, and his writings afforded abundant room for animadversion. From his play, called "The British Princes," the following lines have been given as a quotation, exemplifying the height of bombastic absurdity

"A painted vest prince Volliger had on,
Which from a *naked Pict* his grandsire won."

The blunder in this couplet, however, belongs not to the author, but to the critic, who disingenuously altered the original to render the poet ridiculous, and make a display of wit at his expense.—*Biog. Dram.*

HOWARD (THOMAS) earl of Arundel, an English nobleman, whose tasteful and efficient patronage of the fine arts has associated his title with some of the most celebrated relics of classical antiquity. Lord Arundel was earl marshal in the early part of the reign of Charles I, and was employed in several foreign embassies by that prince and his father. He sent agents into Greece and Italy to collect for him, at a vast expense, whatever was curious and valuable of the works of ancient artists, which had escaped destruction. His unrivalled museum of antiquities was divided at his death. He bequeathed his personal property to his eldest and second surviving sons, Henry Frederick lord Maltravers, and William, afterwards viscount Stafford. Henry, second son of the former, and sixth duke of Norfolk, about the year 1668, presented to the university of Oxford a considerable part of his moiety, including the celebrated Parian Chronicle, which, with the other ancient inscribed stones accompanying it, have been termed the Arundelian marbles. At Oxford also, are part of the statues collected by lord Arundel, which were given by lady Pomfret, whose husband had purchased them. Of the remaining part of the Arundel collection, some curious relics are at Greystock castle, others at Wilton-house, the cameos and intaglios were in the possession of the duke of Marlborough; and there is a fine bronze head of Homer at the British Museum. Lord Arundel, interrupted in his peaceful pursuits by the dissentions which preceded the war between Charles I and the Parliament, retired to Italy in 1642; and died at Padua in 1646.—*Lodge's Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain. Grainger's Biog. Hist of England*, vol II.

HOWARD (FREDERICK) earl of Carlisle, an accomplished nobleman of this distinguished family, was the eldest son of Henry, the fourth earl, by his second wife, Isabella, daughter of William, fourth lord Byron. He was born May 28, 1748, and succeeded to the family title and estates Sept. 3, 1758. He was sent at an early age to Eton, where he was the contemporary and friend of Fox, Hare, Storer, the late duke of Leinster, and other distinguished *alumni* of that seminary. Having completed his education in England, he set out on the grand tour, and while at Turin, in 1763, was invested with the order of the thistle, the king of Sardinia representing his Britannic majesty on the occasion. At the expiration of his minority he took his seat in the house of Peers, and was afterwards, from his acknowledged temper and moderation, selected as one of the commissioners dispatched in 1778 to America, with a view of healing the breach between the mother country and the revolted colonies. In 1780 he was appointed viceroy of Ireland, which office he retained for a period of two years, when the sudden dissolution of the Rockingham administration recalled him to his native country. From this period lord Carlisle continued in opposition till the breaking out of the French revolution, when he ranged himself on the side of ministers, and pursued a line of conduct which in 1793 was rewarded by the vacant blue ribbon. He continued till his decease to take a prominent part in the politics of the day, but his leisure hours were devoted to literary pursuits, the fruits of which appeared in various dramatic and other writings. Many of the juvenile compositions of lord Carlisle are to be found in "The Foundling Hospital for Wit," and the "Asylum." In 1773 he published a quarto volume, containing miscellaneous pieces, original and translated, among the latter of which was a version of the story of Ugolino, from Dante, which is said to have been purposely rendered into English, in order to assist sir Joshua Reynolds in the composition of the celebrated picture, in which he has so successfully embodied the horrible events of the narrative. In 1801 appeared a complete and elegant edition of the "Tragedies and Poems of Frederic, earl of Carlisle,

3. &c." from Bulmer's press, containing, among other dramatic effusions, the "Father's Revenge" and the "Stepmother," pieces which, though not altogether calculated for scenic exhibition, are deficient rather in mechanical than poetical requisites. The earl of Carlisle was a liberal patron of the fine arts, and had made a valuable collection of paintings at his seat, Castle Howard, where he died in his seventy-eighth year, Sept. 4, 1825. *Gent. Mag.*

HOWARD (JOHN) a celebrated philanthropist, who, if he had lived in ancient Greece or Rome, would probably have been honoured with hero-worship, as the genius of active benevolence. He was the only son of a person who had carried on the trades of upholsterer and carpet-warehouseman in London, but having acquired a handsome fortune, had retired from business, and resided either at Enfield or Hackney, about 1727, where the subject of this memoir was born. He was educated among the protestant dissenters, to which sect his family belonged, and to which he adhered throughout his future life, but his instructors appear to have confined their attention to moral and religious tuition, as his literary attainments were very slight, a circumstance which he had future cause to lament as an irreparable inconvenience. His father dying while he was young, he was bound apprentice to a wholesale grocer in the metropolis, but on the approach of his majority, he purchased the remaining term of his indentures, and indulged his taste by making a tour in France and Italy. Returning home in an ill state of health, he took lodgings at Stoke Newington, and on his recovery he married his landlady, an elderly widow, out of gratitude for her care in nursing him. She died in 1756, after they had been united about three years, when Mr Howard commenced a voyage to Lisbon, to view the effects of the recent earthquake, which had destroyed that city. This was during a war with France, and the vessel in which he embarked being captured he was consigned to a French prison. The hardships he suffered and witnessed previously to his release first roused his attention to the subject of his future very important researches. When he reached England he was induced to lay before the commissioners of the sick and hurt office the information he had gained, and his communication was well received. In 1758 he married the daughter of Edward Leeds, esq. of Croxton, in Cambridgeshire, and settled on his estate at Cardington, in Bedfordshire, whence he subsequently removed to the neighbourhood of Lymington, in the New Forest. After a residence there of about four years he returned to Cardington, where he indulged the natural benevolence of his disposition in building cottages for the peasantry, establishing schools for gratuitous instruction, and other plans for the encouragement of industry among the lower orders. Horticulture at this time was his principal amusement, and he also made some experimental researches in natural philosophy, and communicated them to the Royal Society, of which he was a member. In 1765 he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died after giving birth to a son. His usual pursuits, and the early education of this child, engaged his attention till 1773, when he served the office of sheriff for the county of Bedford. In applying to the necessary duties of this station the subject of prison discipline came under his notice, and finding that many abuses existed in the management of gaols, he resolved to devote his time to the investigation of the means of correcting them. With this view he visited personally most of the English county gaols and houses of correction, and in March 1774 he laid the result of his inquiries before the house of Commons, for which he received a vote of thanks. Having now adopted an occupation suited to the energy of his mind and the resources of his fortune, he prosecuted it with the undeviating perseverance which insured his success, and raised him to a conspicuous station among the benefactors of the human race. In 1775 and 1776 he visited many of the continental prisons, as well as those of Scotland and Ireland, and the substance of his investigations appeared in a work he published in 1777, entitled, "The State of the Prisons in England and Wales, with Preliminary Observations, and an Account of some Foreign Prisons," 4to. In 1778 he repeated his visit to the continent, and extended his tour into Italy. After his return from this journey he made a fresh survey of the prisons throughout the British empire, to which he added, an examination of the public Hospitals, and the result of his inquiries was communicated to the public in an "Appendix" to the former work, published in 1780, 4to. He now also accepted the office of a supervisor, under the act of parliament, for establishing penitentiary houses, on a plan which he had recommended. But Dr Fothergill, one of his two colleagues, dying, and some difference of opinion arising between him and the other supervisor, he soon resigned the situation. In 1781 and 1782 he made a tour through the northern parts of Europe, including Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and Poland, in 1783 he visited Spain and Portugal, and having again surveyed the prisons of this country, he printed in 1784 a second "Appendix," comprising the additional information he had obtained, and at the same time was published a complete edition of his State of the Prisons, with all the supplementary matter. A new subject now engaged his attention, namely, the management of lazarettos, and the means of preventing the communication of the plague and other contagious diseases. The enthusiasm by which he was actuated in his researches may be estimated from the fact, that in order to obtain accurate information, he went to Smyrna, when he knew that the plague prevailed there, for the purpose of proceeding to Venice, with a foul bill of health, that he might be subjected to all the regulations of quarantine in the lazaretto, and thus become experimentally acquainted with them. On his return home

through Vienna he was introduced to the emperor Joseph II, whose curiosity was excited by the fame of Howard's philanthropic investigations. At home some of his friends and admirers had projected the erection of a public statue, in honour of a man who had conferred such important benefits on society. But such a mark of respect from his fellow citizens was by no means the object of his ambition, and it appearing that the scheme was even disagreeable to his feelings, it was reluctantly abandoned by the undertakers. In 1789 he published "An Account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, with various Papers relative to the Plague, together with farther Observations on some Foreign Prisons and Hospitals, with additional Remarks on the present State of those of Great Britain and Ireland," 4to. At the end of this work he announced an intention of revisiting Russia and European Turkey, and extending his travels into Asia. In pursuance of this plan he set off from London in the summer of 1789, and proceeded through Germany to Petersburgh and Moscow. The greatest respect was everywhere paid to his exalted merit, and he seemed to be regarded as the general censor of the discipline and management of prisons and hospitals, which were thrown open for his inspection as a friendly monitor and public benefactor. But the termination of his career of philanthropic exertion now approached. He had taken up his residence at the town of Cherson, a Russian settlement on the Black Sea. A malignant fever prevailed there, and having been prompted by humanity to visit a patient labouring under the contagious disease, he received the infection and died in consequence, January 20, 1790. He was interred in the vicinity of Cherson, and every respect was shown to his memory by the Russian authorities. His death was considered not merely as a national but as a general misfortune to the civilized world, and biographers and poets employed their talents in his praise. An honour of an unprecedented nature was paid to him in England: his decease was announced in the London Gazette. A cenotaph has also been erected in St Paul's cathedral exhibiting his statue in a Roman garb, executed by Bacon. The splendid eulogium pronounced on Howard by Edmund Burke, in his speech at Bristol previously to the election, in 1780, must not be omitted. "I cannot," said the orator, "name this gentleman without remarking that his labours and writings have done much to open the eyes and hearts of mankind. He has visited all Europe—not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples, not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosity of modern art, not to collect medals, or collate manuscripts, but to dive into the depths of dungeons, to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain, to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt, to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. His plan is original, and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery, a circumnavigation of charity. Already the benefit of his labour is felt more or less in every country, I hope he will anticipate his final reward, by seeing all its effects fully realized in his own. He will receive, not by retail, but in gross, the reward of those who visit the prisoner; and he has so forestalled and monopolized this branch of charity, that there will be, I trust, little room to merit by such acts of benevolence hereafter."—*Aikin's Life of Howard. Memoirs of Howard, by J. Baldwin Brown*, 4to. *Dr Clarke's Travels*, vol. i. *Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

HOWE (Charles) a member of a distinguished English family of that name. He was a native of Gloucestershire, born 1661, and during the latter part of Charles II's time, was much about the court. In the succeeding reign he accompanied the English ambassador, a relation of his own, on his mission to the emperor's court, and on the death of the principal of the embassy, continued to conduct the negociations. Mr Howe, by the marriage of his daughter with Peter Bathurst, brother to the first earl of that title, became connected with that noble family, but being of a strong religious turn, at length forsook public life, and retired into the country, where he composed his celebrated "Devout Meditations," a work of which Dr Young speaks highly in his recommendatory letter. He died in 1745. —*Gent. Mag.* vol. lxiv.

HOWL (John). There were two of this name, the first, an eminent nonconformist clergyman of the seventeenth century, was born in 1630 at Loughborough, in Leicestershire. He entered originally at Christ college, Cambridge, and took his bachelor's degree there, but afterwards removed on a Bible clerkship to Brazennose college in the sister university. This society he again quitted for a fellowship at Magdalen, where he graduated as AM. in 1652. Having obtained the living of Torrington, in Devonshire, from his college, he quitted it awhile to become domestic chaplain to Cromwell's household, in which situation he continued till the death of the protector, and acted afterwards in the same capacity to his son Richard, until the abdication of the latter, when he returned to his benefice. Refusing to comply with the provisions of the act of Uniformity he was ejected from his living, and went to Ireland, as chaplain in the family of lord Massarene, obtaining a licence to preach while in that country. In 1675 he officiated to a presbyterian congregation in London, and continued his ministry for nearly ten years, when he went to the Netherlands, and remained at Utrecht, till James II's proclamation of liberty of conscience once more brought him back to England in 1685. In that metropolis he remained till his death, which took place in 1705. He was the author of a work entitled "The Living Temple," which, together with his numerous other wri

tings, has been published by Dr Calamy, with a life of the author, in two folio volumes.—The second JOHN HOWE, was a near relation of Charles Howe, the subject of the preceding article, and was a statesman of great firmness, integrity, and weight, in the house of Commons. He was a member of the Convention parliament, and exerted himself strongly in favour of William III, but becoming afterwards disgusted with the measures of government, joined the opposition, and conducted the measures of his party with such ability, as well as warmth of expression, that he is said to have so far roused the anger of the sovereign as to have drawn from him a declaration, that if his own dignity had permitted he would have fought him. In the succeeding reign he was made a privy counsellor, paymaster of the forces, and vice-admiral of the county of Gloucester, but on the accession of George I, retired from public life, and was succeeded in the paymastership by Walpole. He published a few miscellaneous poems, and died in 1720. He was father to the first lord Chedworth.—*Nichols's Poems. Collins's Peerage.*

HOWE (JOSIAH) an English ecclesiastic of the seventeenth century, a native of Crendon, Bucks. He received his education at Oxford, and obtained a fellowship at Trinity college, in that university, in 1637. Seven years afterwards he delivered a sermon there before Charles I, and thirty copies were printed in red letters, by command of the court the favour of which was farther manifested towards him by his admission to the degree of bachelor in divinity, pursuant to royal command in 1646. The ruin of the royal cause proved as fatal to his pecuniary resources as to those of many of his brethren, and he was ejected by the parliamentarian sequestrators from his fellowship, but surviving the restoration of monarchy, once more became possessed of his preferment, and died in the enjoyment of it in 1701. Several short poems of his are extant, especially those prefixed to the works of Beaumont and Fletcher, Randolph, Cartwright, &c.—*Athen. Oxon. Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope.*

HOWE (RICHARD, earl) a celebrated English admiral, one of the most distinguished naval commanders of modern times. He was the third son of Emanuel, second viscount Howe, and was born in 1725. After having received the rudiments of a liberal education at Eton, his strong predilection for the sea induced his father to place him at the age of fourteen, in quality of a midshipman, on board the Severn, in which ship he sailed with Anson for the Pacific, and continued going through the usual gradations of the service under that admiral till 1745, when, though only twenty years of age, he obtained the command of the Baltimore sloop of war. In this vessel he behaved with such gallantry in an action with two French ships, laden with supplies for the service of the pretender, whom he beat off with considerable loss, that his immediate promotion to the rank of post-captain was the consequence. In 1758 and the following year, while in the Magnanime, under admiral sir E. Hawke, he distinguished himself by his exertions against the Isle of Aix, St Maloes, Cherbourg, &c. He was afterwards present at the unfortunate affair of St Cas, where he exposed his own person with great coolness, and by his courage and conduct succeeded in bringing off many of the wounded, who must otherwise have perished. The same year he took a prominent part in the fight with Conflans, and did much towards the victory of the day. His elder brother having been killed in America, in 1758, he succeeded to the family title and estates, but continued to follow his profession. In 1760 he was raised to the rank of colonel of marines, and three years afterwards he obtained a seat at the board of Admiralty, which situation he resigned in 1765, when he was made treasurer of the navy. In 1770 he sailed as commander-in-chief to the Mediterranean, with the rank of rear admiral of the blue, from which step he proceeded in due gradation to those of rear-admiral of the white, and vice admiral of the blue. On the breaking out of the war with France, lord Howe sailed for the coast of America, with a squadron destined to act against D'Estaing, who commanded the French force in that quarter, and on his return was raised in 1782 to an English earldom. In the course of the same year he again sailed with a small fleet to the relief of Gibraltar, which important service he effected in despite of the combined fleets of the enemy. In 1783 he accepted the post of first lord of the Admiralty, which, with a partial intermission, he continued to hold until 1793, when, on the breaking out of the revolutionary war, he took the command of the English fleet, and bringing the enemy to an action on the 1st of June 1794, he obtained over them a most complete and decisive victory. The arrival of the news of this welcome event excited the greatest sensation throughout the nation. Illuminations took place all over the kingdom, the thanks of both houses of Parliament were voted to the conquerors, and the king and queen visited the victorious fleet at Spithead, on its return, on which occasion the king conferred on earl Howe a valuable sword, with a gold chain and medal struck for the purpose. The rank of general of marines, and the vacant garter, both conferred on this successful commander in the course of the next year, were the consummation of his honours. In 1797 lord Howe exerted himself with great success to quell the mutiny among the seamen at Portsmouth, which was the last public act of his valuable and meritorious life. His death took place August 5, 1799. One daughter alone survived him, and the gratitude of the nation has honoured his memory by a monument, erected to him at the public expense in St Paul's cathedral.—*Collins's Peerage. Biog. Navalis.*

HOWLL the Good, or HYWEL DDA a Cambrian prince, famous as a legislator in the tenth century. He was the son of Cadell, king of all Wales, and having succeeded to the crown, he in 926 went to Rome, ac-

companied by three bishops, to obtain information preparatory to the compilation of a code of laws for the Welsh. On the return of Howel and his attendants, a kind of national convention was assembled of the heads of tribes, and learned clergymen and laymen, by whose co-operation a collection of laws was prepared, founded on the laws of Dunwallo Molmutius, an ancient British sovereign, and this code was constitutionally established throughout the territories of Wales. Howel went again to Rome in 930, to procure the farther sanction of learned jurists for the confirmation of his laws, which were long held in great veneration among the inhabitants of Wales. These institutes are still extant and may be found among the "Leges Wallicæ ecclesiasticæ et civiles, Hoeli Boni et aliorum Walliæ Principium," published by Wotton, in 1730. "The laws and ordinances of Howel Dda," says Daines Barrington, "are the most regular of any extant, and have been wonderfully preserved, considering their antiquity, but though there are many provisions in them dictated by wisdom and sound policy, there are some which it is impossible to peruse without a smile, and others which should not be passed over without censure."—*Welsh Archæology. Meyrick's Hist of Cardiganshire.*

HOWEL (LAWRENCE) a nonjuring divine of the church of England, who was a sufferer for his zeal in the cause of intolerance. He was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he graduated as MA. in 1688. After having been a school master at Epping, in Essex, he received ordination among the nonjurors, from the hands of Dr George Hickes, titular bishop of Thetford. He was a man of considerable learning, as appears from the works which he published, namely, "Synopsis Canonum SS. Apostolorum," Lond. 1708, folio, "Synopsis Canonum Ecclesiæ Latinæ," 1710, folio, "View of the Pontificate to 1563," 1712, 8vo, and "History of the Bible," with engravings, by Sturt, 1716, 3 vols. 8vo. But Mr Howel is chiefly memorable on account of his having had the imprudence to print, in 1716 a pamphlet, entitled "The Case of Schism in the Church of England." On account of the sentiments contained in this work he was tried at the Old Bailey, and being convicted of sedition, he was sentenced to be degraded from his clerical office, to pay a fine of 500*l*, and to be *twice whipped*. The latter part of the sentence was remitted by the king, in consideration of the clerical character of the culprit, but the remainder of his doom was rigidly executed, as he was stripped of his gown in open court, and being unable to pay the fine, he was detained in Newgate prison till his death, which took place July 19, 1720. *Nichols's Lit. Anec. Noble's Cont. of Granger.*

HOWELL (JAMES) a popular writer of the seventeenth century. He was the son of a clergyman in Carmarthenshire, and was born about 1596. He received his education at Jesus college, Oxford, and in 1613 took the degree of BA, but left the university without any other honours. Going to London he obtained the patronage of his countryman, sir Robert Mansel, through whom he was appointed steward to a patent glass manufactory, which had been established in Broad-street, by a company of courtiers and men of rank. In 1619 he commenced a continental tour in the service of his employers, and, after visiting Holland, Flanders, France and Spain, he went to Italy, and at Venice engaged workmen skilled in the casting of plate glass, an article for which that city had long been famous. In 1621 he returned to England, and soon after was nominated to a fellowship at Jesus college. He then travelled as a companion to the son of baron Altham, and afterwards obtained the appointment of agent at the court of Madrid for the owners of a richly laden English ship, which had been taken by the Spaniards on a charge of contraband traffic. Political circumstances interrupted his negociations, and he returned unsuccessful to England in 1624. After some solicitation he got the office of secretary to lord Scrope then president of the North, and going to reside at York, in that capacity, he was chosen MP. for Richmond, in 1627. Three years after he went to Denmark, as secretary to the English ambassador, the earl of Leicester. His next patron was Wentworth, earl of Strafford, lord deputy of Ireland, whose misfortunes disappointed his hopes of promotion. In 1639 he published a poem, entitled "Dodona's Grove, or the Vocal Forest," which passed through several editions, and procured the author some reputation. It was followed by another loyal effusion, "The Vote,' presented to the king on his birth-day. The office of clerk of the council was bestowed on him in 1640, but the rupture between the king and parliament prevented him from long retaining this post, for on his going to London on private business in 1643, he was arrested, and committed to the Fleet. There he remained till after the death of the king, supporting himself in his confinement by writing for the press. When Cromwell attained supreme power, Howell addressed to him a panegyrical dedication, but on the restoration of Charles II he appeared in the character of a loyalist sufferer, and was gratified with the appointment of royal historiographer, being the first who held the office in this country. He continued to employ his pen till his death, which happened in 1666. Howell was a prolific writer, but his only works which require notice, are his "Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ, Familiar Letters, domestic and foreign, partly historical, partly political, and partly philosophical," first printed in 1645, of which there are many subsequent editions, "Londinopolis, or Perlustration of the City of London," 1657, folio, and "Instructions for Foreign Travel," with a poetical parallel between Charles I, when prince of Wales, and Edward the Black Prince, 12mo.—*Biog. Brit. Granger. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

HOWELL (WILLIAM) an English civilian, the author of some historical works of considerable merit. Little is known of his personal history, except that he was an Oxonian, be-

came chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, and died in 1683. He published at London, in 1671, a work, entitled "Gul. Hoeli, LL.D. Elementa Historiæ ab Orbe condito usque ad monarchiam Constantini Magni," 12mo, from the preface to which it appears that he had been tutor to Sheffield, lord Mulgrave, afterwards duke of Buckingham, to whom the book is dedicated. His other productions are, "A History of the World, from the earliest Times, to the Ruin of the Roman Empire," 1680, 3 vols. folio, and "Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ," 8vo., an abridgement of English history, which has gone through several editions. —*Coote's Lives of Civilians.*

HOZIER, the name of a French family, several of whose members were celebrated as heralds and genealogists in the seventeenth century.—PETER D'HOZIER, born in 1592, at Marseilles, was much esteemed both by Louis XIII. and Louis le Grand. The latter made him a judge of arms, certifier of tilts, &c. and a counseller of state. Besides some curious genealogical tables, he was the author of a "History of Bretagne," in folio, and died in 1660.—His son, CHARLES, born 1640, succeeded him in his post of judge of arms, and was made a knight of St Maurice, by the duke of Savoy. He died in 1732, and was in his turn succeeded by a nephew, who compiled a Registry of the Nobility of France, in ten folio volumes, published under the title of "L'Armorial." His death took place in 1767.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HUARTE (JOHN) a native of French Navarre, although often supposed a Spaniard lived in the seventeenth century He acquired considerable celebrity by a work in Spanish, entitled, "Examen de ingenios para las Scienzias, &c., or an examination of such geniuses as are born fit for acquiring the sciences, wherein by marvellous and useful secrets, drawn from true philosophy, both natural and divine, are shown the gifts and different abilities found in man, and for what kind of study the genius of every man is adapted, in such a manner, that whoever shall read this book attentively will discover the properties of his own genius, and be able to make choice of that science in which he will make the greatest improvement." This work has been translated into several languages, and has gone through many impressions. An English version is extant, by Carew and Bellamy, under the title of "The Tryal of Wits." This author, once so much extolled for acuteness and subtilty, has now very deservedly lost much of his reputation. Bayle, not himself very nice in such matters, remarks, that there are many things repugnant to modesty in this very curious production, as may be easily imagined, when it is added, that he pretends to teach the formalities to be observed by those who would beget children of a virtuous turn of mind. Huarte also deserves censure for publishing, as an authentic piece, a pretended letter of Lentulus, the pro consul, from Jerusalem, wherein a [illegible]tion is given of the person of Jesus Christ.—*Moreri.*

HUBALD, HUBBALD, or HUGBALD, a monk of Amand, in Flanders, who lived in the ninth and tenth centuries. He was author of a treatise on music, still subsisting, in the library of the king of France, under the title of "Enchiridion Musicæ." In this work there is a kind of gamut, or expedient for delineating the several sounds of the scale, in a way wholly different from his predecessors. The method of Guido, about a century after, superseded this, and every other invention of the kind; but this tract, rude as it is, shows that Guido did not do so much to improve his art as might have been imagined. Hubald was not only a musician, but a poet, and addressed three hundred verses, in praise of baldness, to the emperor Charles the Bald, in which he laboriously obliged the letter C to commence every word, as the initial of his patron's name and infirmity as for instance—

"Carmina Clarisonæ Calvis Cantate Camœnæ."

Hubald died in 930, at the age of ninety.—*Moreri. Rees's Cyclop.*

HUBER (JOHN JAMES) an eminent anatomist, who was a native of Basil. After studying under Haller, at Berne, and also at Strasburgh, he returned to Basil, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1733. He visited Paris in 1735, and the same year was appointed physician to the court of Baden Dourlach. He assisted Haller in his great work on the Plants of Switzerland, published in 1742. In 1738 he removed to Gottingen, to become dissector to Haller, through whose interest he was made professor of anatomy there in 1739. He became professor in the Caroline college, at Cassel, with the rank of court physician, in 1742, and in 1748, counsellor of state and body physician to the prince of Hesse. He was in 1741 elected a member of the Academia Curiosorum Naturæ, in 1750 the same honour was conferred on him by the Royal Society of London, and subsequently by the Medical Society of Basil, and by the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. His death took place in 1778. The principal objects of his investigations as an anatomist, were the spinal marrow, and other parts of the nervous system, on which he published a work, entitled "Commentatio de Medulla Spinali," Gotting. 1741, 4to. He also wrote on the influence of imagination in pregnant women, and other topics —*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

HUBER (MARY) a miscellaneous and philosophical writer of the eighteenth century, who was a native of Geneva. She professed the Protestant faith, but with a liberality of sentiment which exposed her to the imputation of infidelity. The following are the titles of her principal works "Le Monde fou, préféré au Monde sage," 1731-1744, 12mo, "Le Système des Theologiens, anciens et modernes, sur l'Etat des Ames séparées des Corps," 1731 1739, 12mo., "Suite du même Ouvrage, servant de Reponse a M. Ruchat," 1733-1739, 12mo.; "Lettres sur la Réligion essentielle à l'Homme," 1739-1754, 6 vols. 12mo., and "Réduction du Spectateur An-

glois," 6 vols. 12mo., an abridged translation of the celebrated work of Steele and Addison She died at Lyons, in France, in 1753, aged about fifty six. *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

HUBLR (Ulric) a Dutch civilian of eminence in the seventeenth century. He was born at Dockum, in Holland, in 1636, and after having received a learned education, he became professor of jurisprudence at Franeker. He was an indefatigable student, oftentimes continuing among his books from six o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, with the exception of a single hour, during which he took his dinner. Among his works are, "Jurisprudentia Frisiaca," "Prælectionum Juris Civilis tomi tres, sec. Institutt. et Digesta Justiniani," "De Jure Civitatis, Libri tres," "Novam Juris publici universalis disciplinam continentes" He also wrote on history and other subjects. His death took place in 1694 His son, Zacharias Hubler, was also a lawyer, and succeeded his father in his professorial capacity. He was the author of a dissertation on the Pompeian law, among the Romans, relative to parricide, and some other juridical tracts. He died in 1752, aged sixty-two — *Stolln Intro. in Hist. Lit. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HUBLRI (Matthew) a learned and eloquent French divine, who flourished during the end of the seventeenth and the commencement of the succeeding century. He was born in 1640, and having entered into the church, became a priest of the oratory at Paris. His sermons, which are considered scarcely inferior to those of Bourdaloue, were published in six duodecimo volumes at Paris, eight years after his decease, which took place in 1717.— *Nouv. Dict Hist.*

HUBNLR (John) a native of Torgau, in Saxony, who became rector of the school of Hamburgh, and professor of geography at Leipsic. He made himself known by an elementary work on geography, of which thirty six editions appeared during his life, and which was translated into most European languages. This sketch of geographical science served as the foundation for the elaborate productions of Busching, and other German writers, towards the close of the eighteenth century. Hubner published several other works on history and the branches of science connected with it, for the purposes of education, which became exceedingly popular. He died in 1731, at the age of sixty-two. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HUDDART (Joseph) FRS. an eminent navigator and hydrographer He was born in 1741, at Allenby, in Cumberland, and in the early part of his life he went to sea, and was employed in the herring fishery in the Firth of Forth, and afterwards in the Irish and West India trade. In 1773 he engaged in the service of the East India Company, in which he attained the rank of commander in 1778, but relinquished the situation in 1788, and retired to enjoy the fruits of his industry. Captain Huddart was distinguished as a nautical surveyor, both in the Indian seas and on our own coasts. He likewise obtained a patent for the manufacture of cordage, for which purpose he erected machinery at Maryport. He was a director of the East India Company, and for many years held the situation of an elder brother of the Trinity house. Besides several valuable charts, he published "A Sketch of the Straits of Gasper, a passage between the Islands of Banca and Billeton," London, 1788, 8vo, and some important papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1816, at his residence at Highbury Terrace, near London.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Month. Mag*

HUDDESFORD (William) a naturalist and antiquary of the eighteenth century. He appears to have received his education at the university of Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor of divinity, and he held the office of keeper of the Ashmolean museum. He was also principal of Trinity college, and died October 11, 1772 His publications are, "Martini Listeri Historia sive Synopsis Conchyliorum, et Tabulæ Anatomicæ," edit. alt. Oxon 1770, folio, and the "Lives of those eminent Antiquaries, Leland, Hearne, and Wood," 1772, 2 vols 8vo —Huddesford, MA. (Georgl) a burlesque poet of the latter part of the last century, some of whose works attracted a good deal of notice, and displayed much originality of manner. They consist of 'Topsy Turvy, anecdotes and observations illustrative of the leading characters of the present Government of France," London, 1790, 8vo, "Salmagundi, original poems,' 1793, 8vo, "Poems, including Salmagundi Topsy Turvy, Bubble and Squeak, and Crambe Repetita," 1801, 2 vols. 8vo, "The Wiccamical Chaplet, a selection of original poetry, comprising smaller poems, serious and comic, &c." 1805, 8vo, "Les Champignons du Diable, or Imperial Mushrooms, a mock heroic poem, in five cantos, including a Conference between the Pope and the Devil, on his Holiness's Visit to Paris, illustrated with Notes," 1805, 12mo —*Watt's Bibl Brit*

HUDSON (Henry) Of this distinguished English naval discoverer nothing of the parentage or education is known. The first fact recorded of him relates to his being fitted out, in the year 1607, by some London merchants, in a small vessel, for the purpose of exploring a north east passage to China and Japan. He sailed on the 1st May with a crew of only ten men and a boy besides himself, and proceeding beyond the 80th degree of latitude, returned to England in September. In a second voyage the next year, he landed at Nova Zembla, but could proceed no farther eastward. He undertook, in 1609, a third voyage, under the patronage of the Dutch East India Company, but no material result ensued. His last voyage was undertaken in 1610, on which occasion he was fitted out by sir Thomas Smith, sir Dudley Digges, and others of his friends. He sailed on this occasion on the 17th April, in a bark named the Discovery, with a crew of twenty-three men, and came within sight of Greenland on the 4th of June. Proceeding westward he reached, in 60 degrees of latitude,

the strait bearing his name. Through this he advanced along the coast of Labrador, to which he gave the name of Nova Britannia, until it issued into the vast bay, which is also called after him. He resolved to winter in the most southern part of it, and the crew drew up the ship in a small creek, and endeavoured to sustain the severity of that dismal climate, in which attempt they endured extreme privations. Hudson however fitted up his shallop for farther discoveries, but not being able to establish any communication with the natives, or to revictual his ship, with tears in his eyes he distributed his little remaining bread to his men, and prepared to return. Having a dissatisfied and mutinous crew, he imprudently uttered some threats of setting some of them on shore, which menaces induced a body of them to enter his cabin at night, when they tied his arms behind him, and put him in his own shallop, at the west end of the straits, with his son, John Hudson, and seven of the most infirm of the crew. They then turned them adrift, when it is supposed that they all perished, as they were never more heard of. A small part of the crew, after enduring incredible hardships, arrived at Plymouth, in September 1611. Such was the melancholy end of this adventurous mariner.—*Biog. Brit.*

HUDSON (John) a learned divine and philological writer of the early part of the last century. He was born in 1662 at Widehope near Cockermouth, in Cumberland, and received his education at Queen's college Oxford. In 1684 he took the degree of M.A. and removing soon after to University college, he there obtained a fellowship in 1686. He was elected keeper of the Bodleian library in 1701, and the same year proceeded DD. In 1712 he was made principal of St Mary hall through the interest chiefly of Dr Radcliffe. He distinguished himself as editor of several of the Greek and Roman classics, whose works he illustrated with his own notes, and those of preceding critics. His editions are esteemed for their correctness and elegance, particularly "Thucydides," 1696, folio, "Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores Græci minores," 1703-1712, 4 vols. 8vo, and "Josephi Opera," 1720, 2 vols. folio, the last was a posthumous publication. Dr Hudson, who, though in holy orders, never held any church preferment, died at St Mary hall, November 27 1719. He enjoyed high reputation as a classical scholar, both at home and abroad, and [illegible] correspondence with several learn[illegible] Dr Hudson left an only daug[illegible] of large property, who havi[illegible] y contracted a species of matri[illegible] agement with a clergyman, who paid h[illegible] s to her, was afterwards regularly [illegible]ed to another person. Her first admirer instituted some proceedings, with a view to establish his claim as a husband to the lady and her fortune, and he published a pamphlet, from which it appeared that he had, without the presence of any third person, performed the marriage ceremony between Miss Hudson and himself, on which very irregular act he grounded his pretensions. It is scarcely necessary to add, that his scheme proved abortive, and his appeal to the public procured him little advantage, as his own conduct was obviously more discreditable than that of any other of the parties in this strange affair.—*Biog. Brit. Gent. Mag. for* 1734.

HUDSON (William) one of the first English botanists who adopted the Linnæan system. He was born in Westmoreland, about 1730, and served an apprenticeship to an apothecary in Westminster, to whose business he succeeded. His acquaintance with Mr Benjamin Stillingfleet, a naturalist of some eminence, induced him to study the writings of Linnæus, and ultimately occasioned his becoming the author of the first classical work on English botany, published in 1762, under the title of "Flora Anglica," 8vo. He subsequently engaged in a correspondence with Linnæus, Haller, and other naturalists, and extended his researches to insects, shells, and various subjects connected with British zoology. In 1761 he was chosen an FRS, and he was for many years botanical demonstrator to the apothecaries' company. In 1778 he published a new and much improved edition of his Flora, in two volumes. He had projected the publication of a 'Fauna Britannica," on the plan of his other work, and had collected materials for the purpose, but the destruction of his house by fire, in 1783, prevented the execution of his undertaking. In 1791 he became a fellow of the Linnæan society, and attended its meetings as often as his health would allow. His death took place May 23, 1793, and he was interred in St James's church, Westminster.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

HUDSON (Thomas) an eminent English artist, born at Exeter in Devonshire, in 1701. He studied portrait painting under Richardson, whose daughter he married, and settled in London, where he speedily acquired great reputation in his profession. This however was at length eclipsed by the growing fame of his great pupil, sir Joshua Reynolds. Hudson died in 1779.—*Walpole's Anecdotes.*

HUERTA (Vincent Garcia de la) a Spanish poet and critic and a member of the Spanish academy, was born at Zafra in Estremadura, about the year 1730. He acquired considerable fame among his countrymen for his poetical and critical talents, and was successful at least in one of his dramas. "La Raquel" a tragedy, which, to many stronger recommendations, added the merit of an avoidance of the anachronisms and irregularities which are so much objected to in the Spanish drama. He published a "Military Library," but his principal work is his "Teatro Espanol," Madrid, 1785, 17 vols. 4to, being a collection of the best Spanish plays, with prefaces, in which he endeavours to vindicate Spanish literature from the censures of Voltaire, Linguet, and others. According to lord Holland, he has not only failed in his design, but exposed the Spanish drama to still greater ridicule. He died towards the close of the last century.—*Lord Holland's Life of Lope de Vega.*

HUET (PETER DANIEL) a celebrated critic and classical scholar of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, who was a native of Caen in Normandy. He was born in 1630, and was the son of a gentleman of good family, who had abjured calvinism, and become a zealous catholic. Left an orphan in his infancy, Huet was brought up by an aunt, who placed him in the jesuit's college at Caen, for education. After gaining a general knowledge of literature, he went to Paris, where he indulged his passion for study by reading all the books he could procure, and cultivating the acquaintance of the most eminent scholars of his time. In 1652 he accompanied Bochart on a visit to the court of Christina, queen of Sweden, of which journey he wrote an amusing narrative in Latin verse. On his return to Caen he found that a literary academy had been instituted there during his absence, of which he was chosen a member. In 1661 he published a treatise on translation, in the form of a Latin dialogue, entitled, "De Interpretatione," and in 1664 a collection of Greek and Latin poems. An edition of "Origen's Commentaries on the Scriptures" followed in 1667, nor did he neglect the lighter kinds of literature, for at the request of his townsman Segrais, he wrote a tract on the "Origin of Romances," which was prefixed to the Zayde of madame la Fayette. He was subsequently appointed preceptor to the dauphin, in conjunction with Bossuet. It was during the period he filled this office, that he wrote his defence of Christianity, published in 1679, under the title of "Demonstratio Evangelica," which he considered as his greatest work, but which is chiefly calculated to display the vast erudition and extensive reading of the author. At this time also he undertook, at the earnest recommendation of the duke de Montausier, governor to the dauphin, the plan of publishing all the Latin classics, with that ample furniture of illustration, which has made what are called the Delphin editions so well known, and generally esteemed throughout Europe. The plan was executed under the direction of Huet, in less than twenty years, to the extent of sixty-two volumes, Lucan being the only ancient Roman author of importance who was omitted, the freedom of his political principles rendering his works objectionable to the French despot Lewis XIV. Various jesuits and other learned persons were engaged by Huet as editors of the different classics, one alone, namely the "Astronomicon" of Manilius, was edited by himself. After the completion of his tutorship, having taken holy orders, he was made abbot of Aulnai, and subsequently nominated bishop of Soissons, which see he exchanged for that of Avranches. But after holding the episcopal office some time, he became so tired of the troublesome duties attached to it, that he abdicated the bishopric, contenting himself with the abbacy of Fontenai as a pecuniary succedaneum. In whatever station or place, his characteristic attachment to literature continued unabated, to the very evening of his long life, which closed at the house of the jesuits, at Paris, January 26, 1721. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote "Histoire du Commerce et de la Navigation des Anciens," "Origines de Caen," and memoirs of his own life in Latin, besides other pieces of less importance. A translation of the memoirs, with copious notes, was published in 1810, 2 vols. 8vo, by Dr John Aikin. —*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

HUGH CAPET, first king of France, of the third dynasty, was the son of Hugh, count of Paris, and duke of France and Burgundy, a potent nobleman, who in fact reigned under the name of king Lothaire. He died in 956, leaving his son Hugh, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, under the guardianship of Richard, duke of Normandy. At a proper age he repaired to the court of Lothaire, who left his son Louis V to his care. That weak prince dying soon after without issue, the vigour, ability, and great possessions of Hugh, induced the nobles to prefer him to the rightful heir of the blood of Charlemagne, Charles, duke of Lorraine, brother to Lothaire. He was accordingly proclaimed king at Noyen, in June 987, and obliged all who disputed his title to submit, making Charles of Lorraine and his consort prisoners in the recapture of Laon. He reigned with great policy, governing the people with much mildness, and allowing his potent vassals to weaken each other by mutual hostilities. He made Paris his chief residence, and the future seat of the monarchy. After a reign of ten years, he died in 997, leaving his son Robert sole king, and his posterity, saving the interval produced by the French revolution, have swayed the Gallic sceptre ever since.—*Millot. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

HUGH, of Amiens, a learned French prelate in the twelfth century, was born at Amiens, educated at Laon, and became prior of Cluny. He was afterwards abbot of Reading, in England, which he quitted to become archbishop of Rouen, in his native country, over which see he presided with great repute, until his death in 1164. He was the author of "Three Books of Instruction," against the heretics of his day, of seven books of "Theological Dialogues," and of an explication of the Apostle's Creed and the Lord's Prayer, the first of which pieces was published by d'Achery, at the end of the works of Guibert de Nogent, and the two latter by fathers Martenne and Durand, in the fifth volume of their "Thesaurus Anecd[illegible]" and in the ninth of their "Veterum [illegible]a sec[illegible] at N[illegible]rum Collectio."—*Moreri. Dupin.*

HUGH DE CLUNY, a Ron[illegible], eastwa[illegible]int was born in Burgundy in 1023. [illegible]aced the monastic life at Cluny, where h[illegible] became prior, and at last chief of his order, which he greatly reformed and extended. He died in 1108, leaving behind him some epistles, which are still extant.—*Dupin.*

HUGH DE FLAVIGNY, a monk of Verdun, afterwards abbot of Flavigny, and an esteemed historian, was born in 1065. He was descended from a noble family, and enter-

ing young into the monastic life, attained his abbacy in his thirty-second year. He however lost it again in less than two years, in consequence of a dispute with his diocesan, and remained despoiled of his dignity until 1111, when he was appointed to the abbey of Vannes. The time of his death is unknown. This abbot was the author of "Chronicon Verdunense," in two parts, the first containing an ecclesiastical history from the birth of Christ, until the close of the tenth century, and the second a continuation of the same until 1102. The first is trifling and erroneous, but the last contains much information of the ecclesiastical affairs of France in the eleventh century. It was withdrawn from obscurity by father l'Abbe, and printed in the first volume of his "Bibliotheca nova Manuscriptorum."—*Cave. Dupin. Morери.*

HUGH DE FLEURY was a learned French monk, who flourished about the year 1120. He embraced the ecclesiastical life in the abbey of Fleury, and rendered himself celebrated by his writings, which are held in much esteem. He is the author of "Chronicon Libris VI ad Ivonem Carnotensem," commencing with the reign of the Assyrian Ninus, and terminating with the death of the emperor Louis the Pious, in the year 840. It is inserted entire in the "Bibliotheca Cæsarea," and partly in the "Scriptor. de Rebus Franc." of Duchesne, which likewise contains another short but well digested chronicle, from the beginning of the world to the reign of the same Louis. Hugh was also the author of "Lib. II de Regia potestate, et sacerdotali Dignitate, ad Henricum Angliæ Regem," inserted by Baluze in the fourth volume of his "Miscellanea.' This last production is much esteemed by catholic writers, as exhibiting an accurate representation of the doctrine of the church, before it was obscured by the disputes between the popes and the emperors.—*Cave. Dupin. Morери.*

HUGH DE ST. CHER, or HUGO DE SANCTO CARO, a French cardinal of the thirteenth century, distinguished as a scripture commentator. He studied at Paris, and in 1225 he entered to the order of Dominican friars, of which he became provincial. He was subsequently created a doctor of the Sorbonne, and was employed by pope Gregory IX on a mission to Constantinople, for the vain purpose of effecting an union between the Greek and Latin churches. After his return he was again elected provincial of the Dominicans, and in 1245 he was created a cardinal, under the title of St Sabina, by pope Innocent IV, who, as well as the succeeding pontiff, Alexander IV, employed him in several important and delicate negociations. He died at Orvieto, in 1263. Besides his commentaries, he compiled a concordance of the Bible, printed at Cologne in 1684, and he left a copy of the Bible, with various readings from ancient Latin, Greek, and Hebrew MSS.—*Cave's Hist. Lit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

HUGH DE ST. VICTOR, a learned divine of the twelfth century. He was a native of Flanders, and at the age of eighteen he entered into the order of the canons regular of St Augustine, at the monastery of St Victor, in the city of Paris. He subsequently rose to the office of prior, and in 1130 he was appointed professor of theology, when he obtained great reputation, and was termed a *second Augustine*, and sometimes the *tongue of St Augustine*, from his adherence to the doctrine and imitation of the style of that Christian father. He died in 1140. His works, consisting of commentaries on Scripture, sermons, dialogues, &c. were published in three volumes folio, at Paris, in 1526, and subsequently at Venice and elsewhere.—*Trithemius. Dupin. Morери.*

HUGHES (JOHN) an English poet and dramatist, was born in 1677, at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, of which county his mother was a native, his father being a respectable citizen of London. He was educated at a dissenting academy, under the care of Mr Thomas Rowe, where he was a fellow student with Dr Watts. He early imbibed a taste for poetry, music, and drawing, which did not however render him averse to business. He had a situation under the Board of Ordnance, and was secretary to several commissions under the great seal, for the purchase of lands for the dock yards of Portsmouth, Chatham, and Harwich. The first specimen he gave of his poetic vein, was a poem on the peace of Ryswick, which he followed up by several others on temporary occasions, and in the mean time became the companion of Addison, Pope, Congreve, Southern, Rowe, and other wits of the day. His views were not however very promising, until in 1717 lord chancellor Cowper made him secretary to the commissions of the peace. He had now affluence, but his health became precarious, and in this condition he composed his well known "Siege of Damascus," a tragedy, his last and best work, which was first performed on the day of his death, February 17, 1720. He was much lamented, and Steele devoted an essay to his memory in the paper called the Theatre, and he appears to have been equally regarded by Pope. In 1735 a complete collection of his poems and dramatic pieces was published, in 2 vols. 12mo, by his brother in-law, Mr Duncombe. Also, subsequently to his death appeared his literary correspondence, in 3 vols. 12mo. He was likewise the author of several works in prose, with many Tatlers, Spectators, and Guardians, and translated Fontenelle's dialogues, and the abbé Vertot's history of the revolution in Portugal, &c. Lastly, in 1715, he published an accurate edition of the works of Spenser. The genius of Hughes cannot be estimated above mediocrity, and at present the siege of Damascus chiefly supports his name.—JABEZ HUGHES, younger brother of the above, and like him a votary of the muses, and an excellent scholar, was born in 1685. He published in 1714, a translation of "The Rape of Proserpine," from Claudian, and the story of "Sextus and Erictho," from the Pharsalia. He also translated Suetonius's lives of the Cæsars, and novels from the Spanish of Cervantes. He died

in 1731. A posthumous volume of his miscellanies, in prose and verse, appeared in 1737.—*Biog. Brit. Anderson's Lives of the Poets.*

HUGHES (GRIFFITH) an English naturalist, who was minister of Lacy's parish, in the island of Barbadoes, in the West Indies. In 1749 he circulated proposals for publishing the natural history of Barbadoes, where he had then been a resident twelve years He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and appears to have been highly esteemed for his talents by Dr Stephen Hales, and other men of science in England. The work appeared in 1750, in a folio volume, in ten books, with twenty four engravings, and it was republished, with a larger number of plates, in 1760. This production contains the most ample account of the curious zoophytes, called animal flowers, which grow on the rocks by the sea side, at Barbadoes. Mr Hughes also published a paper in the philosophical transactions, on the same subject.—*Clement les Cinq Ann. Litt. Watt's B B.*

HUGO (CHARLES LOUIS) a learned prelate of the Romish church, who flourished during the early part of the last century. He was originally a canon of the Premonstratenses, of which order he published a history in two folio volumes. He afterwards obtained the abbey of Etival, and became titular bishop of Ptolemais. His other works are, "A Life of St Norbert," the founder of his order, printed in quarto, 1704, "Historical and Critical Memoirs of the House of Lorraine," 8vo, 1711, which work incurring the censure of the parliament of Paris, he afterwards defended it in an able and spirited essay. He also published a learned treatise entitled, 'Sacræ Antiquitatis Monumenta Historica, Dogmatica, Diplomatica," in two folio volumes, 1725. His death took place in 1735 —*Nouv Dict Hist.*

HULDRICH (JOHN JAMES) a Swiss divine, born in 1683 at Zurich, in which university he became afterwards the law-professor. For his appointment to this chair he was principally indebted to the reputation which he acquired by his refutation of a work by a Jewish rabbi, directed against the Christian religion, and entitled, "Sepher Toledot Jeseho," or "The History of the crucified Jesus." This treatise Huldrich reprinted at Leyden in 1706, with his own reply annexed. He was also the author of a commentary on Puffendorf upon the duty of men and citizens, and of three octavo volumes, entitled, "Miscellanea Tigurina," as well as of several sermons. His death took place in 1731, at his native city.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HULL (THOMAS) a veteran actor of the Garrick school, with whom he was contemporary, and who lived to be the father of the stage. He was born in 1728, at Westminster, and received the rudiments of a liberal education at the Charter-house. On his removal from that seminary, his father, a medical man, residing in the Strand, apprenticed him to himself, with a view to his eventually succeeding him in his practice He had however early imbibed a strong predilection for the works of Shakspeare, which at length induced him to quit the study of pharmacy for the boards. Though always a judicious performer and a good speaker, he never rose to any great eminence in his profession, playing for the most part second and even third-rate characters, but as an author he was more successful The work by which he is most advantageously known, is a poem still deservedly popular, entitled "Richard Plantagenet," containing the legendary history of an illegitimate son of Richard the Third, who, after the ruin of the White Rose party, found an asylum at Eastwell park, Kent, where he worked many years in the capacity of a bricklayer, and where the remains of his habitation are yet to be seen Mr Hull's other works are, "Henry the Second, or the Fall of Rosamond," a tragedy, in which the beautiful Mrs Hartley personated the heroine. Two volumes of metrical tales, "Letters from a Gentleman to a young Lady," "Select Letters between the Duchess of Somerset, Shenstone the Poet, and others," and "Sir William Harrington," a novel, in 4 vols. He survived till the year 1808.—*Biog Dram.*

HULME (NATHANIEL) an ingenious physician, who was a native of Yorkshire. He served an apprenticeship to an apothecary, and was afterwards a surgeon in the navy. On the peace of 1763 taking place, he became a student of medicine at Edinburgh, where he graduated as MD. in 1765 His inaugural thesis was entitled, "Dissertatio Medica de Scorbuto" He settled in practice in London, and at first devoted his attention chiefly to midwifery, but in 1775 he was, through the influence of lord Sandwich, then first lord of the Admiralty elected physician to the Charter house, which situation he retained till his death, in April, 1807, at the age of seventy-five. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and in 1800 he published, in the Philosophical Transactions, an account of a series of experiments on the light spontaneously emitted from various bodies. Some other papers and several other medical tracts, also proceeded from his pen. Among the latter are a treatise on puerperal fever, and another on the stone and scurvy, which were translated into German, and published at Leipsic and Vienna.—*Rees's Cyclop*

HUME (DAVID) an eminent historian and philosopher, was born at Edinburgh, in 1711. His father was a descendant of the family of the earl of Home, but not opulent, and the subject of this article being his youngest son, his fortune was very small. Losing his father in his infancy, he was brought up under the care of his mother, a woman of singular merit, and was destined by his family for the law, but his passion for literature was so strong, he could not confine himself to professional studies, and, as he observes in his memoirs, while they fancied him to be poring over Voet and Vinnius, he was occupied with Cicero and Virgil. His slender patrimony however not allowing him to follow his incli-

nations without some view of profit, he was induced, in 1734, to visit Bristol, with recommendations to some eminent merchants, but, as might have been expected, he was as little disposed to commerce as to law, and resolved to retire to some provincial town of France, with the intention of prosecuting his literary pursuits in privacy, and of supplying, by economy, his pecuniary deficiencies. He resided first at Rheims, and afterwards at La Fleche, in Anjou, and passed three years in France in a manner very accordant with his own inclinations. In 1737 he came to London, and the next year published his "Treatise upon Human Nature," the cool reception, or rather entire neglect of which, proved a severe mortification. Being of a sanguine temperament, he was not altogether discouraged, but pursued his studies, and in 1742 printed at Edinburgh his "Essays moral, political, and literary," which work, owing to its more popular form and elegance of style, was very favourably received, and made some amends for his former disappointment. In 1745 he took up his residence with the young marquis of Annandale, to whom he acted as a sort of guardian, an office which was rendered necessary by that nobleman's health and state of mind. He remained in this situation for a year, and then stood candidate for the professorship of moral philosophy at Edinburgh, but although strongly supported, he was excluded by the negative of the presbytery, in consequence of his known scepticism. In 1746 he accompanied general Sinclair, as his secretary, in an expedition designed against Canada, but which ended in an attack upon the French coast, and in 1747, attended the same officer in a military embassy to the courts of Vienna and Turin. Here he increased both his knowledge of the world by good company, and his little fortune by frugality, accumulating the handsome sum, as it then appeared to him, of 1000*l*. Having been led to imagine, that the neglect of his "Treatise upon Human Nature" originated from its too dry and systematic form, he cast the first part of the work anew, and caused it to be published, while he was abroad, with the title of, an "Inquiry concerning the Human Understanding." It, however, attracted very little more notice than at first, and on his return, the author retired to Scotland, where he resided two years. Meantime all his writings, except the first, began to attract notice, and answers, the usual concomitants of new opinions, when ably supported, were occasionally making their appearance. Of a cool temper, and careless of obtaining converts, he made it a rule to reply to none of these strictures, a resolution which he subsequently pleaded, when called upon to notice the answer of Dr Campbell to his "Essay on Miracles." In 1751 he repaired to the metropolis, where in the next year, he published his "Political Discourses," which were at once well received. Nearly about the same time appeared his "Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals," a work that he himself deems "incomparably his best," but which, like most mere abstract speculations, met with but little attention. In 1752 he obtained the congenial appointment of librarian to the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh, which, by affording him the command of a large and curious collection of books, seems first to have inspired him with a notion of writing history. His local situation might also suggest his first subject in that line, "The History of England, under the House of Stuart," of which a quarto volume appeared in 1754. To use his own language, it was received "with one cry of reproach, disapprobation, and even detestation." He attributes this reception to his favourable treatment of Charles I, and lord Strafford, but it was much more owing to his equally contemptuous mention of the opposing religious parties, which, as far as they were sincerely actuated by their opinions, he regards as little more than votaries of superstition on the one side, and of enthusiasm on the other. The work was, therefore, not only decried, but neglected, and had not a war broken out between the two countries, the author would have again retired to France. His constitutional equanimity, however, gradually prevailed, and he resolved to proceed in his task, and in the mean time he published his "Natural History of Religion," and other pieces, the first of which was answered by Warburton, in the name of Dr Hurd. In 1756 he published the second volume of his history, which embraced the period from Charles II to the Revolution, and was comparatively well received. He now resolved to take a wider range, and in 1759 published his "History of the House of Tudor," which excited a clamour against him almost equal to his first volume. His reputation as an historian, however, gradually increased, and he was encouraged to complete his work from the earliest period, which he accomplished, in two additional volumes, in 1761, and his "History of England" became thenceforth a standard book. Upon this important work, now so well known, little remark is necessary. Although free from the narrow partialities and prejudices which so frequently influence national historians, and enlarged and philosophical in his general views of events and characters, his researches into the origin and progress of the English constitution are deemed wanting, both in depth and accuracy. According to this opinion, he has too sweepingly regarded the liberty of the country as of modern date, and the mere result of forced concessions from the sovereign, and has sometimes even coloured facts to support that conclusion. His predilection for the house of Stuart, has also made him somewhat unfair to that of Tudor, and still more to the real patriotism of the motives of many of those who sought to curb the high pretensions and baleful extent of prerogative so imprudently claimed by that unhappy family. With every abatement, however, his reputation stands high, and, aided by his clear style, which, although sometimes incorrect and exhibiting gallicisms, is frequently eloquent, and always agreeable, will probably remain so. The copy money received

for his history, added to a considerable pension obtained from the crown by the interest of lord Bute, finally secured him independence, and he was about to retire to his native country, when he was unexpectedly invited, by the earl of Hertford, then proceeding as ambassador to Paris, to attend him with a view of ultimately becoming the secretary of the embassy. He accordingly accompanied that nobleman to France, and received the expected appointment. He was also farther gratified, by a most enthusiastic reception in the Parisian circles, in his character of historian and philosopher. He remained chargé d affaires after the departure of lord Hertford, in 1765, and returned to England in 1766, accompanied by that singular and paradoxical character, Jean Jacques Rousseau, to whom he behaved with the greatest delicacy and generosity, a conduct which that eccentric person repaid with his usual ingratitude, and insane suspicion. Having now acquired a relish for public life, Mr Hume, in 1767, became under secretary of state, under general Conway, which post he held until the resignation of that minister in 1769. He then finally retired to Edinburgh, and having by this time realised a thousand per annum, he drew round him a chosen set of suitable associates, among whom he lived generally admired and respected, until the spring of 1775, when he was attacked by a disorder in the bowels, which never after altogether left him, but gradually produced a state of exhaustion, which carried him off, on the 25th August, 1776, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He died in a state of mental composure, which has been eloquently described by Dr Adam Smith, who, in his estimation of the character of this eminent man, depictures him as charitable, generous, urbane, and possessed of a degree of gaiety and good humour which is seldom attendant on students so persevering as Mr Hume. This temper even evinced itself on his death bed, which, as might be expected, has in many quarters produced more censure than admiration. Upon the whole, however, it will be as difficult to deny the high personal moral claims of this writer, favoured as he was with the rare talent of self-command, as the vigour and acuteness of his intellect. He doubtless takes the lead among modern philosophical sceptics, and while open to the objections to which that system of philosophising will ever be liable, he must be allowed to have upheld it with distinguished ability. Besides the works already mentioned, in 1783, "An Essay on Suicide" appeared, which a critic in the Monthly Review affirms, from his own knowledge, to be really by Mr Hume. If so, it more openly assails received opinions than any thing published during his life-time, although it is said, that it would then have appeared, had not the booksellers been afraid to publish it.—*Hume's Account of his own Life, and Dr Smith's Letter. Aikin's G. Biog.*

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literary production, the "Sacred Biography," a series of discourses on the lives of the most eminent persons mentioned in the Bible, was commenced in 1783, and was subsequently extended to seven volumes, octavo During the progress of this work, Dr Hunter became a convert to the physiognomical system of Lavater, and in 1787 he made a visit to Switzerland, for the purpose of procuring intelligence from the author preparatory to an English translation of his works, which he executed and published with splendid graphic illustrations by Mr Thomas Holloway, the engraver. In 1790 he was chosen secretary to the corresponding board of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands of Scotland. In 1795 he published "Sermons preached on various Occasions," to which were subjoined illustrative memoirs and anecdotes, and in 1798 appeared his "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," in conjunction with those of the rev John Fell. He died at Bristol Hot Wells, October 27, 1802 Besides his original literary performances, he translated from the French, Euler's Letters on Natural Philosophy, St Pierre's Studies of Nature, Saurin's Sermons, Sonnini's Travels, and Castera's Memoirs of Catherine II of Russia Two volumes of his Sermons, &c. with a biographic l memoir, were published posthumously —*Aikin's G. Biog.*

HUNTER (Robert) an English gentleman, who obtained some literary distinction, and was employed in a civil and military capacity in the colonial service of his country. He attained the rank of a colonel in the army, and in 1708 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Virginia, but in his voyage thither he was taken prisoner by the French. During his stay at Paris he corresponded with dean Swift, who it appears had been suspected of being the author of the famous letter concerning enthusiasm, usually printed in lord Shaftesbury's Characteristics, but which was really written by colonel Hunter. Returning to England, he was made governor of New York, and was sent thither in 1710, with 2700 expatriated Palatines, to settle that colony. After having expended very considerable sums from his private fortune, in furthering the objects of the English ministry, he came home in 1719. On the accession of George II he was reinstated in his government of New York and the Jerseys. The climate not agreeing with him, he obtained the government of Jamaica instead, and arrived there in February 1727. He died March 31, 1734. Besides the letter abovementioned, he is said to have written a farce, called "Androboros."—*Gough's Account of Croyland. Chalmers's B. D.*

HUNTER (William) a native of Montrose in Scotland, who studied at the marischal college of Aberdeen, where he took the degree of MA. in 1777. In the meantime he was acquiring a knowledge of medicine under a master, who practised all three branches of the profession, and after an apprenticeship of four years, he got a situation on board an East Indiaman, from which service he was transferred in 1781 to the Company's medical establishment at Bengal, where his genius and learning had an ample field for acquiring distinction as a man of science. From 1794 to 1806 he was surgeon of the marines, and for some years inspector general of hospitals in the island of Java As secretary to the Asiatic Society, and professor and examiner at the college of Calcutta, and in his previous post of surgeon to major Palmer's embassy with Dowlat Raj Scindia, from 1784 to 1794, he had the best opportunities of studying the languages and literature of India. His publications were, "A Concise Account of the Kingdom of Pegu, with a Description of the Caves of Elephanta, Amboola, and Canara," London, 178-, 8vo, an "Account of some artificial Caverns near Bombay," 1788, 12mo, "An Essay on the Diseases incident to Indian Seamen, or Lascars, on Long Voyages," Calcutta, 1804, 8vo, besides papers on medicine, natural history, &c in the Asiatic Researches and other periodical works. After an absence of thirty eight years, he was preparing to return to his native country, when he was seized with a fever, which occasioned his death in the beginning of the year 1815.—*Month. Mag. Watt's Bibl Brit.*

HUNTER (William) a celebrated anatomist and medical practitioner, born May 23, 1718, at Kilbride, in the county of Lanark in Scotland, where his father possessed a small estate. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the university of Glasgow as a student of divinity, but in the course of his academical education having become dissatisfied with the doctrines of the kirk, he relinquished all thoughts of the clerical profession, and engaged himself as the pupil and afterwards as the partner of Cullen, at Hamilton. The result of this connexion has been already partially related —[See Cullen (William) — Mr Hunter went to reside at Hamilton in 1737, and after having passed the winter of 1740 at Edinburgh, he went to London in 1741, and shortly after was engaged as dissector to Dr James Douglas, a metropolitan physician and public lecturer, who was then employed on a work relating to osteology. This gentleman died within a few months, and Mr Hunter, though he continued to reside with the widow, found that he must depend on his own exertions for success in his profession. He soon evinced his ability by a paper "On the structure and Diseases of articulating Cartilages," which he communicated to the Royal Society in 1743, and which was inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. He determined to establish himself in London as a teacher of anatomy, and commenced lecturing on that subject in 1746, having previously been engaged to assist Mr Samuel Sharpe as a lecturer on surgery. In 1747 he was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons, and in the spring of the following year, soon after the close of his lectures for the season, he went to Leyden and Paris in company with his pupil, the son of his late patron,

plication he was invited to London, where he arrived in September 1748. His first essays in the dissecting-room did him great credit and he improved so speedily, that in the winter of 1749, he was able to undertake the instruction of dissecting pupils. He at this time attended to the practice of surgery at Chelsea hospital, and afterwards at St Bartholomew's In 1752 he visited Scotland, and in 1753 he entered as a gentleman commoner of St Mary hall, Oxford, but of the advantages of academical study he could but slightly have availed himself, as he became a surgeon's pupil at St George's hospital in 1754, where he continued during the summer months, and in 1756 he was appointed house surgeon to that establishment, with which he continued to be connected during the remainder of his life. In the winter of 1755 he was admitted to a partnership in the lectures delivered by his brother, in which situation he most assiduously devoted himself to the study of practical anatomy, not only of the human body, but also of brute animals, for which latter purpose he procured from the Tower, and from the keepers of other menageries, subjects for dissection. His health having been impaired by too close attention to these pursuits, he went abroad in 1760 as a surgeon on the staff of the army, in the expedition to Bellisle, and he served in the same capacity in Portugal in 1763. Returning to London, he engaged in surgical practice, and added to his income by giving winter courses of lectures on anatomy and operative surgery. Continuing to cultivate comparative anatomy and natural history, he purchased some ground at Earl's court, Brompton, where he built himself a house, and kept several foreign and uncommon animals for the purpose of studying their habits, manners, and organization. In the beginning of 1767 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, when his zeal for the advancement of science induced him to institute meetings of his associates at a coffee house, after the formal sessions of the society, which was the means of exciting a spirit of inquiry, whence originated many philosophical improvements and discoveries. In 1769 he was elected one of the surgeons of St George's hospital, through the interest of his brother. His first publication, a treatise "On the Natural History of the Teeth," 4to, appeared in 1771. In the winter of 1773 he commenced a course of lectures on the theory and principles of surgery, in which he developed some of those peculiar doctrines, which he afterwards explained more fully in his published works. His perfect acquaintance with anatomy rendered him a bold and skilful operator, and enabled him to make some considerable improvements in the modes of treating certain surgical cases. But the fame of John Hunter chiefly rests on his researches concerning comparative anatomy, and the structure of the various classes of organized beings, in the investigation of which he spared neither pains nor expense. In 1776 he obtained the appointment of surgeon extraordinary to the army. In 1781 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society of Gottingen; and in 1783 of the Royal Society of Medicine and Academy of Surgery at Paris. In the year last mentioned, he removed from Jermyn-street, where he had resided, to Leicester-square, and thither he removed the very extensive museum of anatomical preparations, which it had been the great occupation of his professional life to form, for the illustration of physiological science. In 1786 he was made deputy surgeon general to the army, and in that year he published a long promised work on the venereal disease, which contained some novel opinions, and became the subject of critical animadversion, but which was the obvious production of a highly talented and well informed mind. About the same time appeared a quarto volume, entitled "Observations on various Parts of the Animal Œconomy," consisting of physiological essays, most of which had been inserted in the philosophical transactions. A fit of illness, with which he was seized, for a while disabled him from attending to business, and laid the foundation of a disease of the heart, which rendered his future health, and even existence, very precarious. He resigned to Mr Home the office of lecturer in 1790, that he might devote his time to the composition of a "Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gun shot Wounds," which was one of the last of his literary labours. On the death of Mr Adair he was appointed inspector-general of hospitals, and surgeon-general to the army, and the duties of these offices interfered not a little with his scientific pursuits, and doubtless contributed to shorten his life. The spasmodic disease, which had for some years been undermining his constitution, at length became so serious, that the most imminent danger was to be apprehended from any sudden or violent excitement. Though perfectly aware of his situation, he fell a sacrifice to the agitation arising from some unpleasant circumstance which occurred at St George's hospital, where he died suddenly, October 16, 1793. On examining his body after death, it appeared that he had laboured under an ossification of the vessels of the heart, whence the previous disease and ultimate catastrophe had been produced. Besides the works already noticed, he published some papers in the transactions of the Royal Society, and of a Society for the Improvement of Medical Knowledge, of which he was an active member. His treatise on the blood, &c. was published in 1794, with an account of his life, by Mr, now sir Everard Home. Government purchased the museum of Hunter for 15,000*l.* and transferred it to the Royal College of Surgeons, for the use of the public. —*Life of John Hunter, by Jesse Foot. Gent. Mag.* vol lxiv. *Hutchinson. Aikin.*

HUNTER (Anne) widow of the subject of the last article, and remarkable for he literary attainments. Intimately connected with Mrs Elizabeth Carter, Mrs Delany, &c. Mrs Hunter was no inconsiderable member of the learned *coterie* of ladies who composed their

society She excelled in lyric poetry, as is evinced by the well-known "Queen Mary's Lament," "The Death song of Alknomook, the Indian Warrior," and especially the beautiful words to some of Haydn's canzonetts, such as "My Mother bids me bind my Hair," "The Mermaid's Song,' &c. These, as well as her other productions, were, some time previous to her decease, collected and published in a small volume under her own superintendance. Her maiden name was Home her father, Mr Robert Home, being at the time of her birth, a surgeon in the army. She had three brothers, the youngest of whom is now sir Everard Home Mrs Hunter died in London, January 7, 1821, in her seventy-ninth year.—*Gent. Mag.*

HUNTINGDON (Selina, countess of) the second daughter of Washington, earl Ferrers, and sister to the unhappy nobleman of that title, who was hanged at Tyburn, for the murder of his steward. She was born in 1707, and married June 3, 1728, to Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, by whom she had a family of four sons and three daughters. Becoming a widow, she acquired a taste for the principles of the Calvinistic methodists, and patronised the famous George Whitefield, whom she constituted her chaplain. Her rank and fortune giving her great influence, she was long considered as the head of a sect of religionists, and after the death of Whitefield his followers were designated as the people of lady Huntingdon She founded schools and colleges for preachers, supported them with her purse, and expended annually large sums in private charity After a widowhood of forty-five years, she died June 17, 1791, regretted for her virtues, even by those who regarded her conduct as the offspring of mistaken enthusiasm.—*Original.*

HUNTINGDON (William) a religious enthusiast, who attained some notoriety towards the end of the eighteenth century. He was the son of a farmer's labourer in Kent, and the early part of his life was passed in menial service, and other low occupations. After indulging in vice and dissipation for several years, according to his own account, he was converted, and became a preacher among the Calvinistic methodists. He soon engaged in religious controversies, published a vast number of tracts, and was regarded as the head of a peculiar sect. His followers erected for him a chapel in Tichfield-street, and afterwards one of larger dimensions in Gray's Inn-road, where he officiated till near the time of his death, which took place at Tunbridge Wells, in August, 1813, at the age of sixty-nine. He was a man of some talent, though little cultivated by education. His publications are very numerous, and some of them contain curious details relative to his personal history and religious experience. The titles of two may be mentioned as specimens "The Arminian Skeleton, or the Arminians dissected and anatomized," 8vo, and "The Bank of Faith," 8vo. After having lost his first wife by death, he married the wealthy relict of sir James Saunderson, a London alderman, and passed the latter part of his life in all the comfort, if not the luxury, of affluence.—*Letters of Don Manuel Espriella. Edit.*

HUNTINGTON (Henry of) an ancient English historian, was the son of one Nicholas, a married priest, and was born towards the end of the eleventh or the beginning of the twelfth century. He was educated by Alwinus of Anjou, a learned canon of the church of Lincoln, and in his youth discovered a taste for poetry, by writing epigrams, love verses, and three long didactic poems, one upon herbs, another concerning spices, and a third on the subject of precious stones. In his more advanced years he applied to the study of history, and composed a general history of England, from the earliest accounts to the death of king Stephen, in 1154 in eight books, which have been published by sir Henry Savile. Towards the conclusion, the author honestly acknowledges that it is only an abridgment, and allows that to compose a complete history of England, many books were necessary which he could not procure. Mr Wharton has published a letter of this author on the contempt of the world, which details many curious anecdotes of the great men of his time. The Bodleian library also contains a Latin poem of Henry, on the death of Stephen, and arrival of Henry II, which is by no means contemptible. In Trinity college library, Oxford, is a fine MS of his book, "De imagine Mundi." When he died is unknown.—*Henry's Hist. of Gr. Britain. Wharton's Anglia Sacra*

HUNTINGTON (Robert) a learned English divine and prelate of the seventeenth century. He was born at Deerhurst, in Gloucestershire, of which place his father was minister, in 1636, and after receiving his grammar learning at the free school of Bristol, was sent at the age of sixteen to Merton college, Oxford. In 1662 he graduated as MA, and having undergone the usual course of study, applied himself with extraordinary zeal and diligence to the study of divinity, and the Oriental languages In 1670, probably on this account, he was appointed chaplain to the factory of Aleppo. This appointment he held for eleven years, during which time he peculiarly dedicated himself to the discovery and collection of ancient MSS, in which pursuit he was patronised by the bishops Marsh and Fell, and other learned persons in England. He travelled with this object not only through the districts adjoining Aleppo, but to Mount Sinai, various parts of Palestine, and in 1677 made a voyage to Cyprus, to examine the library of the archbishop of Justiniana Nova, but without success. In two journies which he took in 1680 and 1681 to Egypt, he was more fortunate, being enabled to rescue many curious copies of the Gospel and other MSS from oblivion. He returned to England in 1682, and immediately retired to his fellowship at Merton college, and the next year received the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity, and was appointed master of Trinity college, Dub-

Upon the descent of James II in Ireland, the revolution, he retired for safety to land, but returned when the danger was , and in 1691 resigned the mastership of ity college, resolved not to live out of his ve country. In the mean time he sold his collection of MSS about six hundred umber, to the curators of the Bodleian ary, for 900*l*. In 1692 he was offered the bishopric of Kildare, which he refused, n 1701 accepted that of Raphoe, but sur- d his consecration only twelve days He lished nothing from his own pen, except- "An Account of the Porphyry Pillars in pt," and "Letters" written while abroad, h appear at the end of his life by Dr h.—*Biog. Brit. Life by Smith, in Latin.*

UNTON (PHILIP) a nonconformist divine e seventeenth century, deserving of notice political writer. He was a native of pshire, and was educated at Wadham ge, Oxford, where he took the degree of . Having entered into holy orders, after ching at some other places, he settled at stbury, in Wiltshire. His reputation for ning occasioned him to be appointed by er Cromwell, in 1657, the provost of his recently erected college at Durham, which office Mr Hunton held the living dgfield, in the bishopric, though he had a part of the revenue belonging to it. he lost on the return of the old incum in 1660, and the dissolution of the colle- establishment taking place, he retired to congregation at Westbury, where he died uly, 1682. He was the author of "A atise of Monarchy viz. concerning Mo- hy in general, and the English Monarchy articular," in which work he broached the stitutional doctrine, that the sovereignty of England is not in the king only, but in the three estates, viz. the king, lords and com- nons. Such principles did not please the igh-toned churchmen of Charles the second s eign, and Hunton's assertion was condemned y a decree of the convocation held July 21, 683, and the book ordered to be burnt in the hool quadrangle at Oxford, which was ac- ordingly done. The treatise on monarchy rovoked the animadversions of Dr Henry erne and sir Robert Filmer, the latter of hom composed his famous "Patriarcha," in lefence of the divine right of kings, against lunton.—*Calamy's Nonconformists' Memorial. Magna Britannia—Wiltsh.*

HURD (RICHARD) an eminent English relate and philological writer of the last cen- ury. He was born January 13, 1720, at Con- reve, in Staffordshire, where his father was a armer. After a school education, he went to Emanuel college, Cambridge, in which he ob- ained a fellowship in 1742, having previously roceeded MA., and in 1749 he took the de- ree of BD. The same year he published Horatii Ars Poetica, Epistola ad Pisones," vith an English commentary and notes, which vas dedicated to Warburton, whose friend- hip and literary patronage contributed much o his future prosperity. In 1750 he published a "Commentary on the Epistle of Horace to Augustus," and in 1751 a tract intitled "The Opinion of an eminent Lawyer, concerning the Right of Appeal from the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge to the Senate, supported by a short historical Account of the Jurisdiction of the University, by a Fellow of a College," 8vo His next production was a satirical attack on Dr Jortin, in defence of Warburton, in an "Essay on the Delicacy of Friendship," which he afterwards endeavoured to suppress. His first ecclesiastical preferment was the rectory of Thurcaston, in Leicestershire, which he obtained in 1757, and the same year he published "Remarks on David Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion," 8vo His "Dialogues Moral and Political, with Letters on Chivalry and Romance," appeared at different times from 1758 to 1764, and were republished collectively, in 1765, three vols. 8vo. It ought to be remarked, that the later editions of this production shew the sentiments of the author to have undergone some change after the first publication of his dialogues, in which he eulogizes the friends and martyrs of liberty in terms which to his more matured judgment probably appeared too strong None of his works attracted so much notice as the dialogues, which were translated into German by the poet Holty, and published at Leipsic. About 1765 he was chosen preacher to the society of Lincoln's inn, and in 1767 he was made archdeacon of Gloucester. He took the degree of LLD. in 1768, in which year he commenced a series of sermons on the prophecies, preached at the lecture founded by his friend Warburton, at Lincoln's inn. These discourses were published under the title of an "Introduction to the study of the Prophecies concerning the Christian Church, in twelve Lectures," 1772. In 1775 Dr Hurd was raised to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, and not long after was made preceptor to his present majesty, and his brother, now the duke of York, through the influence of lord Mansfield. He was translated to the see of Worcester on the removal of Dr North to Winchester in 1781, and at the same time was bestowed on him the confidential situation of clerk of the closet. These preferments seem to have satisfied his ambition, for on the death of Dr Cornwallis, archbishop of Canterbury, the king would have elevated Dr Hurd to the primacy, a station for which he was well qualified by his talents and standing in the church, but he modestly declined the offer. In 1788 he published an edition of the works of bishop Warburton, in which he thought proper to omit some of the productions of his deceased friend, a circumstance which subjected him to the severe reprehension of the late Dr Samuel Parr, who supplied the editorial deficiencies of bishop Hurd's collection, by printing a volume with the title of "Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian." In 1795 the right reverend editor himself published a kind of supplement to the works of Warburton, in the form of a biographical preface, and he subsequently also pub-

lished the correspondence of Warburton, which was his last literary undertaking. He died at the episcopal palace of Hartlebury, in Worcestershire, May 28, 1808, and was interred in the church-yard of that parish.—*Nichols's Lit. Anecd. Month. Mag.* vol. xxv. *Edit.*

HURDIS (JAMES) an ingenious poet and amiable man, was the son of a gentleman of small fortune at Bishopstone, in Sussex, where he was born in 1763. He was educated at Chichester school, and in 1780 was entered a commoner of St Mary hall, Oxford, and at the election of 1782 was chosen a demy of St Mary Magdalen college. In 1784 he became tutor to the youngest son of the earl of Chichester, the honourable George Pelham, since bishop of Exeter. In 1788 he first appeared before the public as a poet, in his "Village Curate," which was followed by his "Adriano," his "Panthea," "Elmer and Ophelia," and the "Orphan Twins." In 1791 he was presented to the living of Bishopstone, and in 1793 was elected professor of poetry at Oxford, where in 1794 he took the degree of BD. and in 1797 that of DD. He died December 23, 1801. In addition to the works already mentioned, Dr Hurdis was author of "A Disquisition on Genesis 1 and 21," "Select Remarks on the First Ten Chapters of Genesis," "Sir Thomas More, a Tragedy" "Cursory Remarks on the Arrangement of the Plays of Shakspeare," "A Vindication of the University of Oxford from the aspersions of Mr Gibbon," "The Favourite Village," a poem, and "Twelve Dissertations on the Nature and Occasions of Prophecy." After his death his poems were published in three volumes by subscription, with a life by his sister.—*Life by Miss Hurdis. Hayley's Life of Cowper.*

HURL (CHARLES) the son of a peasant of Champigny-sur-Yonne, where he was born in 1639. In spite of the disadvantages arising from the poverty of his parents, he contrived, by unwearied industry, to make himself master of most modern and several ancient languages. His progress in Oriental literature was also considerable. He was a member of the Port Royal Society, professor of languages at Paris, and eventually obtained the headship of the college of Boncourt. He was inclined to Jansenism in his religious opinions, and proved himself a good biblical scholar by a dictionary which he wrote of the Scripture, in folio, two vols. This work is not, however, considered equal to that of Calmet. His other writings are, a "Sacred Grammar," an edition of the Latin Testament, with his own annotations, in two 12mo vols. and a French translation of the same work, which appeared afterwards in four vols. His death took place in 1717.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HUSS (JOHN) an eminent Bohemian divine and martyr to unjust persecution, was born at Hussenitz about the year 1376. He received his education at the university of Prague, and in 1400 became pastor of the church of Bethlehem in that city, in which situation he displayed great erudition and eloquence. About this time the writings of Wickliffe had been introduced into Bohemia, when Huss adopted several of his opinions, and in particular those relating to the papal hierarchy, and the despotism of the priesthood. In the year 1407 he began openly to declaim against the vice of the different ranks of the clergy, and the discipline of the church of Rome, and thereby excited the most violent animosity on the part of the archbishop of Prague and of the clergy in general. He also added to this resentment by embracing the philosophical opinions of the *realists*, in opposition to those of the *nominalists*, which were chiefly espoused in Germany. His success in preaching against the sale of indulgences produced still farther exasperation, and Subinco, archbishop of Prague, in 1409 issued two mandates, addressed to the members of the university of Prague, one to bring in all the writings of Wickliffe, in order that such as were heretical might be consigned to the flames, and the other enjoining all curates and ministers to insist upon the existence of the real presence, under the appearance of bread and wine. Huss vehemently opposed both these mandates, and upon an appeal to Gregory XII, the archbishop was summoned to Rome, who however so represented matters, that the pope issued a bull for the suppression of the writings of Wickliffe, and forbade Huss and other members of the university, who had not complied with the mandates of the archbishop, from preaching and all other ecclesiastical functions. Huss and his friends, on the appearance of this bull, appealed a second time to Rome, on which he was ordered by pope John XXIII to appear personally in that capital. Assured of the protection of Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, he refused to obey the summons, and was excommunicated for contumacy. He treated this sentence with the utmost contempt, and went on preaching against corruption in religion until the conflicts between the opposing parties became so animated, that it induced John XXIII to call a council in 1414, where it was agreed between the pope and the emperor Sigismund, that Huss should appear and give an account of his doctrines, the latter promising him safe conduct and security of person. He accordingly arrived at Constance, 3rd of November, 1414 was formally accused, and soon after, notwithstanding the urgent remonstrances of the emperor, imprisoned and condemned without hearing, for maintaining that the Eucharist ought to be administered to the people in both kinds. Of this conduct the emperor so warmly complained, that in pretended compliance with his demand, on the 5th and 7th of July, 1415, Huss was brought before the council, and permitted to say what he could in behalf of himself and doctrines, but all that he alleged was unattended to, and he was soon given to understand that they were disposed to put up with nothing short of a full recantation of his asserted errors. Peremptorily refusing compliance with this demand, he was remanded back to prison, and being again brought before the council on the 6th of July, was condemned for heresy, and

ordered to be burnt. His execution followed the next day, with circumstances of great superstition and cruelty, and his ashes were gathered up and thrown into the Rhine. He died with unabated firmness and resolution, and the day of his execution, the 7th of July, was for many years held sacred by the Bohemians. The works of Huss which are numerous and learned were collected into a body and published in two vols. folio, Nuremberg, 1558. They are distinctly specified in our authorities.—*Cave's Hist. Lit. Freheri Theatrum.*

HUSSEY (Giles) an ingenious English painter, an estimable but somewhat eccentric character in private life. He was born of a good family at Marnhill, in Dorsetshire, in 1710, and his friends being of the catholic persuasion, he was educated at Douai and St Omers. With a view to the cultivation of his talents for painting, he was placed under Jonathan Richardson, and afterwards with Damini, a Venetian artist, with whom he went to Italy. In 1737 he returned to England, and commenced portrait-painter. He had invented a peculiar theory relative to the form and proportions of the human face, which he conceived to be connected with the harmonic intervals of a musical scale, and he is said to have been so successful in the practical application of this apparently fanciful system as to have produced very accurate likenesses of those who sat to him for their portraits. He did not however meet with the encouragement which his talents deserved, and after residing for some time in London in distressed circumstances, he retired into Wiltshire, where his elder brother possessed an estate, after whose death he removed to the neighbourhood of Ashburton, in Devonshire. He died suddenly, while giving directions to labourers in his garden, in the month of June, 1788. Barry thought this artist worthy of a place in the historical group with which he decorated the rooms of the society for the encouragement of arts and manufactures in the Adelphi.—*Britton's Beauties of Wiltshire.*

HUTCHESON, LLD. (Francis) an Irish protestant dissenting divine, and ingenious philosophical writer, was the son of a dissenting minister of the north of Ireland, where he was born August 8, 1694. After receiving a proper education at a grammar school, he was sent to an academy to begin his philosophical career, and in the year 1710 was entered a student in the university of Glasgow. He early displayed superior abilities, and made a distinguished progress in all his studies, finally devoting himself to divinity as a profession. After spending six years at Glasgow, he returned to his native country, where he was licensed to preach among the dissenters, but accepted the invitation of some gentlemen acquainted with his talents, to set up a private academy in Dublin. He had not been long settled in that city, before his merits and accomplishments made him generally known, and persons of all ranks, who esteemed literature and learned men, cultivated his acquaintance. In 1725 the first edition of his celebrated "Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue" appeared without his name, but its merit would not allow the author to be long concealed, and it secured him still farther notice from the learned and eminent, among whom were lord Granville, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, archbishop King, and the primate Boulter. In 1728 he published his "Treatise on the Passions," which has often been reprinted, and is admired even by those who dispute the soundness of its philosophy. About the same time he also wrote many philosophical papers, which were published in the collection called, "Hibernicus's Letters," together with some answers to objections to his system in the public journals. After keeping a private academy in Dublin for some years with great reputation, he was in 1729 called to the chair of philosophy at Glasgow, where he spent the remainder of his life in a manner highly honourable to himself, and useful to the university of which he was a member. He died in 1747, in his fifty-third year. He had married soon after his settlement in Dublin, and left behind him a son, Dr Francis Hutcheson, a physician, who in 1755 published from the MSS of his father, "A System of Moral Philosophy," in three books, Glasgow, 1755, 2 vols. 4to, to which is prefixed some account of the "Life, Writings, and Character of the Author, by Dr Leechman, Professor of Divinity in the same University." The system of morals of Dr Hutcheson is founded upon nearly the same principles as that of lord Shaftesbury. He deduces all our moral ideas from an implanted *moral sense*, or instinct, like that of self-preservation, which, independently on argument, or the reasonableness of certain actions, leads us to perform them ourselves, and to approve them in others. The *moral* sense is by this school of philosophy, maintained to be the very foundation of virtue, but the fame of the author of the theory, according to professor Dugald Stewart, rests chiefly on the taste that his works and lectures contributed to diffuse for analytical discussion in Scotland, which led to the production of some of the most valuable writings of the eighteenth century. — *Tytler's Life of Lord Kames. Stewart's Life of Dr Adam Smith. Biog. Brit.*

HUTCHINS (John) the son of a clergyman of Bradford Peverel, Dorset, where he was born in 1698. He received the rudiments of a classical education at Dorchester grammar school, whence he removed in due course to Oxford, and entered at Hart hall, but quitted that society soon after for Baliol college, in the same university. Having graduated in 1721, he took holy orders, and was presented in succession to the livings of Swyre, of Melcomb Horsey, in Dorsetshire, and to the rectory of Wareham, which latter piece of preferment he obtained in 1744. Mr Hutchins was occupied during the major part of a long life in collecting materials for, and compiling a history of his native county, which he had nearly completed at the time of his death in June 1773. This valuable work was pub-

lished the year following, in two volumes foho, for the benefit of his widow, and has since gone through a second edition, with additions by Mr Gough and Mr Nichols, which has extended the work to four volumes.—*Life by Bingham in Bibl. Top. Brit. Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

HUTCHINSON (JOHN) an English philosophical and theological writer, whose opinions have produced much controversy, was born at Spennythorn, in Yorkshire, in 1674. His father, a person of small landed property, sought to qualify his son for a stewardship to some nobleman or gentleman. For this purpose he gave him such learning as the place afforded, and the remaining part of his education was supplied by a person who boarded with his father, and who instructed him both in the classics and mathematics. Thus educated, he became steward, in succession to Mr Bathurst, of his native county, and to the earl of Scarborough and the duke of Somerset. About the year 1700, being called by his employment to London, he contracted an acquaintance with Dr Woodward, and business carrying him to several parts of England and Wales, he published a small tract, entitled "Observations made by J. H. mostly in the year 1706." In these journeys he collected fossils, which he put into the hands of Dr Woodward, it being the professed object of both one and the other to prove thereby the Mosaic account of the Creation. Some delay taking place on the part of Woodward, who was to draw up the work, Mr Hutchinson began to doubt his intention to fulfil his engagement, and a quarrel ensuing, he resolved to trust to his own pen for the purposed discussion. In order to have time for this object, he quitted the service of the duke of Somerset, who being master of the horse, gave him the sinecure of riding purveyor, which, with other advantages enjoyed by the favour of the same nobleman, enabled him to dedicate his time to study without pecuniary discomfort. In 1724 he published the first part of his "Moses's Principia," in which he not only ridiculed the "Natural History of the Earth," by Woodward, but exploded the doctrine of gravitation. From this time to his death he published a volume every year or two, which, with the MSS he left behind him, were collected in 1748, by the rev Julius Bate, a disciple, and amounted to twelve volumes octavo, an abstract of which was afterwards published in 12mo. The second part of "Moses's Principia," published in 1727, contains the substance of the principles of his scripture philosophy. In opposition to the vacuum and gravity of Newton, he contends for a plenum and air, and hints that the idea of the Trinity was to be taken ,from the three grand agents in the system of nature, fire, light, and spirit, these three conditions of the same substance, air, being remarkably typical of three persons in one and the same essence. This notion, it is said, was admired by Dr Samuel Clarke, and, with his other doctrines, it has been favoured by more recent divines, including Horne, the rev William Jones, in the life of that bishop, and Parkhurst. Accustomed to make an excursion every year into the country, he neglected to do so in 1737, and thereby produced, by unrelieved study, a bilious attack, of so serious a nature that it carried him off on the 28th of August, 1737, in his sixty third year. Mr Hutchinson was of a very singular turn of mind, and his leading notion, that all knowledge, natural as well as theological, is contained in the scriptures, was supported by visionary and fanciful analogies, and no small number of whimsical and doubful propositions, as may be readily imagined when it is added, that he assigned to every Hebrew root a spiritual or mental meaning, in addition to the sensible object that it obviously expressed As already observed, however, he gained many respectable proselytes Mr Hutchinson possessed great mechanical skill, and invented a chronometer for the discovery of the longitude at sea, which was much approved by sir Isaac Newton. It is to be regretted that his temper was defective, and that he was more violent and vindictive in controversy than a theorist of any description ought to be.—*Biog. Brit. Bibl. Biographica.*

HUTCHINSON (JOHN HELY) an Irish statesman and lawyer of the last century. He was born in 1715, and educated for the bar. By his talents and assiduity he rose to the offices of prime serjeant, secretary of state, and provost of Trinity college, Dublin, in addition to which he held several other lucrative employments. His avidity for office attracted the satirical remark of lord North, that if Hutchinson had England and Ireland given him, he would still solicit the Isle of Man for a potatoe garden. He died in 1794.—*Lempriere's Univ. Biog.*

HUTTEN (ULRIC DE) a German poet, soldier, and controversialist of the fifteenth century, born in 1488, of a noble family settled at Stickenburg, in Franconia. He received a liberal education at the abbey of Fulda, and at Frankfort on the Oder, where he graduated. The exhaustion of his pecuniary resources, consequent upon his irregular habits, drove him, in spite of a strong literary turn, to enter the imperial army, in which he served at the siege of Padua. Gladly availing himself, however, of the first opportunity which presented itself of returning to his favourite pursuits, he retired in 1511 to Pavia, and in compliance with the expressed wishes of his family, commenced the study of jurisprudence. Here he remained, till the sacking of the city by the Swiss troops drove him once more into Germany. After going through several vicissitudes of alternate want and plenty, he was fortunate enough to attract the notice of the emperor Maximilian himself by his poems, and in 1516 was publicly crowned by that sovereign with the poetic laurel. The three succeeding years of his life were spent in the military service of his prince, and on several occasions he proved his ability to wield the sword with as much success as the pen. Unfortunately, however, the dissipated habits of

a camp continued to produce their usual effect upon a mind, which, though vigorous, was but ill regulated, and although his subsequent writings evince that he possessed a strong religious feeling, yet it was altogether unequal to control the violence of his passions. His health in consequence suffered so severely, that he was again compelled to retire from the service; and the celebrated bull being issued about this time by the pope against Martin Luther, Hutten, who was a warm advocate of the reformed doctrines, published an edition of it with comments, so happy in the causticity of their sarcasm, that the pontiff formally demanded the author from the elector of Mentz. Hutten found a temporary asylum in the castle of Ebernberg, but was not so dismayed as to discontinue his attacks on the Romish church, while the elector appears not to have been very earnest in his attempts to apprehend him, if indeed he ever seriously entertained such an intention. Soon after, in consequence of the denial of some rites of hospitality, which he expected to receive from his friend Erasmus, then residing at Basil, a violent quarrel ensued between them, which was carried on, upon the part of Hutten at least, with no slight degree of asperity. In the mean time, the disorders consequent upon a life of debauchery began to make such havock upon a frame long debilitated by excess, that he at length retired to an island on the lake of Zurich, where he closed his turbulent career in the autumn of 1523 De Thou speaks highly of his genius for satire, which he compares to that of Lucian. His works are numerous, but almost all written in the same spirit of bitter vituperation. A duodecimo volume of his miscellaneous poems, composed in the Latin language, was edited by De Thou in 1538, and has since gone through another edition. He himself contributed to the re publication of several classical authors, especially of the works of Livy, from an original manuscript, and was one of the authors of the "Epistolæ Virorum Obscurorum."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Bayle, see article Hutter.*

HUTTER. There were two learned protestant divines of this name of the same family, contemporaries, and both born at Ulm, about the middle of the sixteenth century. ELIAS the elder was born in 1553, and is advantageously known as an excellent Hebrew and Oriental scholar. His Hebrew Bible, which contains no less than thirty versions of the 117th psalm in various languages, and has all the radical letters distinguished by a peculiarity of type, is a literary curiosity. He also published two polyglotts, of which that printed in 1596 contains four, the other, printed 1599, six languages, both in folio. He died in 1603, at Nuremberg.— LEONARD, who was ten years younger than Elias, studied at Strasburg, and several other of the German universities, and distinguished himself as a staunch supporter of the reformed church. He published a variety of able treatises, principally on controversal subjects. Of these the best known are, "Explicatio Concordiæ Christianæ," "Compendium Theologiæ," "Collegium Theologum, sive disputationes de articulis Confessionis Augustanæ," "Libri Christianæ Concordiæ," "Formulæ Concionandi," and "Loci Communes Theologici," &c. He obtained the divinity professor's chair in the university of Wittemberg, and died there in 1616.—*Freheri Theatrum. Bayle.*

HUTTON, LLD. (CHARLES) an eminent mathematician, who raised himself to distinction by his spontaneous exertions. He was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 14th August, 1737, and his father, who was a viewer of mines, intended devoting him to his own employment. He received a little instruction in the rudiments of the Latin language, and in the elements of the mathematics, but he owed nearly the whole of his subsequent acquirements to his own application. Having received an early injury in one of his arms, he was found unfit for his intended occupation, on which the natural bent of his inclinations led him to prepare himself for becoming a mathematical teacher. He accordingly gave instructions in that capacity, at the age of eighteen, at Jesmond, a village near Newcastle, where his youthful enthusiasm induced him to join the methodists and even to compose sermons, and preach This turn of mind however forsook him, when invited to Newcastle in 1760, where his scholars happily became numerous, and among whom was the lord chancellor Eldon He continued making advances in mathematical knowledge, and was a prolific contributor to the Ladies' Diary and Martin's Philosophical Magazine His earliest separate publications were a treatise on arithmetic, and another on mensuration, which were soon after followed by selections from the mathematical portions of the Ladies' Diary. About 1772 he was employed by the magistrates of Newcastle to make a survey of that town and neighbourhood, and some time after, the destruction of the old bridge at Newcastle having attracted his attention to the subject of the construction and properties of arches, he was led to the production of a small work on the principles of bridges, which laid the foundation of his future fame. On the resignation of Mr J. L. Cowley, professor of mathematics at Woolwich college, Mr Hutton was with some difficulty persuaded by his friends to become a candidate for the appointment, which the master general of the ordnance, the marquis of Townsend, had laudably determined to bestow upon the individual, who, upon a public examination, should appear the most fit for it. He bore away the prizes on this occasion from no less than ten competitors, and received at his temporary lodgings the notice of his appointment from the master general, who had never before so much as heard his name. Shortly after his settlement at Woolwich, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in the year 1779 received the degree of LLD. from the university of Edinburgh. In the same year, he was also appointed foreign secretary to the Royal Society, which office he held until the

close of 1783, when in consequence of the discreditable dissensions in that body, he retired with Dr Horsley, and other eminent mathematicians, from the society. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1778, appeared Dr Hutton's first paper "On the Force of exploded Gunpowder, and the Velocities of Balls exploded from Artillery," which obtained its author the Copleian medal, and much distinction both at home and abroad. Various other papers of great merit succeeded, the last of which, presented to the society in 1783, was a "Project for a new Division of the Quadrant." In 1785 he published his elaborate "Mathematical Tables," preceded by an extensive and erudite introduction, tracing the progress and improvement of logarithms from the date of their discovery. This work has gone through no fewer than five editions. The next year Dr Hutton published a quarto volume of "Tracts, Mathematical and Philosophical," which was not long after followed by his "Elements of Conic Sections," for the use of the academy at Woolwich. For some years after the publication of the last mentioned work, he was occupied in the composition of his "Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary," 2 vols. 4to, which first appeared in 1796, and of which a new and greatly enlarged edition was published in 1815. In 1798 he gave the world the first edition of his "Course of Mathematics," in 2 vols. 8vo, to which a third was added in 1811. From 1803 to 1809 he was employed, in conjunction with Drs Pearson and Shaw, in an abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, published in eighteen thick quarto volumes, for his labour in which work he is said to have received no less a sum than 6000*l*. While this great concern was in progress, he also produced a translation of Ozanam and Montucla's "Mathematical Recreations." In July 1807, he retired from the professorship at Woolwich, which he had held for thirty-four years, and was assigned a pension of 500*l*. per annum. In 1812 he published another collection of "Tracts" on mathematical and philosophical subjects. The last scientific labour of Dr Hutton, which he accomplished at the age of eighty-four, was a laborious correction of the computations in Mr Henry Cavendish's paper on the mean density of the earth. This venerable and eminent votary of science, the simplicity, liberality, energy, and benevolence of whose character were equally conspicuous, died on the 27th January, 1823, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Dr Hutton, who was twice married, left a son and two daughters, the former of whom, lieutenant-general Hutton, is a member of several learned societies, and honoured with the degree of LLD. from the university of Aberdeen.—*Ann. Biog. Memoir by Dr Gregory.*

HUTTON (James) a natural philosopher, distinguished as the author of a system of geology, which refers the structure of the solid parts of the earth to the action of fire, hence termed the Plutonian theory. He was born at Edinburgh, in 1726, and studied in the university under Maclaurin, the celebrated mathematician. He also applied himself to chemistry, and after having been for some time clerk to a writer to the signet, or attorney, he went to Leyden, where he graduated as MD. in 1749. On his return to this country, he did not, however, immediately adopt the medical profession, but devoted himself to the occupation of agriculture. About 1768 he settled at Edinburgh, where, at different periods, he published several works relating to natural philosophy, of which the titles are as follow "Considerations on the Nature, Quality, and Distinctions of Coal and Culm," Edinb. 1777, 8vo. This was followed by an answer, entitled "Remarks on Considerations, &c." 1777, "Dissertations on different Subjects in Natural Philosophy," Edinb 1792,4to, The Theory of Rain, the Principle of Fire, on the Power of Matter, and the appearances of Bodies, "Dissertation upon the Philosophy of Light, Heat, and Fire, in seven parts," Edinb. 1794, 8vo, "An Investigation of the Principles of Knowledge, and of the Progress of Reason from Sense to Science and Philosophy, in three parts," Edinb. 1794, 3 vols. 4to, "Theory of the Earth, with Proofs and Illustrations, in four parts," Edinb. 1795, 2 vols 8vo. Dr Hutton was also the author of several papers in the transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he was a member. His death took place in 1797. The geological system, or theory of the earth, proposed by this philosopher excited a warm controversy among men of science, and while it was opposed by Kirwan, Dr Murray, and others, it met with an advocate of no mean talents in the late professor Playfair, who, in 1802, published a work entitled "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth."—*Gent. Mag. Watt's Bib Brit.*

HUTTON (William) an ingenious and self educated writer, was born at Derby in 1723. From the age of seven to fourteen he worked at a silk mill, and was afterwards apprenticed to a stocking weaver. On the expiration of his time he laboured as a journeyman, and also taught himself bookbinding, by which he added to his humble income. In 1750 he opened a shop in Birmingham for the sale of old books, to which he added a circulating library, and succeeded so well as to be enabled to embark in the paper business, and by industry and frugality he arrived gradually at opulence. In 1791 his house in Birmingham, and villa near that town, were burnt by the rioters, for which he obtained but inadequate remuneration from the county. He died September 20, 1815, at the advanced age of ninety-two. The works of this acute and ingenious man are, "The History of Birmingham," 8vo, "Journey to London," "History of the Court of Requests, and of the Hundred Court of Birmingham," a lively and ingenious work, "History of Blackport," "History of the Battle of Bosworth Field," "History of Derby," "Description of the Roman Wall," "Remarks upon North Wales," "Tour to Scarborough," "Poems,"

"Trip to Coatham."—*Life by Himself and Daughter.*

HUXHAM (JOHN) an English physician of some celebrity in the west of England towards the middle of the last century. He was a native of Halberton in Devonshire, and studied under Boerhaave at the university of Leyden, where he took the degree of MD. Returning to England, he settled as a medical practitioner at Plymouth, and after a residence of about thirty years, died there in 1768 In his treatment of fevers he appears to have approached the plan of the Brunonian school, bark and wine being his favourite remedies, and as his reputation was considerable, his practice probably was generally successful A spirituous infusion of Peruvian bark and aromatics which he prescribed, is still popularly termed Huxham's tincture of bark. His professional writings consist of "A Treatise on Fevers,' 1739, 8vo, "A Dissertation on the malignant, ulcerous Sore throat," "Observations on Air and Epidemic Diseases," and "Observations on Antimony.'—*Lysons's Mag. Brit Polwhele's Devonsh.*

HUYGENS (CHRISTIAN) a celebrated Dutch mathematician and astronomer of the seventeenth century. He was the son of Constantine Huygens, lord of Zuichem, who was secretary to three successive princes of Orange, and he was born at the Hague, April 14th, 1629. Under the instructions of his father he was initiated in classical learning, geography, and music, and when quite young he displayed a predominant inclination for the study of mathematics and practical mechanics, taking every opportunity to examine different kinds of machines which occurred to his notice. Having made a great progress in mathematical science, by the assistance of an able master, he was in 1645 sent to the university of Leyden, as a student of law, under the learned civilian, professor Vinnius, but his attention to this object did not prevent him from continuing his favourite pursuits under Van Schooten, the mathematical professor. At the end of a year he removed to the then newly-founded university of Breda, which was under the direction of his father, and there he continued between two and three years, chiefly engaged in the study of jurisprudence. In 1649 he went to Holstein, in Denmark, in the retinue of Henry, count of Nassau, when he wished to have visited Des Cartes at the court of Stockholm, but the short stay of the count in Denmark prevented him. In 1651 he gave a specimen of his talents, by the publication of a Latin tract on the quadrature of the hyperbola, ellipsis, and circle, which in 1654 was followed by another on the magnitude of the circle. The following year he travelled into France, and was admitted to the degree of LLD. at the university of Angers. In 1658 he published at the Hague a work designed to vindicate his right to the invention of a pendulum, of which he had exhibited a model in a preceding publication. His observations on the planet Saturn, with a telescope of his own construction, enabled him to make the important discovery of the ring surrounding that heavenly body, and also of one of its satellites or moons, of which he gave an account in his "Systema Saturnium sive, de Causis Mirandorum Saturni Phænomenon, et Comite ejus Planeta novo," 1659, 4to. In 1660 he went again to France, and the next year passed over to England, where he was made a fellow of the Royal Society. He returned to France in 1663, where the minister Colbert invited him to settle, and being tempted by the offer of a considerable pension, and other advantages, he removed to Paris in 1666, and resided there till 1681. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, and assiduously dedicated his time to the advancement of astronomical science, and other branches of mathematics His health being impaired by close application, he twice visited his native country, for the benefit of the air, and at length was obliged to leave Paris entirely, after having passed fifteen years in that metropolis. He however continued his labours in the cause of science till his death, which took place in 1695. He was the author of a Latin treatise on the plurality of worlds, and the probability of the planets being inhabited, which was published posthumously in 1698, of tracts on the construction of telescopic glasses, and many other philosophical pieces, which appeared at intervals between 1703 and 1728, under the title of "Opuscula Posthuma." Independent of the merit due to his literary productions, Huygens deserves notice for his invention of optical instruments, and of a very ingeniously constructed planetarium —*Martin's Biog. Philos. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

HUYSUM (JOHN VAN) a painter at the head of a particular branch of his profession, was born at Amsterdam in 1682. He was educated under his father, an artist of considerable talents, but chiefly remarkable as a flower painter, to which department his son John bent the whole force of his mind. Laudably determined to commence by making fame his object rather than money, he spared no time or pains to render his works perfect, and attained a perfection in imitating the floral beauties of nature, which is hardly conceivable. His flowers, plants, and their accompaniments are finished with a delicacy, polish, and accuracy, that almost delude the sight, nor is the apparent freedom of his pencil affected by this height of finish. He had also methods of mixing his tints, and preserving the lustre of his colours, which, with the jealousy unworthy a man of genius, he never would communicate. The beauty of his works was so conspicuous, that they soon obtained high prices, and latterly none but persons of opulence could purchase them. Besides his merits as a flower-painter, he excelled in landscapes, his pictures in which line are well coloured, while each tree is distinguished by a tint peculiar to its leafing. It is to be regretted that domestic disquiet rendered him fretful and nervous, and he was farther annoyed by his extreme jealousy of his own advantages. He never took more than one pupil, a

lady, and at her skill he became uneasy. He died in 1749. Van Huysum had two brothers, JUSTUS, who painted battles with great spirit and freedom, and JACOB, who died in London in 1740, after a residence of several years. He copied the works of his brother so closely, that they could scarcely be distinguished from the originals, and also composed flower pieces himself with great superiority.—*D'Argenville Vies de Peint. Walpole's Anec.*

HYDE (EDWARD) earl of Clarendon, lord high chancellor of England, and an eminent statesman and historian, was the son of Henry Hyde, of Dinton, in Wiltshire, where he was probably born in Feb. 1608. He received his early education in his father's house, under the tuition of the vicar of the parish, and at the early age of thirteen was sent to Magdalen college, Oxford He stayed at the university long enough to obtain the degree of BA , and he reckons it a piece of good fortune that he did not remain longer, in consequence of the habit of hard drinking which then prevailed there. In his seventeenth year he removed to London, under the protection of his uncle Nicholas Hyde, afterwards chief justice of the King's Bench, who died while he was yet a student. In the first instance he appears to have indulged in the licentious manners of the age , but so early as his twenty first year, he married the daughter of sir George Ayliffe, whom however he lost by the small pox in the short space of six months. After a widowhood of three years, he took for his second wife the daughter of sir Thomas Aylesbury, master of requests, with whom he lived thirty six years in cordial union. He was also happy in being early introduced to some of the most gifted and intelligent men of the day , and in the protection of a father of great virtue and merit, who survived until soon after his second marriage. While thus happily circumstanced, a cause in which he was engaged for some London merchants, introduced him to archbishop Laud, then a commissioner of the treasury, who favoured his professional advancement, which was otherwise facilitated by his easy fortune, and general reputation. In the parliament called by Charles I in 1640, he was chosen burgess for Wotton Basset, on which he took a part in exposing public grievances, and in particular brought forward a complaint of the illegal practices in the court of the earl marshal. In a succeeding parliament he followed up this complaint, and procured the suppression of the court, and laying aside his gown, adhered closely to parliamentary business. Not yet much connected with any party, he was frequently chosen chairman of committees on subjects of great importance, in one of which he drew up the charges against the judges, for their decision in the case of ship money. His attachment to his king and church was however so decided, that he was soon regarded with suspicion by the parliamentary party, and when the remonstrance of the commons on the state of the nation appeared, only "to give vent to his own indignation," he observes, he drew up a reply, which was shown to lord Digby, without intending to communicate it. It however found its way to the king, and after a little political hesitation, he allowed it to appear as "The King's Answer, with the Advice of his Council." He was soon after offered the place of solicitor-general, which he declined, but agreed to join sir John Colepepper and lord Falkland as one of the king's private advisers. In April 1642, he was sent for by the king to York, where he assisted in drawing up papers in favour of the royal cause, and refusing to attend his recal by parliament without the king's permission, he was exempted from pardon by a special vote. After the commencement of the civil war, when the king held his court at Oxford, Mr Hyde was nominated chancellor of the exchequer, sworn of the privy council, and knighted. He remained with the king until 1644, when he accompanied prince Charles into the west, and afterwards to Jersey, where he remained two years after the prince's departure, pursuing his studies with great tranquillity, and attending to the composition of a history of the transactions in which he had borne a part. In 1648 he attended the prince at the Hague, where news arrived of the king's death. He then went on a mission on the part of the young king to Spain, in company with lord Cottington, and on his return finding the exiled court and family in great disunion, he retired to Antwerp, where he lived with his wife and children in studied retirement and very reduced circumstances He subsequently took up his abode at Breda, where the princess of Orange, the sister of Charles, gave him a house free of rent, and took his daughter for one of her maids of honour He also received in this situation, the then nominal post of lord high chancellor of England, which however was useful to the indolent Charles, who being eternally applied to for contingent grants and reversions, needed a man of strong minded integrity to refuse improper requests. At the restoration, the chancellor, who might be deemed the king's leading adviser, displayed great wisdom and integrity in the manner in which he endeavoured to settle the many difficult things, public and private, which were left to his decision. He has been particularly praised for rejecting the proposal to raise the king a standing revenue independently of parliament, for disbanding the army, and for moderating the violence and craving spirit of the royalists. His zeal for the abolition of every vestige of presbyterianism, will of course be regarded in different points of view, according to the creed and party of those who pronounce upon it. His honours naturally arose with his power, in 1660 he was made a peer by the title of baron Hyde, of Hindon, elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, and in 1661 created viscount Cornbury and earl of Clarendon. Many disquiets however attended a man of unyielding strictness of morals and integrity in a court so licentious and unprincipled as that of Charles II. The private marriage of his daughter to the duke of York also considerably embarrassed him. While in the situ-

ation of maid of honour to the princess of Orange, she had attracted the attention of the duke, who had secretly married her, when he could succeed on no other terms. Having retired to her father's house in a state of pregnancy, with proper spirit she insisted upon the avowal of her marriage, which was in consequence communicated to the king The behaviour of the chancellor on this discovery was harsh in the extreme to his daughter, whom he said, before the council, he would rather have seen the duke's concubine than his wife. He even advised her committal to the tower, and talked of an act of parliament to deprive her of her head. Much of this might be assumed to prevent the suspicions attached to his connexion with the duchess, which, however, according to every probability, he in no respect deserved Charles II behaved with justice and propriety in this affair, notwithstanding the mean attempts of the duke to deny his marriage, and the rage of the queen mother he acknowledged the daughter of his faithful minister, as duchess of York, and two queens of England have issued from this union Further details of the transactions of the ministry of lord Clarendon belong rather to history than biography The sale of Dunkirk to the French, although justifiable on the score of policy and economy, was deemed dishonourable by the nation, and his opposition to a bill for liberty of conscience and adherence to the more intolerant views of the hierarchy brought upon him the enmity of all the dissenters, as well as the displeasure of the king, who wished by the same step to ease the catholics He also injudiciously built a stately mansion in the midst of the disasters of the Dutch war in a season of general discontent On the other hand, his very virtues particularly the stately dignity with which he refused all communication with the royal mistresses and courtly libertines and the freedom with which he admonished the king, paved the way for his disgrace An open parliamentary attack had been made against him by the earl of Bristol so early as 1665, which had however completely and deservedly failed, and it was not until 1667 that he was required to give up the great seal, and resign all his employments. His dismissal was followed by an impeachment for high treason by the commons which the lords would not entertain, and during the debates upon this subject, he received the king's commands to leave the kingdom. The apology which he sent to the house of lords, on his departure, was deemed a libel, and a bill of banishment was passed against him as a fugitive from justice. He landed at Calais, and on his way from Rouen to Avignon, was near losing his life through the outrages of some English seamen, who, under the influence of the popular odium, thought that he defrauded them of their pay. He proceeded to Montpellier where he was treated with great respect during a residence of four years, which he employed in a vindication of his conduct, and in other writings. He finally removed to Rouen, where Le died in December 1674, and his body was brought to England and buried in Westminster abbey. Besides various writings upon public topics, lord Clarendon was the author of "Contemplations and Reflections on the Psalms," "Animadversions on the Roman Catholic Controversy," "A brief review of the errors in Hobbes's Leviathan," "The History of the Grand Rebellion," 3 vols. folio, or 6 vols. 8vo, to which, in 1709, was added his "Life, and a Continuation of his History," 1 vol. folio, or 3 vols. 8vo, published by the university of Oxford, from his original MSS. presented by his heirs. He also wrote some things of a smaller kind, which have been published with his "Miscellaneous Tracts." It is chiefly as an historian that lord Clarendon is known at present, and his History of the Civil War will ever be deemed a valuable source of information on the events of the period of which he treats. He writes, indeed, in the spirit of a man who has taken his part, but at the same time like a partizan who is guided by a strong feeling of principle and of general integrity. His great excellence consists in his portraiture of characters, in which talent he has been compared to Tacitus, and his history will ever prove interesting for his sketches of his leading contemporaries. His style is not destitute of beauty, but the structure of his sentences is often ambiguous and perplexed. As a man and a minister, lord Clarendon possesses superior claims to general respect, alloyed, doubtless, by some strong opinions and prejudices, excusable, perhaps, from the course of his experience, and the complexion of the family and party to which he was so decidedly attached.—*Life by himself. Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors. Biog. Brit. Burnet's Own Times.*

HYDE (Henry) earl of Clarendon, son to the chancellor, was born in 1638. He early assisted his father as a secretary, and wrote all his letters in cypher, when secresy was so necessary during the exile of Charles II. After the restoration, he was appointed chamberlain to the queen, and in consequence of the treatment of his father, entered strongly into opposition to the court, but opposing the exclusion bill, he was taken into favour, and on the accession of James II, was made lord privy seal, and afterwards lord lieutenant of Ireland. Being strongly attached to the protestant religion, he was soon recalled, and was also removed from the office of privy seal. He would not however take the oaths to William, and was in consequence imprisoned for a short time, but being released, he spent the remainder of his days at his seat in the country, where he died in 1709, aged seventy-one. His "State Letters," during his government in Ireland, and "Diary for the years 1687, 1688, 1689, and 1690," were published in 2 vols. 4to, 1763. He also drew up "Some Account of the Tombs and Monuments in the Cathedral Church of Winchester," printed in Gutch's Collectanea.—*Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors. Collins's Peerage.*

HYDE (Henry) lord Hyde and Cornbury,

eldest son of Henry, earl of Clarendon and Rochester. He is chiefly known by his high moral and political character, which is greatly praised by lord Orford, not to mention the compliment of Pope, who makes it the criterion of merit to "disdain what Cornbury disdained." He was the author of some tragedies in manuscript, and of a comedy, printed at the Strawberry-hill press, entitled "The Mistakes, or the Happy Resentment." He also wrote a paper in the Journal called "Common Sense," and "A Letter to the Vice Chancellor of Oxford" Lord Cornbury addressed a letter to David Mallet, deprecating the publication of lord Bolingbroke's MSS, which it need not be added was unattended to. He was killed by a fall from his horse in France, May 2, 1703.—*Ibid*

HYDE (THOMAS) a celebrated orientalist of the seventeenth century. He was the son of a clergyman in Shropshire, and was born in 1636. After receiving some instruction from his father, he went to King's college, Cambridge, at the age of sixteen. There he became acquainted with Abraham Wheelock, celebrated for his skill as a linguist, by whom he was recommended to Brian Walton, as a person capable of assisting him in his great polyglott Bible. Such were his attainments at that time, as to enable him to make a Latin translation of the Persian Pentateuch for that work. In 1658 he went to Oxford, where he was admitted a student of Queen's college, and soon after appointed Hebrew reader to that society. The next year he was made M.A. as a tribute to his extraordinary proficiency. Soon after the restoration of Charles II, he was appointed under keeper of the Bodleian library, a situation which furnished him with extraordinary facilities for pursuing his favourite studies In 1665 he was, with the general approbation of the doctors and masters of colleges in the university, made head keeper to the same establishment. In 1660 he was promoted to a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and in 1697 he was appointed regius professor of Hebrew and canon of Christchurch, Oxford. He resigned the post of keeper of the Bodleian library in 1701, on account of his age and infirmities, and died in the following year, at his apartments in Christchurch. During the reigns of Charles II, James II, and William III, he held the office of interpreter and secretary for the Oriental languages, a station for which he was admirably qualified. Besides his labours as the editor of many eastern works, he published a curious treatise on the religion of the ancient Persians, and left behind him an immense number of MSS. which show him to have been a most indefatigable Oriental scholar and profound critic.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G Biog.*

HYDER ALLY KHAN, an Asiatic prince, who rose by his talents to sovereign power, and was an obstinate and formidable enemy to the English in Hindostan, in the latter part of the last century. He was born at Dinavelli, in the Mysore, and after some military service under his father, a petty chief of the country, he joined his brother in an alliance with France, and introduced European discipline by that means among his troops. He became general in-chief of the forces of Cinoas, who then reigned at Seringapatam as a vassal of the great mogul, and having quarrelled with the grand vizir of his master, he marched against the capital, and obliged Cinoas not only to deliver the vizir into his power, but also to appoint him regent. He subsequently assumed the sovereignty himself, and having deposed the royal family, he founded the Mahometan kingdom of Mysore in 1760. He so greatly extended his dominions, that in 1766 they contained 3300 square miles, and afforded an immense revenue. His reign was passed in wars with the English and with the Mahrattas, the former of which powers excited his peculiar jealousy A treaty which he made with the East India Company in 1769 was violated in 1780, and he was opposed with success in the field by the English general, sir Eyre Coote. The Mahrattas joining in a league against him, he carried on a disadvantageous war, during the continuance of which he died in 1782. For an account of the subsequent fate of his empire see TIPPOO SAIB.—*Biog. Univ.*

HYGINUS (CAIUS JULIUS) an ancient grammarian. He was the freedman of Augustus, and was appointed keeper of the Palatine library, but died poor. He wrote the lives of illustrious men, referred to by Aulus Gellius, a copious treatise on the cities of Italy, quoted by Servius and Macrobius, and a work on genealogies. There is only extant at present a piece entitled "Poeticon Astronomicon, de Mundi et Spheræ, ac utriusque partium Declaratione, lib. iv." and a book of Mythological Fables, but the latter is suspected to be spurious. The best edition of both in conjunction is contained in Munker's "Mythographi Latini," 2 vols. 8vo, Amst. 1681.—*Suetonius de Gram. Illus. Vossii Hist Lat.*

HYLL (ALBAN) an English physician, who was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of MD. He practised in London with much reputation in the sixteenth century and died there December 26, 1559. He is highly praised by foreign writers, one of whom styles him a most noble and excellent physician, versed in every kind of learning. He wrote commentaries or observations on the works of Galen, particularly relating to anatomy, but his productions are become obsolete.—*Aikin's Biog. Mem of Med. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

HYPATIA, a female philosopher of the eclectic sect, whose extensive learning, elegant manners, and tragical end, have rendered her name immortal. She was the daughter of Theon, a celebrated mathematician, who governed the Platonic school in Alexandria, towards the close of the fourth century, at which period she was born. As she early exhibited proof of extraordinary genius and judgment, her father, besides educating her in all the accomplishments of her own sex, made her mistress not only of the different branches

of polite learning, but of geometry and astronomy, as then understood. She finally entered upon the study of philosophy, and obtained so high a reputation, that she was strongly solicited to become a preceptress in the school in which Ammonius, Herocles, and other celebrated philosophers, had presided. Actuated by the love of science, she accepted this invitation, and her fame soon became so great that the votaries of philosophy crowded to Alexandria from all parts. She was distinguished by a ready elocution and graceful address, which, united with deep erudition and sound judgment, procured her the admiration of all her hearers What rendered her more admirable, she discovered none of the vanity or pride of learning, and although eminently beautiful, never gave occasion to the slightest suspicion against her chastity. In consequence of these attractive qualities, the house of Hypatia became the general resort of all the persons of learning and distinction in Alexandria, and among others, of Orestes the governor, a man of liberal education, who frequently sought her company. At this time the patriarchal chair of Alexandria was filled by Cyril, a prelate in the highest degree intolerant and haughty, who was guilty of the outrage of encouraging the populace to plunder the property of the Jews. Orestes resenting this improper conduct, laid the affair before the emperor, who declining to interpose his authority, Alexandria became a frequent scene of tumult between the partizans of the governor and of the bishop. In one of these broils an attack was made on the life of the governor himself, and the respect paid by Cyril to the remains of one of the executed ringleaders, which he consecrated as those of a martyr, rendered him and Orestes irreconcilable enemies. In the rancour of religious bigotry and infuriate intolerance, the intimacy of the governor with Hypatia produced the anger and jealousy of Cyril, and in consequence she was much calumniated by his monkish partizans and the Christian populace, as if guilty of fomenting the breach between the bishop and Orestes Their blind resentment at length led them to a conspiracy against her life, and a furious band of assassins, headed by one Peter, a reader, seized upon her as she was returning home from the schools, dragged her through the streets of Alexandria, stripped her naked, and finally tore her limb from limb, with circumstances of the greatest barbarity, and committed her mangled members to the flames. This horrible circumstance necessarily reflected the deepest disgrace upon Cyril, and the church of Alexandria, and although attempts have been made to remove all imputation from the bishop of having concerted this atrocity, the haughty cruelty of his temper, his unjust persecution of the Jews, his oppressive and iniquitous treatment of the Novatian Christians, but above all, the protection he is said to have afforded to the immediate perpetrator of the murder of Hypatia, render the charge of Damascius, that he either countenanced, or was the contriver of the crime, but too probable. This infamous and disgraceful transaction took place in the year 415, under the reign of Theodosius II.—*Socrat. His. Eccles. Suidas. Moreri. Enfield's Hist. of Philos.*

HYPERIDES, an Athenian orator, the contemporary of Demades, Aristotle, and Demosthenes, against the latter of whom he brought that accusation of bribery which procured his banishment. Hyperides had studied rhetoric under Plato and Isocrates, and attained himself to no mean proficiency in the science. It is a curious coincidence that the deaths of all the three eminent men first mentioned, as well as his own, took place in the same year, 322 before the Christian era, when Hyperides being seized, on the demand of Antipater, in the temple of Ceres, was delivered up to that prince, who put him to death. An oration attributed to him is still in existence.—*Saxii Onom.*

HYPERIUS (Andrew Gerard) the son of a civilian of Ypres, in the Netherlands, where he was born in 1511, and whence he took the name by which he is generally known. His father on his death-bed expressing a wish that he should complete the studies which he had commenced in the Dutch schools at Paris, he entered himself of that university in 1528. After remaining there three years, he went for a twelvemonth to the college of Calvi, in order to perfect himself in philosophy. Becoming suspected of favouring the doctrines of Luther, he found it advisable to retire to England, where he formed a connexion with the family of William, lord Mountjoy, and acted for four years in the capacity of tutor to that nobleman's son. In 1541 he went into Germany, and finally settled at Marpurg, where he filled the divinity chair till his death in 1564. He enjoyed a considerable degree of reputation, not only for the knowledge he possessed, but also for the facility with which his mode of instructing communicated it to others. His works fill seven folio volumes. Among them are notes on Scripture, and a great variety of tracts, principally on subjects connected with the study of divinity and the mathematics.—*Saxii Onom. Dupin.*

HYPSICLES, a mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished in the reigns of Marcus Aurelius and Verus. He is principally known as the author of a treatise, entitled "Anaphoricus," which is still extant. An edition of this work appeared at Paris in 1630, with a Latin version, comprised in one quarto volume.—*Fabricii Bibl. Grec*

IBARRA (JOACHIM) an eminent Spanish printer, who may, for his skill and intelligence, be ranked with Baskerville and Bodoni He was a native of Saragossa, and exercised his profession at Madrid, where he died in 1785, at the age of sixty. The productions of his press are known throughout Europe, and are much esteemed by amateurs for their beauty and accuracy. Two of them are regarded as typographical chefs-d'œuvre, viz. an edition of Don Quixote, 1780, 4 vols. 4to, and the Spanish translation of Sallust, by the Infant Don Gabriel, 1772, small folio. He also printed a magnificent edition of the Bible and a Mosarabic Missal. Ibarra is said to have made some important improvements in the *ink* which he used for printing, adding to it a certain quantity of Prussian blue.—*Biog. Univ*

IBAS, bishop of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the fifth century noted in ecclesiastical history on account of the opposite decisions of different councils, relative to the orthodoxy of his sentiments. He was a native of Syria, and was promoted to the see of Edessa, about 436 He was accused before the patriarch of Constantinople of favouring the Nestorian heresy, and abusing Cyril, bishop of Alexandria After being acquitted, the same accusation of Nestorianism was brought against him the following year, and he was condemned and deposed by the council of Ephesus. In 451 he was declared an orthodox divine, and reinstated in his see by the council of Chalcedon Several years after his death he was again condemned, as a Nestorian, in the general council held at Constantinople, in 553. A letter concerning the doctrine of Nestorius, written by Ibas, while he was a presbyter, formed a part of the celebrated "Three Chapters," condemned by the latter council as heretical, but received as orthodox by the churches of Africa and Illyria, whence originated a schism which lasted 150 years.—*Dupin. Mosheim. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

IBBETSON (AGNES) see Appendix.

IBBETSON (JAMES) an episcopal clergyman, who was educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He became rector of Bushey, in Hertfordshire, and archdeacon of St Albans, and died August 10, 1781, aged sixty-four. He was the author of "Epistola ad Phil Hebræos Oxonienses," 1743, "A Short History of the General Convocation of the Province of Canterbury," several single sermons and charges, besides other tracts on ecclesiastical affairs.—JAMES IBBETSON, son of the preceding, studied the law and became a barrister. He did not confine his researches to the immediate objects of his profession, but paid much attention to the history and antiquities of his native country, as appears from the following publications.—"A Dissertation on the Judicial Customs of the Saxon and Norman Age," 1780, 4to, "A Dissertation on the National Assemblies under the Saxon and Norman Governments," 1781, 4to. These two dissertations were republished with a third "On the Folklande and Boclande of the Saxons," in 1782, 8vo. Mr Ibbetson died March 26, 1790, aged thirty five.—*Clutterbuck's Hist. of Hertfordshire.*

IBBETSON (JULIUS CÆSAR) an ingenious artist, who was a native of Scarborough, in Yorkshire, and was originally a ship painter, but by the successful cultivation of his talents became eminent for his skill in the delineation of landscape. He accompanied colonel Cathcart on his oriental mission, but in consequence of the death of that gentleman, he returned prematurely with the rest of the embassy Ibbetson employed himself much in copying the works of Berghem, whose style of painting he imitated with so much success, that he was termed by West, the Berghem of England. His manner as an artist is said to be clear and firm, but sometimes a little hard, and his colouring rather defective His cattle are touched with great spirit, and the pictures in which they constitute a principal feature, are by far the best of his productions. He died at Masham, in Yorkshire, in 1817. Mr Ibbetson was the author of a work entitled "An Accidence, or Gamut of Oil Painting for Beginners, in which is shown the most easy way of imitating Nature, by means of a simple System, the result of many Years' practice, with a Landscape painted in Oil, by the Author, and all the Tints in Patterns," 1805, 8vo.—*Dayes's Prof Sketches of Mod. Artists. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Month. Mag.*

IBBOT (BENJAMIN) the son of an English clergyman, incumbent of the living of Beachamwell, in the county of Norfolk, where he was born in 1680 He received a liberal education, and was first a member of Clare hall, Cambridge, but quitted that university in 1700 for Oxford, on a scholarship of Corpus Christi, succeeding to the fellowship annexed six years afterwards. In 1707, Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury, made him one of his domestic chaplains, on which he abandoned a college life, and soon after obtained from his patron the treasurership of the diocese of Wells, and the rectory of the united parishes of St Vedast, Foster-lane, and St Michael le Querne, London. In 1716 he was made king's chaplain, and on George I's visiting Cambridge in the following year, was admitted to the honorary degree of doctor in divinity by the king's command. Dr Ibbot was the Boylean lecturer during the years 1713 and 1714, and the series of discourses delivered by him on this occasion were, as usual, printed in 1727. He subsequently assisted Dr Samuel Clarke, who after his death became his biographer, and edited his theological writings for the benefit of his family, in two octavo volumes, reprinted with additions in 1775. These and a translation of Puffendorf's treatise on the influence of Christianity upon society, and a few poems in Dodsley's collection, are all of his works now extant. In 1724 he obtained a stall at Westminster, but died in the April of the following year.—*Life by Clarke.*

IBN DOREID or DOREIDI, a celebrated Arabic poet of the ninth century. He was a native of Bassora, whence he removed when young, in consequence of a foreign invasion, and resided twelve years with a relative at Oman, after which he returned to Bassora. Some years afterwards he went to Fars, with the governor of that province, and was employed in the administration of the finances. Notwithstanding he obtained great riches in this office, he was reduced to indigence by his generosity. Returning to Bagdat, when his patron was displaced, he attracted the notice of the caliph Moctadez, who gave him a pension of fifty dinars a month. He died at Bagdat, AD 933. Ibn Doreidi is reckoned among the principal poets of Arabia, and his works are very numerous, comprising every species of poetical composition. An ode, entitled "Alcassydeh Almaksoureh," has been commented on by a multitude of Arabian critics, and it has also engaged the attention of modern Orientalists, and been published by Scheidius, at Harderwick, in 1768, and by Haitsma, at Franeker, in 1773, 4to, with a Latin translation.—*Biog. Univ.*

IBN EL ALAM (Ali Ben al Hassan) a famous Arabian astronomer, and the author of an astronomical table, containing the result of numerous observations made at Bagdat, in the reign of Adadodawla. Unfortunately this work is lost, a circumstance much to be regretted, from the high reputation of Ibn El Alam among his contemporaries. After the death of Adadodawla, he left his country to make a pilgrimage abroad, and died on his return, at Osaila, in 985.—*Id.*

IBN KHILCAN (Schems-eddin Abou 'l Abbas Ahmed) a distinguished Arabian historian, who was descended from the family of the Barmecides, by Malek, the son of Giaffer, the unfortunate vizier of Haroun al Raschid. Ibn Khilcan was born at Arbel, in 1211, and studied in his youth the poetry, history, jurisprudence, and general literature of Arabia Early in life he went into Syria, and thence to Egypt, and in 1261, after having filled the office of cadi at Cairo, he was promoted to the station of grand cadi of the city of Damascus. He continued there till 1270, when he became professor in one of the colleges at Cairo. In 1277 he was re-installed in his post at Damascus, soon after which he joined in the revolt of the governor of that city against the sultan Kelaoun. The attempt was unsuccessful, and Ibn Khilcan was condemned to death for rebellion, but he was afterwards pardoned, and soon restored to his office. He died in a private station at Damascus, in 1282. The principal work of this author is a biographical dictionary, entitled "The Decease of eminent Personages, and the Lives of Contemporaries" An outline of this book was published by M B. Fred Tydeman, at Leyden, in 1809, under the title of "Specimen philologicum exhibens Conspectum operis Ibn Chalicani de vites Illustrium virorum, 4to.—*Id.*

IBN AL OUARDY or ALWARDY, an Arabian geographer and poet of eminence in the fourteenth century. In his youth he filled the office of deputy to the hakim, or principal judge of the city of Aleppo, but he quitted the judicature to devote his time to the cultivation of science. He composed for the use of the governor of Aleppo, a curious treatise on geography, entitled "The Pearl of Wonders." He was also the author of an abridgment of the chronicle of Abufeda, poems, &c. His death took place in 1330. Several portions of his geographical work have been published by the literati of France and Germany. —*Id.*

IBN YOUNIS (Ali Ben Abdalrahman) one of the most illustrious of the Arabian astronomers, born of a noble family, AD 979. The caliph Azyz directed his attention towards astronomy, and facilitated his studies in that science. Ibn Younis justified by his acquirements the generosity of his patron. He carried on his researches in an observatory near Cairo, and gave the result of his observations in a work, called "Zydj Ibn Younis," the table of Ibn Younis, in which he corrected many of the errors of preceding astronomers. He was also skilled in poetry and music. His death took place AD 1008 —*Notice et Extraits des MSS de la Bibl. du Roi, a Paris. Id.*

IBRAHIM AL SHIRAZI, a famous doctor among the mahometans, who was a native of the city of Shiraz, in Persia, but the period at which he lived is uncertain. He led the life of an ascetic, being wholly employed in devotional exercises, and the study of the moslem law. Many of his works, written in Arabic, are still extant, and are highly esteemed. One of his tracts, entitled "Almo Hab," or "The Good Man," was commented on by Ibrahim al Merouzi, a doctor of the sect of Al Shafei, who died at Cairo, in Egypt, in 951.—*D Herbelot. Aikin's G. Biog.*

IBRAHIM EFFENDI, a Turk, who was converted to Christianity in the seventeenth century, furnishing an almost solitary example of a moslem convert. He was a member of the body of Ulema, or lawyers, and being skilled in the Persian and Arabic languages, occupied some posts of importance at Constantinople. The perusal of the gospel history produced a conviction on his mind of the truth of Christianity, and having abjured the Mahometan faith, he was baptized at Pera, in 1671. He retired to Venice, and was confirmed in the church of St John the Baptist, in that city. Two years after he assumed the habit of St Dominic, and the name of Paul Anthony Effendi. He left to the library of St John and St Paul, many Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS, particularly the four Evangelists, translated into Arabic, with the psalms, canticles, and other books of the Old Testament. He died in 1697, at the age of fifty-six.—*Biog. Univ*

ICTINUS, an Athenian architect, employed by Pericles in the erection of the Parthenon, or famous temple of Minerva, in the Acropolis of Athens. He wrote a description of that edifice, which is not now extant. Callicrate

is asserted by some to have been his associate in this undertaking, but, according to Vitruvius, Ictinus and Carpion were the joint architects of the Parthenon. Ictinus also erected the temple of Ceres and Proserpine, at Eleusis, and the temple of Apollo Epicurius, in Arcadia. He flourished 450 BC.—*Orlandi Abeced. Pittor. Elmes's Dict. of the Fine Arts.*

IDACIUS, an early monkish historian, whose chronicle commencing with the accession of Theodosius, and bringing down the narrative to the eleventh year of Leo, was edited in 8vo, by Sirmond, at Paris, in 1619. Little more is known of his life, but that he was a Spaniard and a bishop, and flourished in the fifth century. The Fasti Consulares have been by some ascribed to him.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

IDES (Evert Ysbrant) one of the enterprising foreigners employed by the Russian sovereign, Peter the Great. He was a native of Gluckstadt, in Holstein, and entering into the service of the czar, he was in 1692 sent on an embassy to the emperor of China. After his return to Europe he published an account of his journey, at Amsterdam, in 1704. The "Travels of Ysbrant Ides from Moscow to China," were translated into English, and printed in a quarto volume, in 1706.—*Chaufepie. Biog. Univ.*

IETZELLR (Christopher) a Swiss architect, born at Schaffhausen, in 1734. He first followed the profession of his father, who was a farmer, but having a predilection for the study of mathematics, he relinquished his business and went to Berlin, where he had the advantage of instructions from the celebrated Euler. After travelling in several parts of Europe, he was appointed city architect at home, and the mathematical chair at the gymnasium of Schaffhausen becoming vacant, Ietzeler obtained it, and filled the situation with great distinction, till his death in 1791. He was the author of a description of the new bridge at Schaffhausen, and of a plan of the orphan-house, in the foundation of which he employed a great part of his fortune.—*Biog. Univ.*

IFFLAND (Augustus William) a celebrated German actor and dramatic writer, born at Hanover, April 19th, 1759. His taste for the theatre manifested itself in his infancy, and he was so much affected by the representation of the Rhodogune of Corneille, that his parents would suffer him to be taken to the theatre but very rarely. Nothing however could prevent him from indulging his natural inclination; and his father having declared that he would never permit him to be an actor, he left home privately, and made his debut at Gotha, in 1777. The poet Gotter, who then resided in that city, assisted young Iffland with his advice, and he soon became so distinguished a performer, that he was invited to Manheim, where he became the chief ornament of the court theatre. He was no less famous as a writer than as an actor. His first production was a tragedy, called "Albert of Thurneisen," which was well received by the public, and was followed by a number of dramatic pieces for the theatre of Manheim,

sard," besides translations from the French of Picard and Duval, and from the Italian of Goldoni. The revolutionary wars at length drove Iffland from Manheim, and he took refuge at Weimar, where he added to his reputation. The king of Prussia at length invited him to Berlin, and entrusted to his direction the entertainments of the court. He died in that city, September 20th, 1814. The works of Iffland are very numerous. An edition of them was published under his own direction at Leipsic, in 1798, 17 vols. 8vo. It comprises, besides forty-seven plays, memoirs of his theatrical career, and reflections on the theory of his art. Madame de Stael said of him, that there was not an accent or a gesture for which Iffland could not account as a philosopher and an artist. His admirers styled him the Moliere of Germany, but French critics do not think him quite entitled to rank with their celebrated countryman.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. N. des Contemp.*

IGNARRA (Nicholas) a learned Neapolitan antiquary, born in 1728. He was educated at the college of Urbano, at Naples, and at the age of twenty he taught Greek in that seminary. When Charles III founded the Herculanean academy in 1755, Ignarra was appointed one of the first members. In 1763 he succeeded Mazzochi as professor of sacred literature in the royal university, and in 1771 he became principal professor. In 1782 he was nominated director of the royal printing-office, and two years after, tutor to the hereditary prince Francis of Bourbon. He was made a canon of the cathedral of Naples in 1794, and died in 1808. His principal work is entitled "De Palæstra Neapolitana Commentarium," 1770, a very learned production. He also published the life of Mazzochi, and other pieces.—*Biog. Univ.*

IGNATIUS (Saint) one of the primitive fathers of the church, who suffered martyrdom at Rome during the third persecution of the Christians. He was a Syrian by birth, and an immediate disciple of St John the Evangelist, who, in the sixty-seventh year of the Christian æra, committed the church at Antioch to his pastoral superintendance, as successor to Evodius. Over this bishoprick he presided for upwards of forty years, when the emperor Trajan, after his triumph over the Dacians, entering the city, exercised many severities towards those who professed the Christian faith, and summoned the prelate himself before him, on which occasion Ignatius conducted himself with such boldness in the imperial presence, that he was forthwith sent to Rome, and ordered to be exposed in the amphitheatre to the fury of wild beasts. This dreadful death he underwent with much fortitude, having availed himself of the interval between his sentence and its execution to strengthen by his exhortations the faith of the

Roman converts. After his decease, which took place on the 20th December, 106, his remains were carried to Antioch for interment. Of his works there remain seven epistles, edited in 1645 by archbishop Usher, republished by Cotelerius in 1672, in his collection of the writings of the apostolical fathers, and again printed in 1697 at Amsterdam, with notes, and the commentaries of Usher and Pearson. An English translation of them from the pen of archbishop Wake is to be found among the works of that prelate. There are some other letters of minor importance, which, though the question of their authenticity has met with supporters, are generally considered to have been attributed to him on insufficient authority.—There was also a patriarch of Constantinople of this name, about the middle of the ninth century. He was son to the emperor Michael Curopalata, and on the deposition of his father, assumed the ecclesiastical habit. The uncompromising firmness which he displayed after his elevation to the patriarchal chair in 847, in subjecting Bardas, a court favourite, to the censures of the church, on account of an incestuous connexion, caused him to undergo a temporary deprivation from office Under Basil, however, he was restored to his former dignity, and presided in his capacity of patriarch at the eighth general council. His death took place about the year 878. —*Cave. Milner's Church Hist. Horsley's Letter to Priestly. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

IGNATIUS, see LOYOLA.

IHRE (JOHN) professor of rhetoric and politics in the university of Upsal, was born in March 1707. On account of the early death of his father, who was professor of theology at Lund, he was brought up by his grandfather, then archbishop of Upsal. In 1730 he set out on his travels for improvement, and on his return was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1757 he was made public professor of poetry, and in 1748 was appointed professor of rhetoric and politics, an office the duties of which he discharged with great reputation for forty years In 1756 he was raised to the rank of counsellor of the chancery, and in 1759 he received the order of the polar star. He died in 1780. His works are, "Conspectus Prælectionum in Linguam Suecanam," 1745, never finished, "Lexicon Dialectorum," 1766, "Glossarium Suio-Gothicum," 2 vols. folio, 1769, a valuable work, well known to philologists. He also wrote on the old catalogue of the Suio-Gothic kings, and on the old West Gothic laws. In his dissertations "De Runorum, Antiquitate, Patria, Origine, et Occasu," he asserts that the Runic writing was formerly used throughout the greatest part of Europe, and that it was introduced into Sweden in the sixth, and became extinct in the fifteenth century. He was a man of sound judgment and great accuracy, and very generally esteemed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Saxii Onom.*

IKEN (CONRAD) a learned German divine and Oriental scholar, who was a native of Bremen. He studied at Utrecht, and in 1714 became preacher at Lopik, and afterwards at Zutphen. In 1719 he removed to Bremen and the same year obtained the degree of doctor of theology from the university of Utrecht. He was appointed public professor of theology in the gymnasium of Bremen in 1723, and he was also preacher in St Stephen's church, and president of the German society in that city, as likewise a member of the academy of sciences at Berlin. He died in 1753, aged sixty-four. His principal works are, "Hebrew Antiquities," 8vo, of which there are several editions, "Dissertations on remarkable Passages in the Old and New Testaments," 2 vols folio, and "A Treatise on the Daily Worship of the Temple, from the Talmud, with notes," 4to. All his works are written in Latin. —*Aikin's G Biog.*

ILDEFONSE (SAINT) bishop of Toledo, in which see he succeeded Eugenius about the year 658. He was born in 589, and studied under St Isidore at Seville. On the death of his tutor he entered into a religious house at Toledo, of which he became the superior, and was thence translated to the superintendance of the diocese. He was the author of a catalogue of writers on ecclesiastical subjects, as well as of some other works now little known, and died in 667.—*Nouv. Dict Hist.*

ILIVE (JACOB) was a printer, who applied himself to letter cutting in 1730, and carried on a foundry and printing office together. He published some strange productions, one of which was a pretended translation of "The Book of Jasher," 1751, said to have been made by one Alcuin of Britain, but secretly written by Ilive himself. In 1733 he also published an oration to prove the plurality of worlds, and that men are apostate angels, who are punished in this life for the sins of a former one. His farrago was spoken at Joiners' hall, and he followed it up by similar productions. He was confined two years in Clerkenwell bridewell, for publishing "Modest Remarks on the late Bishop Sherlock's Sermons" during which period he wrote "Reasons' for a reform of that prison, and other pieces enumerated in Gough's topography. He was deemed not altogether of sound mind. He died in 1763.—*Nichols's Lit Anec.*

ILLESCAS (GONSALVO) a monk of the sixteenth century, a native of Spain, known as the author of a "History of the Lives of the Popes," written in the language of his country, and printed in two folio volumes, 1570. He survived the publication of his work about ten years. It was reprinted many years after his death, with a continuation by Louis de Babia, bringing down the history to 1605, a farther continuation was afterwards added by Marcos de Guadalaxara.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ILLYRICUS (MATHIAS FLACIUS) a Lutheran divine, was born at Albano, in Istria, in 1520. He studied at Venice, Basil, and Tubingen, and made an open profession of the doctrines of the Reformation. This procured him the friendship of Luther and Melancthon, although he subsequently had a dispute with the latter on the subject of concession to the

Romanists, which difference of opinion, as usual, produced considerable enmity. He then removed to Magdeburgh, where he wrote several works, and commenced the collection of an ecclesiastical history, denominated "The Centuries of Magdeburgh," the best edition of which is that of Basil, three volumes folio, 1624. In 1557 he became professor of divinity and Hebrew at Jena, but gave up his chair in consequence of a quarrel concerning original sin, with Strigelius. He then removed to Ratisbon, and lastly to Frankfort, where he died in 1575. His principal works are, "Varia Doctorum Piorumque, Virorum de Corrupta Ecclesiæ Statu," 1557, "Clavis Scripturæ," 2 vols. folio, "Catalogus Testium Veritatis," folio.—*Melchior Adam. Niceron. Moreri.*

IMBERT. There were three of this name. JOHN, a lawyer of Rochelle, was the author of several treatises on French jurisprudence, about the middle of the sixteenth century. Of these the principal are, "Institutiones Forenses," 1541, 8vo, and "Enchiridion Juris scripti Galliæ," 1559, 4to. He died about the year 1598. The second, JOSEPH GABRIEL, born in 1654, at Marseilles, studied painting under Le Brun and Vandermeulen, and attained to great eminence as an artist. In 1688, his mind taking a devotional turn, from some disappointment, the nature of which is unexplained, he took the vows as a monk of the Chartreux, but although he thus renounced the world, his pencil continued to be employed on scriptural subjects, and the high altar of the convent belonging to his order in his native city, is adorned with what is considered his chef-d'œuvre. He attained to the advanced age of ninety five, when he died at Avignon, in 1749.—BARTHOLOMEW, an ingenious French writer, was born in 1747 at Nismes. He was the author of several compositions of merit, both in prose and verse, which obtained a high degree of popularity. Of these the one most favourably received was a poem, which has for its subject the judgment of Paris. His fables, written in the manner of Fontaine, are less esteemed, and are decidedly inferior, both in point and style, to those of the last named writer. He was also the author of some successful dramatic pieces, and of a novel, entitled "Les Egaremens de l'Amour." His literary reputation procured him a seat in the academy of his native city, where he died of an attack of fever in 1790.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

IMHOFF (JOHN WILLIAM) an eminent genealogist, born of a noble family of Nuremberg in 1651. He was a lawyer and senator in that city, and devoted himself to the study of history, politics, and the descents and alliances of all the great houses of Europe. He died in 1728, leaving behind him several voluminous monuments of his industry. These are, "De Notitia procerum Germaniæ," 2 vols. folio, "Historia Genealogica, Italiæ et Hispaniæ," folio, "Familiarum Italiæ, Hispaniæ, Portugalliæ, Magnæ Britanniæ, cum Appendice," each a volume fol.; "Recherches sur les Grandes d'Espagne," 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

IMPERIALI (JOSEPH RENATUS) a celebrated Roman cardinal, was born April 26, 1651, of an illustrious family of Genoa. He was appointed general of the papal mint, treasurer of the apostolical chamber, and lastly cardinal, in February 1690. He was employed by different popes in the most important affairs, and in the conclave of 1730 was within one vote of being elected pope himself. He died in 1737, universally respected for his probity, love of learning, and general liberality. He ordered by his will, that his noble library should be made public, of which a catalogue was printed at Rome in 1711, folio. This library was long one of the chief ornaments of Rome.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

INA, king of the west Saxons, in the seventh and eighth centuries. He succeeded Ceadwalla about 689, and after having obtained advantages over the people of Kent, in 694, he turned his arms against the Britons, from whom he wrested Somersetshire, and other parts of the west of England. He then made war on the Mercians, but the contest was terminated without much advantage to either party, by a bloody battle which was fought in 715. The latter part of the reign of Ina was spent in works of peace, and, according to the prevailing fashion of the age in which he lived, he closed his days in a monastery, having resigned his crown in 728. This prince appears to have possessed considerable talents, and he is celebrated as the principal legislator of the Anglo Saxons. His laws, some of which are yet extant, served as the foundation of the code formed by Alfred the Great.—*Henry's Hist. of Gr. Brit. Turner's Hist of Anglo Saxons.*

INCHBALD (ELIZABETH) the daughter of a farmer named Simpson, born at Stanningfield, in Suffolk, in the year 1756. Having lost her father at the age of sixteen, she came to London with the view of obtaining an engagement for the stage, when attracting the attention of Mr Inchbald, then an actor of some celebrity, a marriage was the consequence, and she accompanied her husband on several provincial tours, partaking in his engagements. He dying in 1779, she returned to London, and made her debut at Covent-garden as Bellario, in the play of Philaster, October 3, 1780. She continued on the boards about eight years, and from her great personal attractions, which she retained to a late period of her life, as well as from her natural talents, was a popular performer. After her retirement from the stage in 1789, she depended principally on her literary labours for support, publishing several dramatic pieces, most of which had a temporary success, while some are even yet considered as what is technically termed "stock plays." Her works, dramatic and miscellaneous, consist of "A Mogul Tale," a farce, 1784, "I'll tell you what," a comedy, "Appearance is against them," and the "Widow's Vow," farces, 1786, "The Child of Nature," a dramatic piece, the "Midnight Hour," a farce, "Such things are," a play, 1788, "The Married Man," a comedy, 1789;

"Next door Neighbours," a comedy, and "A Simple Story," a novel, in four 12mo vols. in 1791; "Every one has his Fault," a comedy, 1793; "Wedding Day," a comedy, 1794, "Nature and Art," a novel, in two vols. 12mo, 1796, "Wives as they were and Maids as they are," a comedy, 1797, "Lover's Vows," a play from the German of Kotzebue, 1798, "Wise Man of the East," a comedy, 1799, and "To Marry and not to Marry," 1805. She also edited a collection of dramas, entitled the "British Theatre," with biographical and critical remarks, in 25 vols. 12mo, during the period from 1806 to 1809, a similar collection of the most popular farces, in seven vols 12mo, and the "Modern Theatre," in 10 vols 1809. Her death took place at Kensington, August 1, 1821, in her sixty-sixth year. The "Simple Story" will long preserve the reputation of Mrs Inchbald as a novelist, being a tale of great interest and genuine pathos, and it adds highly to the merit of this ingenious and able woman that she passed a life attended with many difficulties and temptations, with unsullied reputation.—*Gent. Mag.*

INCHOFER (Melchior) a native of Vienna, born 1584. He was originally intended for the law, and made a considerable proficiency in the study of jurisprudence, but at length resolved to abandon this profession for the church, and taking the vows in 1607 at Rome, became a member of the Jesuit's college in that capital. Thence he went to Sicily, and gave lectures with great success at Messina, in theology and mathematics, but publishing in 1630 a "Letter from the Blessed Virgin to the People of Messina, proved to be genuine," the work gave great offence to the society to which he belonged, nor was it without considerable difficulty that he at length succeeded in appeasing his brethren by an explanation of his views in writing it. If the "Monarchia Solipsorum," a severe satire on the all-grasping policy and ambition of the disciples of Loyola, be indeed his, and not the composition of Scotti, an ex jesuit, to whom it has also been ascribed, this difference may probably have tended not a little to produce a philippic, scarcely less remarkable for its bitterness than for the ability with which it is executed. The work, however, did not appear till after his death, when it was printed in Holland, and his title to it is altogether very questionable. Inchofer, though a good scholar, was very credulous, many proofs of which may be found in his writings. Of these, the principal, beside those already named, are, "De Motibus Terræ et Solis," 4to, "Historia trium Magorum," 4to, "De Sacra Latinitate," 4to. and an Ecclesiastical History of the Kingdom of Hungary, folio. His death took place in 1648 at Milan.—*Niceron.*

INCLEDON (Benjamin Charles) generally known by the latter of his Christian names only, an eminent English vocalist, born about the year 1764, at St Keveran, in the county of Cornwall, where his father is said to have been a respectable member of the faculty. When only eight years old, the extraordinarily fine tones of his voice, for which he was in after life so distinguished, induced his parents to article him to the celebrated Jackson, of Exeter, under whose tuition he remained as a chorister in Exeter cathedral, until he had attained his fifteenth year. The restraints, however, to which he was necessarily subject in this situation, were highly disagreeable to a boy of his mercurial disposition, and he took an opportunity to quit Exeter abruptly in the year 1779, and to enter as a common sailor on board the Formidable, 98 gun-ship, commanded by rear-admiral (then captain) Cleland. In the royal navy he remained about five years, during which period he sailed to the West Indies, and saw some service. His vocal abilities having attracted the notice of his officers, especially of lord Mulgrave (then captain Phipps), and admirals Pigott and Hervey, he was advised by them to try his fortune on the stage. He accordingly made his first bow to a theatrical audience in Collins's Southampton company, in 1783, as Alphonso, in the Castle of Andalusia. A subsequent engagement, entered into with the Bath manager the following year, introduced him to the acquaintance, and eventually to the friendship, of Rauzzini, who not only did his utmost to bring him before the public in a manner suitable to his talents, but also conferred on him the no less solid benefit of his instructions. In October 1790, he made his *debut* on the London boards, at Covent-garden theatre, with great success in the character of Dermot, in O'Keefe's musical farce of "The Poor Soldier," and rose at once into a degree of popularity, which attended him till the infirmities consequent upon advancing years, and a not very regular mode of life, compelled him to retire from the active duties of his profession. Of the diminution of his powers, however, he never could be persuaded, but constantly attributed his declining popularity to the caprice of the public. His voice, a rich tenor, combined uncommon power, sweetness, and ductility, both in the natural and falsetto, and his intonation was singularly correct, taking his imperfect education into consideration. His articulation was however far from equal to his other qualities, being coarse, not to say vulgar. The better sort of the old English ballad, of which Stevens's "Storm," and Gay's "Black-eyed Susan," are, perhaps, amongst the finest specimens, was decidedly his forte, nor in this style of singing had he ever an equal. Shield wrote many of his airs expressly for him, and never has any one done more justice to his composer. Pecuniary embarrassments, arising from an utter carelessness of money and general improvidence, embittered the latter part of his life, which was closed at Worcester, on the 11th of February, 1826. His remains were carried to Hampstead, in the vicinity of London, and were there interred.—*Gent. Mag.*

INGENHOUZ (John) a Dutch physician chemist, and natural philosopher of eminence. He was born at Breda, in 1730 and was

brought up to the study of medicine, which he practised for some years in his native city. In 1767 he took a voyage to this country, to learn the Suttonian method of inoculation for the small-pox. He became acquainted with Dr, afterwards sir John Pringle, president of the Royal Society, through whose recommendation he was employed in 1768, to inoculate the children of the royal family of Austria. He went to Vienna for that purpose, and his services were rewarded with a pension of 600 florins. Returning to England, he engaged in medical practice near London, and occupied his leisure with chemical and philosophical researches, which were the subjects of his publications in the Philosophical Transactions, and other works of science. He was also the author of "Experiments on Vegetables," 8vo, "New Experiments and Observations on different Subjects relating to Natural Philosophy," 2 vols. 8vo, and an "Essay on the Food of Plants.' He died September 7, 1799, at Bowood, in Wiltshire, the seat of the marquis of Lansdown, who extended his patronage to this ingenious foreigner.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

INGELO (Nathaniel) a clergyman of the church of England, known as the author of "Bentivolio and Urania," a religious romance. He received his education at Cambridge, and held a fellowship at Emanuel college, which he afterwards resigned for one at Queen's, in the same university, and held the latter with another, at Eton. His death took place in 1683. His correspondence with Dr Hammond appeared in 1739.—*Harwood's Alumni Eton.*

INGHIRAMI (Tomaso Fedra) an eminent Italian scholar, was born in 1470. He was taken while an infant under the protection of Lorenzo de' Medici, where he studied with great diligence. He obtained the name of Phedra or Fedra, from pronouncing some extempore Latin verses, while performing that part in Seneca's play of Hippolytus, in order to amuse the audience until some machinery could be rectified behind the scenes. Alexander VI made him canon of St Peters, and afterwards a bishop. In 1495 he was sent as nuncio into the Milanese, to treat with the emperor Maximilian, who created him count palatine and laureate. He was also made librarian of the Vatican, and secretary to the college of cardinals. He died in 1516. He wrote a defence of Cicero, a commentary on the Ars Poetica of Horace, a history of Rome, and remarks on Plautus, with additions to that author's Aulularia.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

INGRAM (Robert) an English clergyman, author of several learned and ingenious treatises on scriptural subjects. He was a native of Beverley, in Yorkshire, where he was born in the spring of 1727, and received the rudiments of a classical education at the grammar-school in that town. Removing in due time to Cambridge, he obtained a fellowship of Corpus Christi college in that university, and was preferred in succession to the benefices of Bridhurst, Kent, Orston, Notts., and Wormington and Boxted, in the county of Essex. The titles of his principal essays are, "A View of the Great Events of the Seventh Plague," 1785, "An Account of the Ten Tribes of Israel, being in America, originally written by Manasseh Ben Israel, with Observations," 1792, and "A complete and uniform Explanation of the Prophecy of the Seven Vials of Wrath," printed in 1804, the year of the author's decease.—*Gent. Mag.*

INGRASSIAS (John Philip) an eminent physician and medical writer, was born in Sicily, in 1510. He studied medicine at Padua, where he graduated as MD in 1537. He accepted the chair of medicine and anatomy, at Naples, where he obtained great credit and distinction. From Naples he retired to Palermo, and in 1563 Philip II appointed him first physician for Sicily and the neighbouring isles. He adopted such salutary regulations, when the plague raged at Palermo, as put a stop to the calamity, and highly endeared him to the citizens, who would have rewarded him with great munificence, had not he disinterestedly refused to avail himself of their gratitude. He died greatly regretted at the age of seventy. Ingrassias ranks among the improvers of anatomy, by his discovery of the bone, called stapes, in the ear, and by that of the seminal vesicles. He wrote several works on surgery and anatomy, the principal of which is entitled, "In Galeni Librum de Ossibus Commentaria," folio, Massina, 1603. It contains the text of Galen, in Greek and Latin, with a diffuse commentary, the figures are those of Vesalius. In this work Galen is ably defended, but not against the truth of modern discovery.—*Halleri. Bibl. Anat.*

INGULPHUS, abbot of Croyland, and author of the history of that abbey, was born in London about 1030. He received his early education at Westminster, and afterwards went to Oxford, where he applied to the study of Aristotle, and as he says, "clothed himself down to the heel in the first and second rhetoric of Tully" In the year 1051, William, duke of Normandy, then a visitor at the court of Edward the confessor, became so partial to Ingulphus, then of the age of twenty-one, that he made him his secretary. On the return of the duke to Normandy, he also became that prince's prime favourite, and as he himself ingenuously confesses, did not behave with the necessary prudence and moderation. Finding that the courtiers were forming a party to ruin him, he obtained leave from the duke to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and upon his return entered into the order of the Benedictines, at the abbey of Fontenelle, in Normandy, of which he became prior. On the acquirement of the crown of England by duke William, Ingulphus was created abbot of the rich monastery of Croyland, and being in great favour with the king and archbishop Lanfranc, he was enabled to rebuild it, and obtain for it many privileges. He died in 1109. Ingulphus is author of an account of the life of St Guthlac, and also of a history of the monastery of Croyland, which last work is

interspersed with many particulars of the English kings. It was published by sir Henry Savile, in 1596, among the "Scriptores post Bedam," and has been reprinted both at Frankfort and at Oxford, the latter of these editions, dated 1684, being the most complete. The history of Croyland comprises from 664 to 1091.—*Vossii Hist. Lat. Bayle. Pits.*

INNOCENT III, one of the most eminent of the popes, was born in 1161, at Anagni, and was a descendant from the counts of Segni. He was elevated to the papacy at the age of thirty seven, in succession to Celestine III, in the year 1198. His first care was to unite the Christian princes in a crusade for the recovery of Palestine, and in order to succeed, he began by a cruel persecution of the Albigenses. He treated monarchs with as little consideration as heretics. He put France under an interdict, because Philip Augustus divorced his queen, Ingelburgha, and treated England in the same manner, to be revenged on king John, whom he deposed by a papal bull, which absolved his subjects from their allegiance, a fact which forms a conspicuous portion of English history. He treated Raymond, count of Toulouse, in a similar, but still more insolent and merciless manner. Under him the temporal power of the popes was built upon a solid foundation. Romagna Umbria, the March of Ancona, Orbitello, and Viterbo, acknowledged him for their sovereign, and he reigned in fact from sea to sea. The Roman republic, in her first four centuries, did not possess more territory than this pope. He even conquered Rome itself, subjecting the city to his see the very next day after his consecration. Hitherto the prefect of the city and other magistrates had taken the oath to the emperors, but Innocent boldly insisted upon their swearing allegiance to himself, and was obeyed. The new senate was no longer that of the Romans, but of the pope, and he also abolished the title of consul. It is the province of history to record the political events of this haughty papal reign, but it may be observed, that Innocent III convoked the fourth general council of the Lateran in 1215. His decrees are also famous among canonists, and it was in this pontificate that the celebrated orders of St Dominic and St Francis de Assisi were founded. Innocent died at Perugia, the 20th July, 1216, leaving behind him a character for great abilities, and still greater pride and ambition. From the moment of his exaltation, he resolved to follow the example of Gregory VII, and with equal arrogance, intrepidity, and address, pursued his ambitious plan until he arrived at a height of despotism, beheld with astonishment by all Europe, but to which, to the extreme disgrace of the age, all Europe tamely submitted. It may, however, be at the same time observed, that this same despotism, in its excess, was of no long duration, and that none of the successors of Innocent could play with impunity the same lofty part. He was the author of a variety of theological tracts, a catalogue of which may be seen in Cave and Dupin. The whole of them were published at Cologne, in 1575, in 2 vols. folio. The most valuable of his works are, his Epistles," which throw considerable light on the ecclesiastical history of his time, and are serviceable to students in canon law. The most correct edition of these is that of Baluze, Paris, 1682.—*Cave's Hist. Lit. Dupin. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

INNOCENT XI (Benedict Odescalchi) was the son of a rich banker at Como, in the Milanese, where he was born in the year 1611. His first profession was that of a soldier, which he quitted for the church, and after passing through the intermediate dignities, he was elected pontiff in 1676. This pontiff was chiefly distinguished for his firm probity of character, and determined enmity to France. His opposition to what is in that kingdom called the *regale* or royal rights, on the decease and investiture of bishops, was tenacious in the extreme. He even refused bulls to all the French clergy nominated to benefices, after the famous declaration of the Gallican church in 1682, and at his death more than thirty benefices failed of pastors on this account. He was equally decided in the dispute on the privileged quarters of ambassadors, which nuisance he determined to remove, while Louis XIV, with equal pride, resolved to maintain that of his own representative, although all the rest of the catholic sovereigns agreed to so reasonable a reform. Innocent would not receive the minister directed by Louis to maintain this unreasonable licence, and even interdicted the church, at which he attended divine service. These disputes were highly favourable to the English revolution, as it induced the pope in 1689, to unite with the allies against James II, in order to lower the influence of Louis XIV. His conduct in this respect has led many catholics to assert, that he sacrificed the catholic religion to his personal resentment, and it was pointedly said, that "to put an end to the troubles of Europe, it was only necessary for James II to become a protestant, and the pope a catholic." Bayle, however, judiciously observes, that the extreme predominance of any great catholic sovereign is injurious to the interests of the papacy, and mentions the similar conduct of Sextus V, another able pope, in relation to Philip II of Spain, and queen Elizabeth of England. Innocent died on the 12th August, 1689, at the age of seventy-eight, leaving behind him the character of an able and economical pontiff, and of an honest and moral man.—*Bayle. Bowers's Hist. of the Popes.*

INVEGES (Augustin) a jesuit and historian, was born at Siacca in Sicily, in 1595. He quitted the society after teaching philosophy and theology, and betook himself to the composition of history. He died at Palermo, in 1677, at the age of eighty-two. His works are, "The History of Palermo," 3 vols. folio; "History of the terrestrial Paradise," 4to; "La Cartagine Siciliana," 4to, and the "History of Cascamo," in which last work he celebrates the Sicilian vespers as an act which deserved the applause of all historians.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

IPHITUS, king of Elis, in Greece, the son of Praxonidas, and grandson of Oxylus, memorable as the institutor of the famous Olympic games. They are said to have been originally celebrated by Pelops, or according to others, by Hercules, in honour of Jupiter, and after being neglected for several ages, they were restored or re established by Iphitus. Controversies have arisen, as to the age in which this prince lived. Some chronologers place him 884 BC, but sir Isaac Newton has shown that he probably lived a century later, and that the first games of his institution were held 776 BC., from which period they were continued without interruption for several centuries These games were celebrated every fourth year, in the month of July, near Olympia, a city of Elis The chief exercises at which the competitors contended were, leaping running throwing the disc or quoit, darting the spear, and wrestling. Contests of this description were exclusively exhibited at the first institution of the Olympic games, but afterwards racing was admitted, either horse or chariot racing, and at a subsequent period, candidates contended for the prize of skill in music, poetry, eloquence, &c —*Sharpe's Introduct. t Univ. Hist.. Lempriere's Bib Class.*

IPHICRATES, a famous Athenian military commander in the fourth century before the christian era He was born in obscurity, but raised himself to eminence in his profession by his courage and talents, early in life. In the war of Corinth, 393 BC. he opposed with success Agesilaus, the warlike king of Sparta He afterwards commanded a body of auxiliary troops in the service of Artaxerxes, king of Persia, in an expedition to Egypt, and in 368 BC. he relieved Sparta, when invaded by the Theban general, Epaminondas. In the social war he was one of the commanders of the fleet fitted out by the Athenians for the recovery of Byzantium, when, being accused of treachery by one of his colleagues, he defended himself with such spirit, that he was acquitted by his volatile countrymen, but though he lived to a great age, he did not again engage in active service. In the early part of his career he restored to his dominions Seuthes, king of Thrace, whose daughter he married Iphicrates was a strict observer of discipline, and was the author of some important improvements in the arms and accoutrements of the Athenian soldiery. He was accustomed always to fortify his camp in the field, even in a friendly country, and when once asked why he took so much trouble, he answered, "Because if, contrary to probability, I should be attacked, I may not be obliged to make the disgraceful excuse that I did not expect it."—*Cornelius Nepos. Xenophon.*

IRELAND (JOHN) an ingenious writer on works of art, who was a native of Shropshire. He was originally a watchmaker, which occupation he exercised for some years in the metropolis. Having a taste for the fine arts, he became a print and picture-dealer, and also devoted his attention occasionally to literature He died at or near Birmingham in 1808. His publications are, "The Emigrant, a poem," 1785, 4to, "Letters and Poems, by John Henderson, with Anecdotes of his Life," 1786, 8vo, and "Hogarth illustrated," 1791, 3 vols. 8vo, which must not be confounded with a volume, entitled "Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth," by the subject of the following article — *Month. Mag* vol xxvi

IRELAND (SAMUEL) originally a silk-manufacturer in Spitalfields, but left his commercial pursuits to become a speculator in scarce books, prints, &c. He published a multitude of picturesque tours, in various parts of England and the continent, embellished with aquatint engravings, but his chief claim to notice arises from his concern in the publication, entitled "Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments, under the hand and seal of William Shakspeare, including the Tragedy of King Lear, and a small fragment of Hamlet, from the original MSS" London, 1796, folio. Of wilful participation in this gross experiment on the credulity of the public he was acquitted, by the declaration of the acknowledged culprit his son, in an "Authentic Account of the Shakspeare Manuscripts," which appeared in 1796, 8vo, and in a subsequent account of the fabrication of the MSS. published under the title of "Confessions," in 1805, 8vo Samuel Ireland died in 1800. *Gent Mag. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Thespian Dict.*

IRENÆUS (ST) a christian bishop and martyr of the second century, whose exertions with a view to heal dissensions in the church, especially those which arose in the year 190, respecting the proper time for the celebration of Easter, were not unsuitable to his name. He was born in Greece, and was educated in the christian faith by St Polycarp, who sent him on a mission into Gaul, where he became a distinguished member of the church at Lyons, under Photinus. On the martyrdom of this prelate, Irenæus was appointed his successor in the diocese in 174, and presided in that capacity at two councils held at Lyons, in one of which the Gnostic heresy was condemned, and in the other the Quartodecimani He also went to Rome, and disputed there publicly with Valentinus, Florinus, and Blastus, against whose opinions he afterwards wrote with much zeal and ability. There are extant several editions of his works one by Erasmus, printed at Paris in 1575, another by Grabe, at Oxford in 1702, and a third by Massuet, at Paris, 1710, folio. Mr Dodwell published a series of six essays on the writings of this father of the church, which he illustrates by many historical references and remarks. St Irenæus suffered death in the fifth persecution of the Christians under Septimus Severus, AD. 202.—*Cave. Dupin.*

IRENE, empress of the east in the eighth century. She was an Athenian by birth, and became the wife of Leo IV, and the mother of Constantine VI, whom she long kept in a state of tutelage, and after a nominal reign of eighteen years, she caused him to be deprived of his sight, and assumed the sovereignty of

the empire. Her opposition to the Iconoclasts, or enemies of image-worship, at first rendered her popular among her subjects; but her connexion with Charlemagne having created an alarm for the independance of the Greek empire, a conspiracy was formed against her, and she was dethroned by Nicephorus, and exiled to Leshos, where she died in indigence about 803. Her zeal for orthodoxy has procured her from the Latin historians those eulogies which were due to her talents, accompanied as they were by unprincipled ambition and maternal cruelty.—*Gibbon. Aikin.*

IRETON (HENRY) an eminent commander and statesman of the parliamentary party in the civil wars of Charles I. He was descended from a good family, and was brought up to the law, but when the civil contests commenced, he joined the parliamentary army, and by the interest of Cromwell, whose daughter Bridget he married, he became commissary general. He commanded the left wing at the battle of Naseby, which was defeated by the furious onset of prince Rupert, and he himself wounded and made prisoner. He soon recovered his liberty, and took a great share in all the transactions which threw the parliament into the power of the army. It was from his suggestion that Cromwell called together a secret council of officers, to deliberate upon the disposal of the king's person and the settlement of the government. He had also a principal hand in framing the ordinance for the king's trial, and sat himself as one of the judges. Ireton accompanied Cromwell to Ireland in 1649, and was left by him in that island as lord deputy. He reduced the natives to obedience with great vigour and ability, but not without a degree of severity, which amounted to cruelty, never giving quarter to any prisoner who appeared to have been concerned in the Irish massacre. Having crowned his sanguinary career with the capture of Limerick, he was seized with a pestilential disease, and died in that city, in November 1651, sincerely lamented by the republicans, who revered him, says Grainger, "as a soldier, a statesman and a saint." Hume also calls him a memorable person, celebrated for vigilance, capacity, and a rigid exercise of justice, during his unlimited command in Ireland upon his own principles, the same historian observes, that he was deemed by many, a patriot and ardent lover of liberty. He received a public funeral, but after the restoration his body was taken up and suspended at the gallows with that of Cromwell, and was buried in the same pit.—*Biog. Brit. Hume. Grainger.*

IRIARTE or YRIARTE (JOHN D') a learned Spaniard, distinguished for his acquaintance with archæology. He was a native of Teneriffe, and going to Spain, he obtained the post of royal librarian at Madrid, and was also interpreter in the office of the secretary of state. He published "Palæographia Græca," 2 vols. 4to, a Catalogue of the Arabic MSS. in the Library of the Escurial, &c. He was a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid, and his death took place in 1771.—*Nouv. Dict Hist. Biog. Univ.*

IRIARTE or YRIARTE (THOMAS D') a Spanish poet and political agent of the last century. He was employed as a negociator at the peace of Basil, and died in 1798. As a poet he is known by his "Literary Fables," which have been translated into English, and "La Musica, Poéma." Madrid, 1784, 4to.—*Ibid.*

ISDEGERDES, see YESDEGERD.

IRWIN (EYLES) was born of Irish parents at Calcutta, in the East Indies, in 1748. He received his education at a private academy in England, and returned to the east in a civil capacity in 1767, but was suspended in 1777, for his attachment to lord Pigot. He came to England, over-land, to seek redress, which he obtained, and was restored to his former situation at Madras. In 1785 he again visited England, but in 1792 was appointed to superintend the Company's affairs in China. He finally returned to England, where he died in 1817. His works are, "Adventures during a Voyage up the Red Sea, and a Journey across the Desert," "Bedukah, an Indian Pastoral;" "St Thomas's Mount, a Poem," "Eastern Eclogues," "Epistle to Mr Hayley," "Ode on the Death of Hyder Ali," "Triumph of Innocence, an ode on the acquittal of Mr Hastings," "Inquiry into the feasibility of Buonaparte's Expedition to the East," "Buonaparte in Egypt," "Nilus, an elegy on Nelson," "The Failure of the French Crusade," "The Bedouins," "Napoleon, or the Vanity of Human Wishes" &c.—*Annual Biog*

ISAAC KARO, a learned Jewish rabbi, a native of Spain, from which country he was forced to expatriate himself by the famous edict of Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1492, ordering all Jews to become converted to Christianity, or to quit their dominions within four months, on pain of death. From Portugal, in which country he first took refuge, he travelled with his family into Palestine, but was unfortunate enough to lose all his children on the journey, as well as his library. This misfortune, combined with other causes, induced him to retire from the world, and he passed the remainder of his days in solitude, employing himself in the composition of a work, partly cabalistical, and partly historical, having for its subject the generations of Isaac, and entitled "Toledot Jiskach." Of this treatise there are two editions, one printed at Constantinople in 1518, the other dated Amsterdam, 1708. A Jewish ritual, entitled "Even Habeser," has also been ascribed to him by Buxtorf.—*Morert.*

ISAACSON (HENRY) was born in 1581, in the parish of St Catherine Cree, London, for which city his father served the office of sheriff. Bishop Andrews made him his secretary, and he is farther advantageously known as the author of a valuable system of Chronology, printed in folio. His death took place in 1654.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

ISÆUS, a Grecian orator, was a native of Chalcis, in Syria, and the disciple of Lysias, and master of Demosthenes. He was born

about 418 BC. and taught rhetoric at Athens with great reputation. Sixty-four orations were attributed to this orator, out of which fifty were deemed genuine. Of these, ten alone now remain, which are published in the "Oratores Veteres Græci" of Stephens, 1665. Of the more recent editions that of Reiske is deemed the best. An excellent translation of the orations of Isæus into English has been given by sir William Jones. He must be distinguished from another eminent orator of the same name who came to Rome, AD. 97, and who is mentioned with great applause by the younger Pliny.—*Fabricii Bibl. Græc. Moreri.*

ISCANUS (Josephus) or Joseph of Exeter, a distinguished writer of Latin poetry in the thirteenth century. He was a native of Exeter, and was patronised by his townsman Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury with whom he accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to Palestine. He was the author of an epic poem on the Trojan war, founded on the history of Dares Phrygius, and he wrote another epic entitled "Antiocheis," on the deeds of king Richard, during his crusade, which the poet had himself witnessed. Warton styles Iscanus 'the miracle of his age in classical composition," and says that Italy had at that time produced no poet equal to him. The Antiocheis is unfortunately lost, with the exception of a few lines, sufficiently beautiful to make us regret the remainder. The poem on the Trojan war has been published in Germany, as the composition of the Roman biographer Cornelius Nepos. Fuller and other English writers have stated, that he became archbishop of Bourdeaux, a mistake which is confuted in the Gallia Christiana of St Marthe. He was however of the ecclesiastical profession. His death happened about 1224.—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry. Biog. Univ.*

ISELIN (James Christopher) an eminent German divine and philological writer of the eighteenth century. He was born at Basil, where his father was assessor of the court of justice, and he pursued his academical studies with such success at his native place, that at the age of fifteen he produced a Latin poem, which was much admired, "On the Passage of the Rhine," by the French. He afterwards spent some time at Geneva, and in the south of France, and returning to Basil in 1701, he was ordained a minister. In 1704 he was elected professor of rhetoric and history in the university of Marpurg, and in 1706 he became professor of history and archæology at Basil, in 1711 he was made doctor in theology, and afterwards rector of the university, to which he added the office of public librarian. He was the author of a variety of orations, dissertations, and tracts on divinity, philology, and other subjects, which display to advantage his learning and abilities, and he was the editor of an improved and augmented republication of the historical dictionary of Budæus, in German, six volumes folio. His death took place in 1737, at the age of fifty-six.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Aikin's G. Biog.*

ISELIN (Isaac) an eminent philosopher and ingenious writer, born at Basil, in 1728. He was educated at Gottingen, where he studied jurisprudence and statistics, and on taking the degree of LL.D. he published a thesis, entitled "Tentamen Juris publici Helvetici." He afterwards visited Paris, and returning home, became a candidate for the professorship of history, in 1754, but he was disappointed of the situation. He was however elected a member of the grand council of Basil, and in 1756 obtained the important office of secretary. He then published a tract entitled "The Dream of a Friend to Mankind," of which there were several editions. He also wrote "Free Thoughts on the Depopulation of my Native City," 1758, 8vo, "The History of Mankind," 2 vols. 8vo, the most important of all his productions, and a periodical work called "Ephemerides of Mankind." In conjunction with Solomon Gesner and Hirzel, he founded the Helvetic Society, and in 1777 he assisted in the establishment of a similar society at Basil, on a plan which he had himself elaborated. He carried on an extensive correspondence, both in Switzerland and in foreign countries, and wrote many articles in a periodical journal called the "German Library," "Deutsche Bibliothek." Iselin died in 1782. *Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

ISEMBERT of XAINTES, a French architect of the twelfth century, who erected the bridges of Xaintes and Rochelle, in France. These works had procured him great reputation, owing to which he was recommended by king John to the citizens of London, in 1201, as an engineer or architect, whose skill might be useful in the completion of the bridge over the Thames then building. This structure was commenced under the direction of a priest called Peter of Colechurch, in 1176, and it was finished in 1209, probably by Isembert. Part of the bridge has been recently taken down, preparatory to the removal of the whole, when the noble structure now in progress shall have been completed. From the manner in which the old bridge was constructed, it appears wonderful that it should have subsisted so long, the workmanship having been executed in a manner which is not very creditable to the architectural science of the twelfth century.—*Stow. Maitland.*

ISIDORE of Miletus, a Greek architect of the sixth century, who, together with Anthemius, was employed by Justinian emperor of the East, to erect the church of St Sophia, at Constantinople. This church is a square building, with a hemispherical cupola in the centre, 108 feet in diameter, and its summit 400 feet from the pavement below. This edifice, which was considered the most magnificent monument of the age, was scarcely finished before the cupola was thrown down by an earthquake. But Justinian had it immediately rebuilt. On the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, the church of St Sophia was appropriated to the worship of the Mahometan conquerors, on which account it has very rarely been visited by Christian travellers;

whence there is reason to believe, that the magnificence and beauty of the building have been exaggerated by fame, and that the edifice and its decorations display more show and splendour than taste or architectural excellence.—*Felibien Vies des Archit. Edit.*

ISIDORE of Pelusium, a saint in the Roman calendar, was one of the most celebrated of the disciples of St John Chrysostom, and lived in the fifth century. He professed the monastic life from his youth, and composed some thousand epistles, of which 2,012 remain, in five books and are deemed valuable, especially for the information which they contain, in relation to points of discipline and for practical rules. The best edition is that of Paris, 1638, Greek and Latin. In 1738, Heumann attacked the authenticity of a part of these epistles in a tract entitled "Epistolæ Isidoræ Pelusiotæ maximam partem esse confectæ."—*Cave Lardner Mosheim.*

ISIDORE of Seville, another saint in the Roman Catholic calendar, and a distinguished Spanish prelate towards the beginning of the seventh century, when he succeeded his brother, Leander, in the see of Seville He presided at a council held in that city in 619, and at the fourth national council in 633, in which numerous regulations were by his influence adopted, in order to reform ecclesiastical discipline in Spain He died in the year 636 He was the author of numerous works, which are chiefly compilations, the principal of which are, twenty books of "Origins or Etymologies," Paris, 1601, folio, 'A Chronicle from the Beginning of the World to the year 626," "A Treatise on Ecclesiastical Writers," "Sentences," "Commentaries upon the Historical Books of the Old Testament," "Scriptural Allegories," "A Book of Poems, or Prolegomena to the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament," "A Treatise on Ecclesiastical Discipline," in which he mentions seven prayers of the sacrifice still to be found in the Mosarabic mass, which is the ancient Spanish liturgy, of which Isidore was the principal author. The edition of the Missal, 1500, folio, and of the Breviary, 1502, folio, printed by cardinal Ximenes, are very scarce A collection of canons, attributed to this Isidore, were by a later priest of the same name. Isidore of Seville, who is more admired by later churchmen for learning than discrimination, is frequently ranked among musical writers, much being said by him on the introduction of music into the church in his divine offices. He is sometimes called Isidore the younger, to distinguish him from Isidore, bishop of Cordova, in the fifth century, author of "Commentaries on the Two Books of Kings," the best edition of which is that of Paris, 1601. —*Cave. Dupin. Burney. Rees's Cyclop*

ISIDORE MERCATOR or PECCATOR lived towards the beginning of the eighth century. He was the author of the spurious collection of canons attributed to Isidore of Seville, containing the pretended decretals of more than sixty popes, from St Clement to Siricius, and the decrees and epistles from the latter pope to Zachary. The object of this clumsy imposition on a barbarous age was to prove that all ecclesiastical authority duly emanated from the see of Rome, and that councils could determine nothing without its approbation and consent. The spuriousness of this collection has been ably shown by the learned Blondel, in his "Pseudo Isiodorus et Turrianus Vapulantes' It is proper at the same time to observe, that they are equally given up by learned and judicious Roman Catholics. — *Fabricii Bibl Græc. Moreri. Mosheim*

ISIDORE of Charax. A Grecian writer who lived about BC 300. He wrote various historical works, and a geographical production on Parthia, entitled "Mansiones Parthicæ," which was first published by Hoeschelius, and is contained in the "Geographi Minores," Oxon 1703 —*Vossii Hist Græc.*

ISLA (Joseph Francis de) an ingenious Spanish jesuit, who, on the suppression of his order, retired to Italy, and died at Bologna, in 1781. He was the author of a very celebrated work, entitled "Historia del Fra Gerundio de Campazas alias Zotes," Madrid, 1758, tomo 1, which appeared under the assumed name of Francisco Loben de Salazar, minister of the parish of St Peter, in Villagarcia. It was a bitter satire upon the absurdity, fanaticism, and ignorance, displayed in the preaching of the monks of Spain, and in the first instance was even partially approved by the Inquisition, as a salutary correction, but the jealousy of the Dominicans and mendicant orders being at length roused, the council of Castile suppressed the work and forbade the publication of the second part Being thus unable to print it in Spain, the author presented it to Mr Baretti, by whose means, with a few omissions, both parts were printed in English in 1771, and afterwards in German, with illustrative notes. Father Isla is regarded by his countrymen as a second Cervantes, and certainly displays a kindred spirit, although the nature of the subject would not allow of equal diversity. Independently of its wit and caustic humour, this work is well worthy perusal for the information which it affords, in regard to Spanish manners among the middling and lower orders, more especially in reference to the influence of the numerous monks, and the nature of the bonds which so intimately connect them with the classes in question —*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Preface to Translation of Friar Gerund.*

ISLEIF, an Islandic historian of the eleventh century. His father Gysser, having assisted in converting to Christianity the people in the southern part of Iceland, sent his son Isleif to Erfurdt, in Germany, to qualify him for the ecclesiastical profession. Having finished his studies, he went to Rome in 1056, and was ordained. In his journey he visited the German emperor, whose favour he conciliated by making him a present of a Greenland bear. Returning to his native country in 1057, he founded the see of Scalholt, of which he be-

came the first bishop, and he showed his attachment to learning by establishing a school at the same place, where Jona Ogmundus, the first bishop of Hola, and Colerus Vicensis, a Norwegian prelate, both received their education. Isleif wrote Islandic Annals and the History of Norway, according to Arngrim Jonas, and another writer says that he composed the lives of Harold Fairfax, king of Norway, and his successors to Magnus the Good, who died in 1047, including in his chronicle an account of all the Norwegian families, who had migrated to Iceland, in the reign of the former prince. Isleif died in 1080. He was married, and had a son, named Gysser, after his grandfather, who wrote and translated some historical works.—*Sibbern. Bibl. Hist Dano-Norweg.*

ISMENIAS, a Theban musician of great skill and eminence, the pupil of Antigenes His vanity and extravagance are commemorated by various authors as being at least equal to his abilities. Lucian speaks of his having purchased a flute at Corinth, at the price of three talents (about 581*l.*), Pliny records his prodigality in the article of jewels, while Plutarch gives an amusing anecdote of his self-conceit during a sacrifice, in which he was appointed to accompany the ceremony with his music the omen being delayed, one of the company impatiently snatched the flute from his hand, and began playing himself, when the happy omen appearing, Ismenias, with much self complacency, declared that the gods had only kept it back so long in order to have the pleasure of hearing his music, and at length bestowed it because they were glad to get rid of the noise of his substitute When taken prisoner, however, by the Scythians, that rude nation appears to have been insensible to his melody, their king declaring he preferred the neighing of a horse to his most dulcet strains.—There was also a Theban commander of this name, notorious for the address with which he contrived to satisfy the court etiquette of Persia, without compromising his own dignity. When introduced into the presence of the monarch of that empire he let fall his ring, and stooping to pick it up, satisfied the courtiers around him without bending his body otherwise than for his own convenience.—*Burg. Dict. of Mus. Nouv. Dict Hist.*

ISOCRATES, an eminent Greek orator and rhetorician, was born at Athens, in the eighty-sixth Olympiad, about BC 436. His father, a maker of musical instruments, being ruined by the Peloponnesian war, left him no inheritance beyond a good education. He studied eloquence under Gorgias, Prodicus, and other great masters, but a weak voice and timid disposition preventing him from exercising the talent of public speaking, he opened a school at Chio, and taught the art of rhetoric. He subsequently accompanied Timotheus, son of Conon, to several parts of Greece, and finally taught at Athens, with a reputation which brought him many disciples and considerable emolument Although he sometimes courted the great, he was capable of spirited and generous conduct, when Theramenes, proscribed by the thirty tyrants, took refuge at the altar, he rose to speak in his defence, at the hazard of sharing his fate, and after the death of Socrates, when his disciples all took to flight, he had the courage to appear in mourning in the streets of Athens. He passed a long life in peace and honour, and had reached his ninety-eighth year at the fatal battle of Cheronæa, when grieved at the calamity which had fallen on his country, he abstained from food four days and expired. There remain of Isocrates, twenty one discourses, which have been distributed into the moral, the deliberative, the panegyrical, and the agonistical, and there are also nine epistles, which bear his name. The style of Isocrates is pure and flowing, but he is seldom lively, rapid, or vehement. He was extremely attentive to the harmony of his periods, and Cicero reckons him among the first who fully melodised Greek prose. He polished all his compositions to excess, but although pleasing to peruse, his eloquence was little adapted to forensic contests, or public assemblies. Among the numerous editions of Isocrates, those of Battie, Cambridge, 1729, and of London, 1749, are now generally preferred.—*Fabricii. Bibl. Græc. Moreri. Aikin's G. Biog.*

ISTHVANFIUS (Nicholas) a noble Hungarian, distinguished as an historical writer. He studied in the Italian universities of Pavia and Bologna, after which he served in the army, and obtained the favour of the emperor Maximilian II, and his son Rodolph, king of Hungary. The latter employed him in a negociation with the Turks, and rewarded him for his services with the office of vice palatine of Hungary. Towards the close of his life he undertook to write the history of the events which had occurred in his own age and country, which task he completed in thirty-four books, in the Latin language, and the work was published in 1622, and has been several times reprinted. Having become blind previous to his death, which occurred in 1615, Isthvanfius dictated the last four books of his work to his secretary.—*Biog. Univ.*

ITHON (John de) an astrologer and reputed magician of the fourteenth century, who was a party in a law-suit which displays the miserable ignorance and superstition of that age. There still exists in the court rolls of the manor of Hatfield, near the isle of Axholme in Yorkshire, under the date of 1337, a complaint of one Robert de Rotheram against John de Ithon, "for not completing an agreement he had made with the said Robert, to sell him, on a certain day then appointed, for the sum of threepence farthing (one farthing of which the said Robert had paid down as earnest), *one devil*, properly bound in a bond, *Diabolum ligatum in quodam ligamine*. That the said Robert had demanded said John to deliver him said devil, according to agreement, but in vain, wherefore he prays the court, &c. &c." It appears by the same document, that John de Ithon having been sum-

moned, attended the court, and did not deny the agreement, which indeed was doubtless produced on the occasion. The court, however, refused to take cognizance of the cause, not by any means on account of its absurdity, but from their persuasion "that such a suit should not subsist among Christians."—*Blount's Law Tenures.*—See PARKER (GUSTAVUS.)

ITTIGIUS (THOMAS) a German ecclesiastic of the reformed religion, born 1644, at Leipsic, where his father filled the professor's chair in the faculty of medicine. He received the rudiments of a liberal education in the university of his native place, and became professor, first of philosophy, and afterwards of divinity, there, having completed his studies at Rostock and Strasburg. He was a voluminous author, principally on historical and ecclesiastical subjects. Among his writings are, "Bibliotheca Patrum Apostolicorum Græco Latina," "Dissertatio de hæresiarchis," "Historia Synodum nationalium in Gallia reformata habitarum," "Historiæ ecclesiasticæ primi et secundi seculi selecta Capita," "Prolegomena ad Josephi opera," "Exhortationes Theologicæ," and "Liber de bibliothecis et catenis Patrum.' Besides several papers in the Leipsic acts, and a treatise on volcanoes. His death took place in 1710. —*Moreri. Saxii Onom.*

ITURBIDE (——) a Mexican officer, who, in the course of the political changes which took place in his native country, raised himself for a short time to supreme authority, but was unable to maintain his station. He was born at Valladolid in Mexico, in 1790, being the son of a native of Biscay, who emigrated from Spain at the age of twenty-eight, and settling in America, married a Creole lady of considerable fortune. The son was bred a farmer, and possessing a robust constitution, and an active and enterprising disposition, he entered into the militia of his native province, and thus became acquainted with military service. In 1810 he was a lieutenant in the army, and his professional merit led to his farther promotion. The share he had in suppressing the insurrection of Morales, induced the government of Mexico to give him the rank of colonel. He was also made commander of Bahia, but on being deprived of that post he withdrew from the service of the state, and retired to his plantation. Subsequent events opened a new career for his ambition. He was invited to take the command of an army destined to the South, and he marched to Acapulco, in the latter part of 1819. There he matured a plan, the professed object of which was the emancipation of Mexico from the yoke of Spain, the independence of the country, and the extension of freedom to all orders of the people. In the summer of 1820, Iturbide was declared emperor of Mexico; and there appeared some prospect that the political convulsions which had so long agitated the colonial provinces, would be terminated by this new union, under an independent sovereign. But he was unable permanently to maintain his authority against public distrust, and the conflicting claims of rival chiefs. In the beginning of 1823, he found himself obliged to leave the Mexican territories, previously to which, however, he had attached to his interest a considerable number of the officers of the army, and created a strong prejudice in his favour in one or two of the provinces. After the abdication of Iturbide, the province of Guadalaxara or Jalisco became the scene of the plots and machinations of his partizans. The conduct of the governor, Quintanor, especially, left no doubt of his attachment to the cause of the ex emperor, or of his hostility to the federal government. He had promoted Garcia, a relative of Iturbide, and given a military station to baron Rosemberg, a German, who had manifested the strongest devotion to the exiled chief, and had been on that account ordered to quit the dominions of Mexico. Exclamations of "long live the emperor!" were heard in the capital of the province, and the governor rather encouraged than repressed these indications of the spirit of the people. His conduct was not unobserved by the federalists, and an expedition was despatched to crush the incipient conspiracy against the state. Quintanor vainly endeavoured to collect an efficient force. He was deserted by his troops and made prisoner while Garcia Rosemberg, and others, were killed in the field, or shot as traitors. About the time of the miscarriage of this ill concerted insurrection, Iturbide sailed from England, where he had for some time resided, and having reached the Mexican coasts, landed in disguise, near Soto la Marina, on the 14th of July 1824. The ex emperor was accompanied by a friend named Beneski, who applied to general Garza, the commander of the province of New Santander, for passports, pretending that they were for persons who had visited Mexico on a mining speculation. Garza granted a passport to the applicant, but refused to grant another till he should see the individual for whom it was wanted. The next day he was informed that Beneski had again landed with two other persons, and proceeded to the interior. A party was sent after them, and they were overtaken and brought back. Iturbide was immediately recognized by general Garza, who had been his companion in arms. The decree issued by the congress, declaring Iturbide a traitor, if he should dare to land on the Mexican territory, was then read to him, but general Garza, not choosing to be the immediate executioner of public justice, sent his prisoner towards Mexico, to await the decision of the congress. His fate was but a short time delayed, for the congress ordered his immediate execution, and he was accordingly shot as soon as the sentence arrived, on the evening of his reaching Padillo. The federal government on his abdication had settled on him a large pension, on condition of his residing in Italy, and after his catastrophe 8000 dollars were granted to his widow and children. He is said to have possessed great military talents, and considerable strength of

character. It has been asserted that he professed an intention to follow the example of Washington, had he been successful; but admitting his sincerity, it may be questioned whether he would have been so far proof against the intoxication of power, as to have persevered in his purpose.—*Ann. Reg.*

IIURRIGARAY (————) viceroy of Mexico, whose name is permanently connected with the great revolution which has taken place in that country. He was elevated to his office at an advanced age, and in 1808, when the news arrived in America of the events which had taken place in Spain, he was so alarmed that he offered to resign his authority The offer was not accepted, but this act of weakness encouraged subsequent commotions. A conspiracy was formed against him, the officers of his guard were implicated in the scheme, and a merchant, at the head of 400 Spaniards, entering his palace at midnight, made the viceroy a prisoner, September 15, 1808 He was placed in the prison of the inquisition, where he died some time after.—*Biog. N. des Contemp.*

IVES or YVES, a celebrated French bishop, was born in the territory of Beauvais in 1035, and raised to the see of Chartres in 1092. He particularly signalized his zeal against Philip I of France, who had put away his wife Bertha, and taken Bertrade, the wife of the count of Anjou, by means of an informal divorce. When this disagreement was composed, Ives confined himself to his clerical functions, and laid several religious foundations. He died in 1115, and Pius V, by a bull dated December 18, 1570, permitted the monks of the congregation of Lateran to celebrate the festival of St Ives. There exist of his compiling, "A Collection of Decrees," "Exceptiones Ecclesiasticarum regularum," besides twenty-two sermons, and a chronicon, all collected in 1647, and published in one volume folio. A collection of canons, published in the "Bibliotheca Patrum," under the title of "Parmonia, or Pannonia," are attributed to this bishop.—*Moreri. Cave. Saxii Onom.*

IVES (EDWARD) an English traveller of the 18th century. He was a surgeon by profession, and sailed for the East Indies in that capacity, in 1754, with admiral Watson. After the death of that officer in 1757, he left the service, and returned to England. Part of his passage was overland, as he went up the Tigris and visited Mosul, Aleppo, and other places, previously to embarking again at Latakia, for the island of Cyprus, whence he sailed to Leghorn, and then took his route through Italy, Germany, and Holland, to England, where he arrived in March 1759. He published an account of his voyage to India, and the events which occurred there in 1755, 56, and 57, and travels from Persia to England, by an unfrequented route, containing much interesting information. He died September 25, 1786.—*Biog. Univ.*

IVES (JOHN) a respectable antiquary, was the only son of a merchant at Yarmouth, in Norfolk, where he was born in 1751. He was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, where however he did not long remain, but returned to Yarmouth, and by his acquaintance with Mr Martin, of Palgrave, acquired that taste for antiquities by which his short after life was distinguished. In 1771 he was elected FSA. and FRS. in 1772, and by the patronage of the earl of Suffolk, the office of Suffolk herald-extraordinary was revived in his favour. In 1771 he issued proposals for printing an account of Lothingland hundred, in Suffolk, and in 1772 composed the preface to Swinden's History and Antiquities of Great Yarmouth. In 1773 he published "Select Papers" from his own collection, of which second and third numbers appeared in 1774 and 1775. Among these are, archbishop Sharpe's "Remarks on English Coins," sir W. Dugdale's "Directions for the use of Records," "Annals of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge," &c. In 1773 he also published "Remarks upon the Garianonum of the Romans." He died of a deep consumption, when he had just entered his twenty-fifth year, in June 1776. He left a very valuable library and collection, which was sold in 1777.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Noble's College of Arms.*

IVETAUX (NICHOLAS VAUQUELIN, seigneur des) a French poet and man of letters, born in 1559 at Fresnaye, near Falaise. He was the son of the lieutenant-governor of the city of Caen in Normandy, and at his father's death succeeded him in his appointment, but the gaiety of his disposition rendering the comparative retirement of a provincial town irksome to him, he went to the metropolis, and becoming distinguished for the brilliancy of his parts, was selected by the "Fair Gabrielle" to fill the situation of tutor to the young duke of Vendosme, her son by Henry IV. He was subsequently placed in the same capacity about the person of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII, but occasioned great scandal through his irregularities, which injured his advancement, and drew on him the pointed reprobation of Richelieu. Finding himself neglected at court, he retired upon his pension to a house he had at St Germains, and passed the remainder of his life in the grossest sensuality. Of his writings the best known are, "Institution d'un Prince," a clever poem, and a variety of smaller poetical pieces, to be found in the collection, called "Les Delices de la Poesie Francaise." He died at Germigny in 1649.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

IWAN BASILOWITZ I, czar of Muscovy, surnamed the Great. He was born in 1438, and succeeded his father in 1462. The country was then divided into a number of petty principalities, some of them nominally subject to the czar, or grand duke, and all together with him tributary to the Mongul Tartars. Iwan rendered the petty chiefs dependent on his power, or seized their territories, subjugated the potent republic of Novogorod, and emancipated himself from the yoke of the Monguls He extended his dominions in various directions, and during his reign ambassadors arrived at Moscow from the empe-

ror of Germany, the pope, the grand seignor, and other European powers. This prince, who is considered as the founder of the Russian empire, died in 1505.—IWAN BASILOWITZ II, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1530, and reigned from 1533 to 1584, when he died He was a cruel but enlightened prince, who in a fit of passion killed his own son. He conquered the Tartar province of Kasan in 1552, and that of Astrakan in 1554, and he took possession of Livonia but was compelled to relinquish his conquest by the Poles. In 1582 he established the first printing press at Moscow, and he instituted the famous body of guards called Strelitzes. In the reign of Iwan Thomas Chancellor, an English navigator, visited the Russian port of Archangel, when the czar sent an embassy to queen Elizabeth, and a treaty was made, which commenced the intercourse since subsisting between the two countries. The discovery of Siberia in 1581 was another remarkable event in the reign of this sovereign.—See YERMAK.—*Mod. Univ. Hist. Coxe's Travels in Russia*

IXNARD (MICHALI D') architect and director of buildings to the elector of Treves He was a native of Nismes, and was employed by the prince of Montauban, and afterwards accompanying the cardinal de Rohan to Strasburg, he was by him recommended to several of the German princes. Though quite unacquainted with literature, he possessed much skill in his profession. The principal edifices built from his designs, or under his direction, were the commercial hall at Strasburg, called Hotel du Miroir, the electoral palace of Clemensbourg at Treves, and the abbey of St Blaise, in the Black Forest. The plans of these and other structures of Ixnard, were engraved and published at Paris in 1782. He died at Strasburg, August 21, 1795.—*Biog. Univ.*

IZAACKE (RICHARD) a native of the city of Exeter, where he was born in the year 1624. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and finally became town clerk and chamberlain of his native city, where he died in 1700. He compiled the "Antiquities, or Memorials of the City of Exeter," 8vo, 1677, which was reprinted in 1724 by his son, with considerable additions.—*Wood.*

IZOCALI II, the fourth king of Mexico, who mounted the throne in 1433, after the murder of his nephew, Chiluapopoca. This prince may be regarded as the real founder of the Mexican empire Under his reign all the warlike nations on the borders of the lake of Mexico were reduced to subjection, and he conquered the Tepeacans, and made their kingdom a province of his empire He fortified and embellished his capital, formed a body of laws for his subjects, and changed the political system of the Mexican government He also first constructed bridges of communication from the islands on which the city of Mexico, (like Venice) is built, to the continental borders of the lake. His prince died, regretted by his people, in 1445.—*Biog. Univ.*

JAAPHAR EBN TOPHAIL, a learned Arab of the twelfth century, known as the author of a philosophical romance, entitled the "History of Hoi Ebn Yokdan" The object of this work (which has been translated into Latin by Pococke, Oxford, 1671, and by Ockley into English, 8vo, 1708) is to prove that the light of nature is sufficient to lead mankind to a knowledge of the Deity without the aid of Revelation. His death is supposed to have taken place in 1198.—*Morert. Brucker.*

JABLONOWSKY (JOSEPH ALEXANDER, von) a noble Polander, born 1712, who preferring a life of literary ease to the cares of his precarious senatorial dignity, left the country, and retired to Leipsic, where he became the founder and patron of a learned society still in existence, and called after his name. He published an essay on Sclavonic poetry, and the "Lives of Twelve Generals." His death took place in 1777 —*Rees's Cyclop.*

JABLONSKI. There were several learned and ingenious authors of this name in the last century. DANIEL ERNEST, the elder, was a native of Dantzic, born November 20, 1660 He studied at various Dutch and German universities, and coming to England, was for a short period a member of that of Oxford. On his return to the continent he took holy orders, and settling in the Prussian dominions, after acting in his ministerial capacity at Konigsberg Magdeburg, and other provincial towns, became eventually an ecclesiastical counsellor at Berlin and president of the academy there. He was an able divine, moderate and conciliatory in his religious opinions, and laboured earnestly, though unsuccessfully, both by his preaching and his writings, to heal the breach in the reformed church between the Lutherans and Calvinists. Besides several devotional treatises of his own, he published a Latin translation of Bentley's Boylean Lectures, remarkable for its grammatical accuracy and the purity of its style. He died in the spring of 1741.—His brother, THEODORE, born also at Dantzic in 1654, died ten years before him. The latter cultivated a taste for philosophy and general literature with great success, and was the author of several works of merit, to which his diffidence did not allow him to affix his name. Among these are, a French and German dictionary, printed in 1711, "A Course of Ethics," written in the German language, 1713, "A Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," in French, 1721, and a translation into German of Tacitus De Moribus Germanorum, 1724. He obtained the post of counsellor to the king of Prussia at Berlin,

and held the appointment of secretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences in that capital till his death.—Paul Ernest, nephew to the last-mentioned personage, and son to his brother, Daniel Ernest, was born in the Prussian metropolis in 1693. He inherited the talents of the family, and applying himself to the study of theology, filled the professor's chair in that science at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He was the author of a very erudite treatise on the mythology of ancient Egypt, entitled "Pantheon Ægyptiacum," 8vo, 3 vols., also of "Institutiones Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ," 8vo, 2 vols., "Disquisitio de Linguâ Lycaonicâ," and "De Memnone Græcorum." His death took place in 1757.—Charles Gustavus Jablonski, of the same family, was a member of the Literary and Scientific Society of Halle. He is known as the author of a clever history of insects. His death took place in 1787.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Bibl. Germanique*, vol. xxii.

JACKSON, DD. (Cyril) an eminent divine, was born in 1746, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, where his father was a medical practitioner. He received his education at Westminster school, whence he was removed to Christchurch college, Oxford, where he graduated DD, in 1781. He was appointed sub preceptor to his present majesty, and for his services in that capacity was made canon of Christchurch, and on the elevation of Dr Bagot to a bishoprick, succeeded him in the deanery. As Dr Jackson avoided the press, he will be chiefly remarkable to posterity as having declined the mitre, both as Irish primate and English bishop. He died in 1819. His brother, Dr William Jackson, born at Stamford in 1730, became bishop of Oxford in 1811, and died in 1815. Bishop Jackson translated a mathematical tract by Eratosthenes into Latin, and was an able divine.—*An. Biog.*

JACKSON (John) a learned Hebraist and warm polemic, son to a clergyman, who held the living of Lensy in Yorkshire, where he was born April 4, 1686. His father sent him to the grammar-school at Doncaster, whence he removed him in due time to Jesus college, Cambridge, and placed him under the tuition of the celebrated Oriental scholar, Simon Ockley, with a view of his entering the church. Having taken orders, the corporation of Doncaster in 1712 presented him to the rectory of Rossington, in their gift, notwithstanding the strong leaning which he now exhibited towards Arianism, in his religious opinions. The university, however, was less accommodating, and on his application to be admitted master of arts, refused him his degree. Being elected a brother of Wigston's hospital, in Leicester, he afterwards went to reside in that society, but openly professing and advocating his principles, the neighbouring clergy were roused into opposition, so that he was refused the use of the pulpit, and on one occasion even the Eucharist. Dr Clarke, master of the hospital, dying in 1729, the duke of Rutland, patron of the establishment, nominated Mr Jackson as his successor, and he would have obtained a stall at Salisbury but for the freedom of his tenets, evinced in his attacks on bishop Warburton, and other defenders of the trinity. Besides these and other controversial tracts, he was the author of a valuable work in three quarto volumes, printed in 1752, under the title of "Chronological Antiquities." A new edition of the Greek Testament, which he had long had in contemplation, and for which he had amassed a large collection of notes and other materials, he did not live to complete, dying May 12, 1763, and leaving behind him the character of a sincere, learned, honest, well-meaning, but violent man.—*Life by Dr Sutton. Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

JACKSON (Thomas) dean of Peterborough, a learned divine, born of a good family at Willowing, in the palatinate of Durham, 1579. From Queen's college, Oxford, he removed on a fellowship to Corpus Christi, in the same university, in 1606, and in 1624, obtained the vicarage of Newcastle, having taken his doctor's degree in divinity two years previously. In 1630, being chosen head of his college, he resigned his living, and three years afterwards obtained, through the influence of his friend, the bishop of Durham, a stall in Winchester cathedral. About the same time he was made a king's chaplain, and in 1638, obtained the deanery of Peterborough. Dr Jackson left behind him many valuable tracts on devotional subjects, in which the most complete familiarity with the writings of the early Christian authors is evinced, but his principal work consists of a commentary on the apostles' creed, a performance combining great learning and research with the display of much critical ability. This, together with his other works, was printed in 3 folio vols. 1672, and is highly spoken of by bishop Horne as well as others. His death took place in 1640. *Biog. Brit. Fuller's Worthies.*

JACKSON (William) commonly known among musicians as "Jackson of Exeter," an excellent composer, and a man of considerable literary attainments. He was born in 1730 at Exeter, where his father was a respectable tradesman, and received the rudiments of a classical education, with a view to his following one of the liberal professions. His taste for music displayed itself however so decidedly while he was yet a youth, that his friends were reluctantly induced to place him under Travers, the organist of the cathedral belonging to his native city. Having passed two years in the metropolis, where he availed himself of the instructions of some of the best musicians of his day, he returned to Exeter in 1750, and succeeding eventually to the situation of organist, there passed the remainder of his life. In 1782 he published two small octavo volumes, containing "Thirty Letters on various Subjects," which were well received, and went through three editions. He also printed in 1791 some "Observations on the present State of Music in London," a work which excited a considerable sensation at the time. His musical compositions are still justly popular, and are distinguished by the chasteness of their conception, the ingenuity

of their construction, and their truth of expression. In addition to his other accomplishments, Mr Jackson was no mean proficient in painting, and several of his landscapes are remarkable for the striking effects produced by his successful introduction of strong and partial lights. His death was occasioned by an asthmatic complaint, in 1804.—*Censura Lit. Rees's Cyclop.*

JACKSON (William) a native of Ireland, and a clergyman of the established church, who rendered himself notorious by his intrigues against the government of his country, towards the close of the last century. In the early part of his life he was connected with the dutchess of Kingston, who made him her chaplain, and to whom he rendered some literary services in her correspondence with Foote, relative to his comedy "A Trip to Calais," designed as a satire on that lady Jackson went abroad in the employ of the dutchess, and resided some years in France There he became acquainted with some of the revolutionary politicians, who sent him to England to learn the state of the country preparatory to a hostile invasion. He arrived in London in January or February 1794, and finding the people of England not so ripe for a revolution as he had probably expected, he went to Ireland, where he was detected in carrying on a treasonable correspondence with persons in France, describing the state of Ireland at that period, recommending invasion, and even pointing out the measures necessary for effecting it with advantage. Being arraigned on this charge, April 23, 1795, he was convicted, after an able defence by his counsel, Messrs Curran and Ponsonby. On the 30th of the same month, being brought up to receive judgment, he died in court, while his advocates were about to move an arrest of judgment. It appeared that he had taken poison, but the verdict of a coroner's jury having stated, that they were ignorant how or by whom the poison was administered, the property of the deceased (said to have been about 200*l* a year) was preserved to his family, instead of escheating to the crown.—*Ann Reg.*

JACOB There were two learned Hebrew Rabbis of this name. The elder, surnamed Ben Naphtali, flourished in the fifth century of the Christian æra. He was educated at Tiberias, as a Masorite, and is said to have invented, in conjunction with his friend Ben Aser, the Masoretic points, since commonly used in distinguishing the vowels of the Hebrew language. The year 476 is generally assigned as the epoch of this invention, which is said to have been confirmed by a Jewish synod held at Tiberias.—The second, Jacob Ben Hajim, lived in the sixteenth century, and edited the celebrated Masora and Hebrew bible, with the Chaldee paraphrase and rabbinical commentaries annexed, which appeared in 1525 at Venice, in four folio volumes.—There was also an Hungarian fanatic of this name in the thirteenth century, who pretended a commission from the Virgin to liberate Louis the ninth from the Saracens at Damietta. But the government discountenancing the crusade, his project failed, and he himself fell by the hand of a butcher.—*Simon's Crit. Dict.*

JACOB (Edward) a writer on topography and antiquities, who was a fellow of the society of Antiquaries, and died in 1788, at Feversham, in Kent, where he practised as a surgeon. He republished the old play of Arden of Feversham, in 1770, with a preface, "in which some reasons are offered in favour of its being the earliest dramatic work of Shakespeare now remaining and the genuine account given of the murder [of Arden] from authentic papers of the time." He was also the author of a "History of the Town and Port of Feversham, in Kent," with plates, London, 1774, 8vo, "A Catalogue of the more perfect Plants growing spontaneously about Feversham, with a select view of the Fossils of the Island of Sheppey," 1777, 8vo, and a paper in the Archæologia.—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

JACOB (Giles) an English writer in the various literary departments of jurisprudence, biography, and the drama. He was born at Romsey, in Hampshire, in 1686 and served his time as clerk to a solicitor of eminence in that county He entertained a strong partiality for the drama, and even wrote two pieces for representation, "The Soldier's last Stake," and Love in a Wood." The encouragement which they met with was not however sufficient to induce him to continue this species of composition, but a work which he printed afterwards, containing memoirs of the English dramatic poets, under the title of the "Poetical Register," was more favourably received. He also published a great variety of writings on subjects connected with his profession, the principal of which, a "Law Dictionary," in one volume folio, has gone through several editions, the best of which is that by Ruffhead and Morgan He died in 1744.—*Boules's Edition of Pope Biog. Diam*

JACOB (Henry) There were two of this name, father and son. The elder, founder of the first independent or congregational church in England, was a native of Kent, and became a commoner of St Mary Hall, in the university of Oxford where he graduated as AM. On taking orders he was preferred to the benefice of Cheriton, near Hythe, but found it expedient to quit both his living and the country, on account of a polemical tract, in which he avowed his separation from the church on conscientious grounds. During the term of his expatriation, he resided in the Low Countries, but returned at length to England, and became pastor to the first formal congregation of Independents. He was the author of numerous controversial tracts, one of which in particular contained a warm attack upon the sect of Brownists. He afterwards went to America, about the year 1624, and died in that country. His son, of the same name, born in 1607, was an excellent Oriental scholar, having studied first at Leyden, under Erpenius, and afterwards at Oxford, in which latter university he obtained a fellowship at Merton col-

lege. After graduating both in ... sic, he was ejected from his fellowship by th... parliamentarian commissioners, on the decline of the royalist party. Besides his "Delphi Phœnicizantes," an edition of which was published by Dickenson, he was the author of many curious and learned works, most still in manuscript, a list of which may be seen in our authorities. His death took place in 1652, at Canterbury, whither he had retired after his deprivation, and where for some time previously to his decease he had struggled hard against the united attacks of disease and poverty.—*Athen. Oxon. Biog. Brit. Arts. Jacob and Dickenson.*

JACOB (Joseph) a nonconformist divine of the last century. He was born about 1667, his family being quakers, among whom he was educated. In early life he was a linen-draper in London, but after the Revolution, in the course of which he displayed some political zeal, he studied at a dissenting academy, to qualify himself for the ministry. About 1697 he set up a weekly lecture at a meeting house in Thames-street, whence he was expelled for his imprudent censures of government, in his public discourses. His friends built him a new chapel in Southwark, in 1698, and he proceeded forthwith to establish a peculiar class of sectaries, distinguished by some exclusive rites and observances. "In this reformed church all periwigs, then almost universally worn, were discarded, the men wore whiskers upon their upper lips, in which Mr. Jacob set them an example, and an order passed for the regulation of the women's garb. The members of this church were not allowed to attend public worship at any other place, not even if their business occasionally called them to a distance, nor were they suffered to intermarry with other churches. The relations of life could be filled up only from this perfect society, nor could any person, excepting Mr Jacob, be safely employed to solemnize the marriage union. Some persons, not conforming to the new rules, were forthwith excommunicated, but this harsh usage only offended others, who withdrew in consequence. This proved a great detriment to Mr Jacob, and in the end his church dwindled away, so that he was obliged to quit his meeting-house, about the year 1702." He however procured another, but pursuing the same eccentric course, his followers gradually deserted him, previously to his death, which took place June 26th, 1722. He is said to have possessed good natural talents, and was not destitute of literary acquirements, as appears by his publications, consisting of a "Catechism," 1702, 12mo, "The Covenant to be the Lord's People under Joseph Jacob's Pastoral Charge, with an Appendix," 1706, 12mo, and two or three sermons.—*Wilson's Hist. and Antiq. of Dissenting Churches.*

JACOB JOHN, an Armenian mechanic, who deserves notice for having introduced the art of printing into Persia. He was a native of Zulpha, and in 1641 he held the office of principal joiner to the king of Persia. He distinguished himself by several useful mechanical inventions, and having visited Europe, on his return to Ispahan he constructed a printing-press, and cast types from matrices cut by himself. With this apparatus he printed the Epistles of St Paul and the seven penitential Psalms, in the Armenian language. He had intended an edition of the whole Bible, but the opposition of the Persian scribes or copyists frustrated his undertaking.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Aikin's G. Biog.*

JACOB (Louis) a Carmelite monk of the seventeenth century, born in 1608, at Chalons sur Saone. He was a learned man, and acted as librarian to the President de Harlay and Cardinal de Retz, by the interest of the latter of whom he obtained the office of almoner to the king of France. His principal work is his "Bibliotheca Pontifica," a catalogue raisonné of the papal library at Rome, printed by him in 1642. He also wrote an account of the principal libraries in the world, as also "Bibliotheca Gallica," "Bibliotheca Parisiana," and a treatise, "De Claris Scriptoribus Cabilonensibus." His death took place in 1670.—*Niceron. Dibdin's Bibliomania.*

JACOBÆUS (Oliger) an eminent Danish physician and philosopher, son of the bishop of Jutland, in which peninsula he was born at Arhusen, in 1651. He was nearly connected, by his mother's side, with the Bartholin family, of whom Gaspar Bartholin, his maternal grandfather, superintended his education, while his first wife was the daughter of Thomas Bartholin, on whose death he afterwards composed a funeral oration. Having studied for some years at Copenhagen, he visited the greater part of the north of Europe, and on his return obtained the professorship of medicine and natural philosophy in the university attached to the Danish capital. King Christiern the fifth appointed him his librarian and superintendent of the royal museum, in which capacity he published a catalogue of the rarities, both in art and science, contained in that collection, as also an eulogium upon his royal patron after his decease. His other works are, two treatises on the natural history of frogs and lizards; "Compendium Institutionum Medicarum, F. Aiosti de oleo Montis Zibinii," "Gaudia Arctoi Orbis ob thalamos augustos Fred. et Ludov.," and a few miscellaneous poems, written in elegant Latin. The death of his wife, by whom he had six children, affected him strongly, and though he afterwards took another, he survived these second nuptials but a short time, dying in 1701, at Copenhagen.—*Moreri. Saxii Onom.*

JACOBATIUS or JACOBAZZI (Domenico) bishop of Lucera, employed in various important affairs by pope Sixtus IV, and created cardinal in 1517. He died in 1524. This prelate left a "Treatise on Councils," in Latin, which, although deemed of little intrinsic value, is sold very dear. The first edition is of Rome, 1583, folio, but it is also in the last volume of P. L'Abbé's Councils, and the Paris edition, got up for that publication, is

alone esteemed, and no copy of L'Abbé's Councils is deemed perfect without it. The re-impression of Venice is not esteemed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

JACOBI (John George) a German poet, who was a native of Dusseldorf. In 1758 he became a student of theology at Gottingen, whence he removed to Helmstadt, but finished his education at the former university. He was made professor of philosophy and rhetoric at Halle, and having formed an acquaintance with the poet Gleim, through his interest he obtained a prebend in the church of St Boniface, at Halberstadt. The emperor Joseph II in 1784 gave him the chair of belles lettres at Fribourg, which he retained during the remainder of his life, the termination of which occurred January 4, 1814. Jacobi was an imitator of the French poets Chapelle, Chaulieu, and Gresset. His "Journey in Winter," and "Journey in Summer," are light and amusing compositions, consisting of verse and prose, which have been translated into French, and published at Hamburgh and at Lausanne. He also wrote "Epistles," in verse and prose, "Songs," "Cantatas," "Operas," "Comedies," "Romances," "Fables," "Dissertations," and "Sermons." Jacobi was likewise engaged as editor of the "Iris," a periodical journal, which contributed much to spread among the Germans a taste for polite literature, and he enriched with his productions the "German Library of the Fine Arts," published by professor Klotz, "The German Mercury," of Wieland, &c.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. des Contemp.*

JACOBI KLŒST (baron von) a Prussian diplomatist and statesman, memorable for his conduct in relation to the assassination of the French envoys at the congress of Rastadt, in 1799. He commenced his career in 1791, as envoy from Prussia, at the court of Vienna. He had the same office at Rastadt, where he was insulted by the Austrian hussars on account of his endeavours to prevent the outrage above alluded to. He published an account of the execrable affair, with a particular statement attested by his signature, in which he formally denounced the Austrian colonel Barbacksy, as responsible for the assassination of the French plenipotentiaries, and the consequences which might result from that outrage. He was despatched on a mission to England in 1805, to excuse the occupation of Hanover by the troops of the king of Prussia. Notwithstanding his success, he was obliged to leave London, but he returned thither on hostilities taking place between France and Prussia, and remained in England till 1817. He died at Dresden towards the close of that year.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

JACOBS. There were two eminent artists of this name. Jurian, a native of Switzerland, born 1610, studied under Francis Snyders, and is celebrated for the spirit with which his animals are depicted, especially in his hunting pieces.—Lucas Jacobs, more generally known as Lucas Van Leyden, from the place of his birth, was a pupil of Cornelius Engelbrecht, and excelled both in oils and in distemper, he was also a good engraver, and died in 1533, in his thirty-ninth year.—*Pilkington. D'Argenville Vies des Peint.*

JACOBSON (John Charles Gottfried) an able technologist, was the son of a shopkeeper at Elingen, where he was born in 1726. He studied at Leipsic, but in consequence of an unfortunate duel was obliged to abscond, and enter into the service of the elector of Saxony, and subsequently into that of the king of Prussia. During a residence of two years in Berlin, he frequented the different workshops, and enabled himself to publish his "Description of all the Cloth Manufactories in Germany." After the campaign of 1778, he obtained his discharge, and began his "Technological Dictionary of all the useful Arts, Trades, and Manufactures, with an Account of the different Processes, Tools, &c. and an Explanation of the Technological Terms." This was published in four parts, one each year, 4to, commencing with 1781. On account of his zeal and extensive information in this department of knowledge, he was in 1784 appointed inspector of all the royal manufactories in Prussia. He died in September 1789. He was also the author of "A Description of all the Linen Cotton, and Woollen Manufactories in the Prussian States.'—*Hirsching's Manual of Eminent Persons in the 18th Century.*

JACOPONE DA TODI, a descendant of a noble family named Benedetti, settled at Todi, whence he derived the appellation by which he is generally distinguished. He flourished during the latter half of the thirteenth century, and was the contemporary and personal friend of Dante. The loss of his wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, disgusted him with the world, and induced him to retire into a convent of Friars Minor, having previously distributed the greater part of his property among the poor. In this seclusion he appears to have so far regained his tranquillity as to have acquired the title of Il Beluce. Much of his leisure time was spent in the composition of devotional hymns and music, and both the words and first melody of the beautiful "Stabat Mater dolorosa," since so celebrated by the compositions of Haydn, Pergolesi, &c. are ascribed to him. He was also the author of a number of sacred canticles, and other poems in the Latin language, a quarto edition of which appeared at Venice in 1617. He survived to a considerable age and died in 1306.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

JACQUELOT (Isaac) the son of a clergyman of Vassy, born there in 1647. Being educated by his father for the ministry, he afterwards assisted him in his clerical duties, till the revocation of the edict of Nantes compelled him, as well as other divines of the reformed church, to take refuge in Holland. Here he continued for some time preaching occasionally at the Hague and elsewhere, till having been fortunate enough to attract the attention of the king of Prussia, that monarch established him at Berlin in quality of one of

his chaplains. He published a treatise on the Messiah, several epistles to the bishops of the French church; tracts "On the Existence of a Deity," "On the Conformity of Faith with Reason," a reply to Bayle, and a critical examination of the theology of that philosopher, a treatise "On the Inspiration of the Scriptures," another against Socinianism, and two volumes of sermons. His death took place at Berlin in 1708.—*Chaufepie. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JACQUET (Lewis) a French ecclesiastic, born in 1732 at Lyons. He was a member of the academies of Lyons and Besançon, the latter of which honoured him with the laurel. His best works are a "Parallel between the Greek and French Tragic writers," and a prize essay on the discovery of America, entitled "Idée des quatre Concours." He affected much both to admire and to imitate Rousseau, and died in 1793.—There was also a Pierre Jacquet, an advocate of the parliament at Paris, about the middle of the last century, who was the author of several works connected with French jurisprudence. Of these the principal are, "Traité des Fiefs," "Traité des Justices, des Seigneurs, et le Droits independans, &c.," "Commentaire sur la Coutume de Touraine," 4to, 2 vols His death took place about the year 1766 at Grenoble.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JACQUET DROZ (Pierre) a celebrated mechanic, the inventor of curious automatic machines. He was born in 1721, at Chaux de Fond, in the territory of Neufchatel, and was destined for the profession of an ecclesiastic. After finishing his studies at Basil, he returned to his family, where he found one of his sisters employed in clock making, an occupation then recently introduced into the country. He was immediately attracted by this pursuit, to which his friends permitted him to devote his attention. He soon found out a method of adapting to a common clock, chimes, and also wind instruments. He then undertook to discover the perpetual motion, and in the prosecution of this chimerical object he made some important discoveries. Having constructed an improved pendulum, (apparently on a plan resembling that of Harrison,) he obtained the patronage of the earl marshal, the governor of Neufchatel, who sent him to Madrid to exhibit his pendulum to the king of Spain. The artist took with him several other pieces of mechanism, the ingenuity of which attracted much admiration. On his return from Spain he continued to exercise his skill, and produced among a number of wonderful automata, the writing figure, which by means of internal machinery, formed regular and connected characters. An astronomical pendulum was the last work of this ingenious artist, who died at Bienne, November 28th, 1790.—Henri Louis Jacquet Droz, son of the former, was born 1752. He studied mathematics at Nancy with great success. At the age of sixteen he displayed his predilection for those mechanical operations in which his father had been so skilful, and about six years after, he took with him to Paris several specimens of his workmanship, among which were an automaton draughtsman, and a female figure, which played on the harpsichord. He constructed likewise two artificial hands, for the convenience of a person who had been deprived of the use of those members. The famous Vaucanson, on seeing these pieces of mechanism, was struck with astonishment, and exclaimed to the inventor, "Young man, you have commenced your inventions where I would have terminated mine." This artist having passed some years in London and at Geneva, died at Naples in 1791. The former of these mechanics has sometimes been confounded with Jean Pierre Droz, another ingenious artist, who was born at Chaux de Fond in 1746, and died at Paris in 1822. He was connected with Mr Boulton, of Birmingham, in the coinage of copper for the English government, and he displayed his talents in the construction of a balance of extraordinary accuracy for the Parisian mint.—*Biog. Univ Dict. Hist.*

JACQUIER (Francis) a jesuit of Vitry, born 1711, eminent for his knowledge both of languages and the mathematics. He edited, with the assistance of Le Sueur, the "Principia" of Newton, in 4 vols, 4to, and was the author of a clever treatise on algebra. His other works are, "Riflessoni sovra alcune difficolta spettanti i danni della cuppola di S. Pietro," 4to, "Institutiones Philosophicæ," 12mo, 5 vols, and "Descrizione d un istromento per far conogni facilita Orologi solari." His death took place at Rome in 1788.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JACQUIN (Armand Pierre) a miscellaneous writer, born at Amiens in 1721. He studied divinity, and was chaplain in the cathedral of his native city, when in 1771 he obtained an employment in the service of the count de Provence (Louis XVIII). Two years after he became historiographer to the count d'Artois, the present French king. He died about 1780. Among a number of useful publications of which he was the author, may be mentioned, "Entretiens sur les Romans," 1754, 12mo, "Discours sur la Connoissance et l Application des Talens,' 1760, 12mo, "De la Santé," 1762, 12mo, "Lettres Parisiennes sur le desir d'etre heureux," 1758, 1761, 2 parts, 12mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

JACQUIN (Nicholas Joseph) a celebrated botanist, who was a native of Leyden. He was born in 1727, and was educated for the medical profession. His countryman Van Swieten, induced him to visit Vienna, where his botanical science procured him the notice of the emperor Francis I, who sent him to the West Indies, to collect curious plants for the gardens of Schoenbrun. He commenced his voyage in 1754, and returned to Germany, after an absence of six years, with a rich store of plants from the Antilles, Jamaica, St Domingo, and Curassoa. He published in 1760 an account of his researches and collections, with which he had enriched the gardens of Schoenbrun, and of the university of Vienna,

which were under his direction. Two years after appeared his catalogue of plants growing in the neighbourhood of Vienna, and in 1773 a magnificent work, entitled "Floræ Austriacæ," folio, with five hundred coloured engravings. He engaged in the practice of medicine in the Austrian metropolis, and also occupied the professorships of chemistry and botany in the university of that city. His numerous and useful labours were rewarded by a patent of nobility, he was created a baron in 1806, decorated with the cross of the order of St Stephen, and made a counsellor of mines and coinage. He was also a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of many other learned associations. He died October 24th, 1817. A list of his numerous scientific publications may be found in the annexed authorities.—*Biog Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

JADELOT (Nicholas) a learned physician, born in 1738, at Pont à-Mousson, in the university of which place his father was a professor. After having passed through his studies with great reputation, and taken his degrees in medicine, he was made professor of anatomy and physiology in 1768 The university being transferred to Nancy in 1768, Jadelot removed thither, and resided in that city till his death, in 1793. He was the author of "Tableau de l Economie animale," Nanci, 1769, 8vo, "Mémoire sur les Causes de la Pulsation des Arteres," 1771, 8vo, "Cours complet d'Anatomie," 1773, folio, descriptive of the anatomical plates of Gautier d'Agoty, "Physica Hominis sani, sive Explicatio Functionum Corporis Humani," which last is the most important of his productions, and has passed through several editions.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

JAEGER (John) a celebrated lutheran divine, was born at Stutgard, in 1647, his father being a counsellor to the duke of Wirtemberg. After he had finished his education he was entrusted with the education of duke Eberhard III, with whom he travelled into Italy. On his return he received various promotions, until in 1702 he became professor of divinity, and chancellor of the university. He died in 1720. His principal works are "Ecclesiastical History compared with Profane History," "A System of Divinity," several pieces upon mystical divinity, in answer to Fenelon, Poiret, &c., "Observations upon Puffendorf and Grotius de jure Belli et Pacis," "A Treatise of Laws," "An Examination of the Life and Doctrine of Spinosa," &c. All his works are in the Latin language.—*Moreri. Saxii Onom.*

JAGEMANN (Christian Joseph) an ingenious writer on the belles lettres and fine arts, who was librarian to the dutchess of Weimar. He was the author of a description of Tuscany, a history of the arts and sciences in Italy, 3 vols, 8vo; a magazine of Italian literature, 8 vols, 8vo; the life of Galileo, an Italian and German dictionary, 2 vols, 8vo, and an Italian grammar, and chrestomathy. He died in 1804.—*Zopf's Hist. Polit. Eccles. et Lit.*

JAGO (Richard) one of the minor poets of this country, in the last century. He was the son of a clergyman, who held the living at Beaudesert, in Warwickshire, where he was born in 1715. He received his education at a grammar-school at Solihull, in his native county, and at University college, Oxford, and he obtained the degree of MA in 1738. Having taken holy orders, he was inducted to the living of Harbury, which was succeeded by farther preferment. His first poetical production which attracted notice, was "An Elegy on the Death of a Blackbird," published in the Adventurer, and in 1767 appeared his principal work, a descriptive poem, entitled "Edge Hill," the subject of which probably was suggested by his residence in the neighbourhood of that place. He was vicar of Snittersfield, in Warwickshire, and rector of Kimcote, in Leicestershire, at the time of his death, which took place April 8th, 1781. A collective edition of his poems appeared in 1784.—*Lond. Mag.* vol. vi.

JAHN (John) a learned Orientalist, who was canon of the metropolitan church of St Stephen, at Vienna. After having been professor of biblical archæology and theology in the university of that capital, he obtained the chair of Oriental literature, which he held till 1806, when he was obliged to relinquish it on account of his heterodoxy. He died in 1817. Besides Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee grammars, he published "Biblical Archæology," 1797-1802, 3 vols, 8vo, a Hebrew bible, 1806, 4 vols, 8vo, "Enchiridion Hermeneuticæ generalis Tabularum veteris et novi Foederis," 1812, 8vo, "Appendix ad Hermeneuticam sacram, sive Fasciculi duo Vaticiniorum de Messia," 1815, 8vo, "Lexicon Arabico-Latinum," with a collection of pieces in the Arabic language, many of which had never before been published. His works are said to be the most valuable extant, on the philology of the sacred writings, but he has hazarded some singular and bold sentiments on points of doctrine, which may excite the prejudices of some readers, and consequently detract from the utility of his observations and criticisms.—*Biog. Univ*

JAILLOT (Alexis Hubert) geographer to the king of France, in the last century, was at first a sculptor, but on marrying the daughter of a person who coloured maps, he turned his attention to geography. He engraved many of the maps of the Sansons, the best of which is that of Lorraine. His work, entitled "Récherches, critiques, historiques, et topographiques, sur la Ville de Paris," 5 vols, 8vo, 1772, is deemed a very curious work. He died in 1780.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist*

JALLABERT (John) an ingenious philosopher of the last century. He was born at Geneva in 1712, and having lost his parents when young, he was persuaded by professor Turretin to apply himself to the study of divinity. Having previously distinguished himself by his application to the exact sciences, he followed the professor's advice, and became a minister of the church in 1737. The ma-

gistrates of Geneva founded for him the professorship of experimental philosophy. After having taken possession of his office, he travelled for improvement in Switzerland, Holland, England, and France, and returning to Geneva in 1759, published an inaugural discourse, "On the Utility of Experimental Philosophy, and its connexion with Mathematics." Some time after he was nominated keeper of the public library of Geneva. The state of his health obliged him to resign his ministerial office in 1744, and for a while suspend his lectures. In 1750 he was appointed professor of mathematics, and two years after he succeeded to the chair of philosophy, on the death of Gabriel Cramer. In 1756 he became a member of the lesser council of Geneva, and in 1765 was made syndic of the republic. He died in 1768. Besides some essays and papers on natural philosophy, he was the author of "Experiences sur l'Electricité," 1748, 8vo, containing an account of all the experiments which he had made or proposed, and he was the first who demonstrated the utility of electricity in the cure of diseases.—*Biog. Univ.*

JAMBLICHUS, an eminent philosopher, a native of Chalcis, in Cœlosyria, who flourished in the beginning of the fourth century. He was the scholar of Anatolius and of Porphyry, and having become perfect in the mysteries of the Plotinian school, he taught with vast reputation, of which however no great account will be taken at present, when it is added, that he professed to perform certain wonders by the aid of invisible beings. His writings discover extensive reading, but his style is inelegant, and he borrows freely, especially from Porphyry. The school of Jamblichus produced many eclectic philosophers, who were dispersed throughout the Roman empire, but the fate of one of the disciples of the school, named Sopater, who was put to death for something connected with his opinions, obliged them to propagate their tenets and practise their mysteries with great reserve, until the revival of the Alexandrian sect under the emperor Julian. The philosophical works of Jamblichus, now extant, are, "The Life of Pythagoras," "An Exhortation to the Study of Philosophy," "Three Books on Mathematical Learning," "A Commentary upon Nicomachus's Institutes of Arithmetic," and "A Treatise on the Mysteries of the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Assyrians." St Jerome states that he also wrote a copious commentary on the golden verses of Pythagoras He died about 333. This Jamblichus must be distinguished from the person of the same name, to whom the emperor Julian dedicates his epistles, for Julian was scarcely born when the successor of Porphyry died. The best editions of Jamblichus are those, De Myst. Egypt. Chald. et Assyr. nec non alia Tractatus philosophici, Aldus, Venice, 1497, De Myst. Egypt. nec non Porphyrii Epistolæ, &c. Gr. et Lat., Gale, Oxon. 1678, and De Vita Pythag. Gr. et Lat., Kuster, Amsterdam, 1704, 4to.—*Brucker's Hist. of Philos. Lardner. Saxii Onom.*

JAMES I, king of Scotland, of the house of Stuart, born in 1394, was the son of Robert III, by Annabella Drummond. In 1405 his father sent him to France, in order that he might escape the danger to which he was exposed by the ambition of his uncle, the duke of Albany, but being taken by an English squadron, he and his whole suite were carried prisoners to the Tower of London. Here he received an excellent education from Henry IV of England, and to relieve the tedium of captivity, applied himself to those poetical and literary pursuits, the existing evidences of which do him considerable honour. Robert III died the following year, and James was proclaimed king, but during the remainder of the reign of Henry IV, and the whole of that of Henry V, he was ungenerously detained in England, with a view to prevent the alliance of Scotland with France. Such however was the natural policy which connected these two countries, it did not prevent the apprehended result, although Henry made James accompany his expedition into that kingdom, in order to render the act of opposing him, on the part of the auxiliary Scots, more embarrassing At length, under the regency of the duke of Bedford, he was restored to his kingdom, after a detention of eighteen years, at which time he was in his thirtieth year, and highly accomplished, both mentally and in the manly exercises. He married Joanna Beaufort, a lady of distinguished beauty, of the blood royal of England, who is thought to be the fair dame alluded to in his pleasing poem of the "King's Quhair" of whom he became enamoured, from beholding her in the royal gardens from the window of his apartments, while a captive in Windsor castle On his return to Scotland, finding that the duke of Albany and his son had alienated many of the most valuable possessions of the crown, he caused them to be convicted and executed as traitors, and their estates to be confiscated These and some other strong measures in the resumption of improvident grants, under the regency of the dukes of Albany, were atoned for by the enactment of many good laws in his parliaments, and as far as a lawless nobility would allow them to be put in practice, they much improved the state of society in Scotland. In 1436 he renewed the Scottish alliance with France, by giving his daughter Margaret in marriage to the dauphin, and sending with her a splendid train and a large body of troops. A fruitless endeavour of the English to prevent this marriage, by intercepting the Scottish fleet in its passage, so exasperated James that he declared war against England, and summoned the whole array of his kingdom to assist in the siege of Roxburgh. He was, however, on such bad terms with his nobility, in consequence of his endeavours to curb their ambition, and improve his revenue against their interests, that he was obliged to raise the siege and disband his army, under the apprehension of a conspiracy. He then retired to the Carthusian monastery of Perth, which he had himself founded, where he lived in a state of privacy,

which facilitated the success of a plot formed against his life. The chief actors in this tragedy were Robert Graham, and Walter, earl of Athol, the king's uncle, the former of whom was actuated by revenge for the resumption of some lands improperly granted to his family, and the latter by the hopes of succeeding to the crown. By the means of bribery, the assassins gained admission to the king's apartment, and an alarm being raised, the queen's ladies attempted to secure the chamber-door. One of them, Catherine Douglas, thrust her arm through the staple, in which state she remained until it was dreadfully broken by the assailants. The instant the assassins got into the apartments, they dragged the king from his concealment, and in spite of the cries and remonstrances of the queen, who in vain threw herself between them and the object of their resentment, put him to death by multiplied wounds. He perished in the forty-fourth year of his age, and thirteenth of his reign, on the 20th February, 1437, leaving one son and five daughters, and his murder was punished by the deaths of the conspirators in exquisite tortures. The king, who may be said to have fallen a martyr to his attempts to abolish the anarchy and disorder which prevailed throughout his kingdom, obtains no discreditable place among the catalogue of royal authors, by his poems of the "King's Quhair," already mentioned, "Christ's Kirk o' the Green," &c. the latter of which being humourously descriptive of the manners and pastimes of the age, are still highly relished by those who can appreciate the Scottish dialect. James is also said to have been a skilful musician, and some attribute to him the composition of several of the most admired of the Scottish melodies, but of this Dr Burney is much inclined to doubt. An accurate list of the works of James I will be found in Park's edition of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.—*Irvine's Lives of the Scottish Poets. Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.*

JAMES I of England and VI of Scotland, was the son of Mary queen of Scotland by her cousin, Henry lord Darnley. He was born at Edinburgh castle, in June 1566, at the unfortunate period when his mother was at variance with her husband, and had begun to fix her affections on the earl of Bothwell. In the stormy and disgraceful times which followed, the infant prince was committed to the charge of the earl of Mar, and in the following year, Mary being forced to resign the crown, he was solemnly crowned at Stirling, and from that time all public acts ran in his name. His childhood was passed in civil wars under the regencies of Murray, Mar, and Morton, during which time he resided in Stirling castle, under the tuition of the celebrated Buchanan. His progress in school learning was rapid, but as his character opened, an instability and weakness of temper became manifest, which indicated what, in the sequel, proved to be the case, that he would become an easy prey to flatterers, and his reign be marked by injudicious favouritism. From the first, too, he [illegible] to have imbibed those exalted notions of the royal authority and divine right which proved so great a snare to his posterity. Some injudicious measures, in the spirit of these opinions, early produced a conspiracy of his nobles against him, who in 1582 took possession of his person at Ruthven castle. A new confederacy, however, effected his liberation, and he again put himself under the sway of his favourite the earl of Arran. The policy of queen Elizabeth, whose apprehensions from the Catholic party in favour of Mary, led her to employ every art to keep up a dissatisfied party in Scotland, was signally assisted by the violent and unprincipled measures of Arran against the connexions of the recent conspirators, many of whom fled to England. When, however, it became apparent that the life of his mother was in danger from the sentence of an English judicature, James, who had hitherto treated her very irreverently, felt himself called upon to interfere. He accordingly wrote a menacing letter to Elizabeth on the subject, appealed to other courts for assistance, and assembled his nobles, who promised to assist him either to prevent or revenge that queen's injustice. When the news of the catastrophe arrived, he rejected with proper spirit the artificial excuses of Elizabeth, and prepared for hostilities, but he was finally prevented from engaging in actual war by a serious consideration of the inadequacy of his resources, and after some time a friendly correspondence was renewed. It is to the honour of James, that one of the first acts of his minority was to reconcile the feuds of his nobility, who for that purpose he invited to a grand festival at Holyrood house. On the threatened invasion of England by Philip II, he judiciously resolved to support Elizabeth against the Spaniards, and was zealously backed by his people for the preservation of protestantism, who entered into a national covenant for its support. In 1589 James married Anne, daughter of Frederick, king of Denmark, and as contrary winds prevented her coming to Scotland, with an ardour and spirit not very common with him, he sailed in quest of her, and consummated the marriage at Upslo On his return home, after passing the winter in festivities at Copenhagen, he was in some danger from conspiracies against his life, and for several succeeding years of his reign, the history of Scotland displays much turbulence and party contest. In 1600, while the country was in a state of unusual tranquillity, a very extraordinary event took place, the causes of which were never discovered. While the king was upon a hunting excursion, he was invited by the brother of Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, to ride with a small train to the earl's house at Perth. Here he was led to a remote chamber, on pretence of having a secret to communicate to him, when he found a man in complete armour, and a dagger was put to his heart by Ruthven, with threats of immediate death. His attendants being alarmed, came to his aid, Gowrie and his brother were slain, and the king escaped unhurt. In 1603 James succeeded to the crown of England, on the death of Elizabeth, and pro-

ceeded amidst the acclamations of his new subjects to London. One of his first acts was to bestow a profusion of honours and titles on the inhabitants of both countries, in which, as in many other points, he displayed a contrast to the maxims of the late reign. A conference held at Hampton court, between the divines of the established church and the Puritans, afforded James an opportunity of exhibiting his skill in theological controversy, and the ill will he bore to popular schemes of church government. The meeting of parliament also enabled him to assert those principles of absolute power in the crown which he could never practically maintain, but the theoretical claim of which provided the increasing spirit of freedom in the house of Commons with constant matter of alarm and contention. Although James had behaved with great lenity to the Catholics in Scotland, those in England were so disappointed in their expectations of favour, that the famous Gunpowder Plot was concerted in 1605, the object of which was to blow up the king and parliament. Omitting the details of this extraordinary transaction, as an affair of well-known history, it may be observed, that in 1611 James displayed his zeal for orthodoxy by haughtily remonstrating with the Dutch states, for permitting the Arminian Vorstius to hold a professorship in one of their universities, and obtained the unimportant point of his removal. His cares for reducing and improving Ireland do him more honour. In 1612 he lost his eldest son, Henry, a prince of great promise, then of the age of nineteen, and in the following year the eventful marriage took place of his daughter Elizabeth with the elector palatine. About this time, the object of the weak passion of James for handsome favourites was Robert Carr, a youth from Scotland, who in a short time was raised from a court page to be earl of Somerset, and was loaded with honours and riches. The scandalous murder of sir Thomas Overbury, by the machinations of this minion and his infamous countess, put an end to the king's partiality, although he disgracefully pardoned the principals in the murder, while he allowed their agents to be executed. The fate of Somerset paved the way for the similar rise of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who went beyond him, both in favour and the rewards attached to it. No circumstance in the reign of James was more unpopular than his treatment of the celebrated sir Walter Raleigh. Soon after the king's accession, that statesman, who had been opposed to the Scottish succession, engaged in a plot to set aside James in favour of the lady Arabella Stuart, for which he was tried and capitally convicted, but being respieved, was kept thirteen years in prison. In 1615 he obtained his release by dint of money, and was allowed to set out upon an expedition to the South seas, upon a gold mine discovery, with the sentence of death hanging over his head. Being unsuccessful in his objects, moved, as it is supposed, by his desire of an alliance between prince Charles and the infanta of Spain, James listened to the suggestions of the latter power, and to the great scandal of the whole nation, sir Walter was executed upon his former sentence. The match with the infanta notwithstanding failed, and Charles married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV of France, with the disgraceful stipulation, that the children should be brought up by their mother until thirteen years of age, to which arrangement the future religious opinions of Charles II and James II may possibly be very fairly attributed. The close of the life of James was signalized by violent contests with his parliament, which prepared dreadful consequences for his successor. He was also much disquieted by the misfortune of his son in-law, the elector palatine, who having been induced to accept the crown of Bohemia, and to head the protestant interest in Germany, was stripped of all his dominions by the emperor. Urged by national feelings for the protestant cause, he was at length, in 1624, induced to declare war against Spain and the emperor, and troops were sent over to Holland to act in conjunction with prince Maurice. The defeat of this enterprise, through sickness and mismanagement, it is thought produced the king so much uneasiness as to cause the intermittent fever, by which he was soon after attacked, and of which he died in March 1625, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. James was not destitute of abilities, and possibly entertained very good intentions, but the former were not those of a ruler, and the latter were defeated by pliability and unmanly attachments. His reign, although not unprosperous to his subjects, was inglorious in character and loss of relative influence, and he was neither beloved at home nor esteemed abroad. He received during his life time a great deal of adulation, on the score of his literary abilities, but he merits far more as an encourager of learning, than for any fruits of it displayed by himself, all of which were debased by pedantry and prejudice. His Basilicon Doron," " The true Law of Free Monarchies," and his answer to cardinal Du Perron, are however deemed honourable to his talents by Hume, but, unfortunately, he is far more remembered for his " Demonology," and his " Counterblast to Tobacco," the first upholding witchcraft, and the latter being a puerile tirade against the use of the plant which he decries. Upon the whole, the good qualities of James were unstatesmanlike, and his bad ones unmanly and puerile.—*Hume. Hist. of Eng. Walpole.*

JAMES II, king of England, and VII of Scotland, second son of Charles I and of Henrietta of France, was born in October 1633, and immediately declared duke of York. After the capture of Oxford by the parliamentary army, he escaped in 1648, at the age of fifteen, and was conducted to his sister, the princess of Orange. He soon after joined his mother at Paris, and when he had reached his twentieth year, served in the French army under Turenne, and subsequently entered the Spanish army in Flanders, under Don John of

Austria and the prince of Condé. In these campaigns he obtained reputation and experience, although with the display of no very great or shining qualities. At the Restoration, he took the command of the fleet, as lord high admiral. He had previously married Anne, daughter of chancellor Hyde, afterwards lord Clarendon (see article Hyde) and ungenerously attempted to free himself from the union but the marriage being satisfactorily established he could not succeed. In 1664, he took a leading part in promoting a Dutch war, for the alleged interests of trade, and on the 3rd of June, 1665, with a powerful fleet under his command, engaged that of the Dutch under Opdam, who with his ship was blown up in the action, and nineteen of his squadron were sunk or taken, with the loss of only one on the part of the English. The duke was in the thickest of the fight, and three men of quality were killed at his side, yet his courage was subjected to some imputation, because his ship, while in pursuit of the enemy, slackened sail in the night, by some asserted unauthorised orders on the part of Brounker, his gentleman of the bed-chamber. In 1671 the duchess of York died, leaving her husband two daughters, who became successively queens of England. Before her death, she declared herself a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, which had been secretly that of the duke for many years, and was now openly avowed by him. This declaration produced a great impression on the people, and laid the foundation of the convictions which finally drove him from the throne. In the Dutch war of 1672, he was again placed at the head of the fleet, and as he lay in Solebay, in conjunction with a French squadron under D'Estrees, he was attacked by De Ruyter, and a furious engagement ensued, in which the earl of Sandwich, second in command, and his ship were blown up, and that of the duke so shattered, that he was obliged to shift his flag to another. On this occasion the Dutch fleet at length retired, but the English ships were too disabled to pursue, and the object of the French had been rather to keep aloof, and act as little as possible. A test act being soon after passed to prevent Roman Catholics from holding public employments the duke was obliged to resign his command, a result which necessarily induced him to join heartily in the plot of the king and certain of his counsellors, to restore the Roman Catholic religion. In 1671 he took for a second wife Mary Beatrice, of Este, daughter of the duke of Modena, and in 1677 his eldest daughter Mary was, to the great satisfaction of the nation, united to William, prince of Orange. During the violent proceedings on account of the supposed popish plot in 1679, by the advice of the king, he retired to Brussels, and a bill passed the Commons for his exclusion from the throne, which was, however, rejected by the Lords. When the royal party again prevailed, the duke in 1681 was sent into Scotland, where he acted with great rigour, not to say cruelty, to the remnant of the covenanters. It is even said that he sometimes personally assisted at the torture of criminals, and altogether exhibited himself as a man of a severe and unrelenting temper. During the whole of the remaining reign of Charles II, indeed, during which he possessed great influence in the government, he was forward in promoting all the severe measures that disgraced it. At length, the king himself was obliged to check his rigorous severity, and to exclaim to him, in opposition to some violent councils, "Brother, I am too old to go again on my travels—you may if you please." On the death of Charles II, in February 1685, the duke succeeded without opposition, under the title of James II, and from the time of his ascending the throne, notwithstanding his professions to the contrary on his accession, seems to have acted in a steady determination to render himself absolute, and to restore the Roman Catholic religion, and such was the temper of the times, and the diffusion of the doctrine of passive obedience and blind loyalty, if he had confined himself to the former object only he might have virtually succeeded A slight sketch of this misguided reign will serve to display its character. Having recently disgusted the great majority of his subjects, by attending to mass with all the ensigns of his dignity, he proceeded to levy the customs and excise without the authority of parliament. He even sent an agent to Rome, to pave the way for a solemn re-admission of England into the bosom of that church, and received advice, on the score of moderation, from the pope himself. This preposterous conduct naturally enough encouraged the otherwise crude and ill concerted rebellion of the duke of Monmouth, the fate and suppression of which form the subject matter for history. The cold, cruel, and unrelenting temper of James was again signally exhibited in the executions on this account. Monmouth paid not unjustly for his rebellion with his life, but the legal proceedings under Jeffreys were brutal and merciless in the extreme, and it is estimated that no fewer than two hundred and fifty one persons suffered in the west of England, by the cruel proceedings of that infamous judge, which it was the custom of the king to gibe upon, under the name of "Jeffreys's Campaign." The temporary awe, produced by this severity, even in parliament, was so great, that James was encouraged to nearly throw off all disguise, both in regard to religion and government. By virtue of his assumed dispensing power, he rendered tests of no avail, and filled his army and council with Roman Catholics. He put Ireland entirely into their hands, and governed Scotland by a few noblemen who had become converts to the same faith. By a declaration in favour of liberty of conscience, he also sough to gain the favour of the dissenters, who were however two conscious of his ultimate object to be deluded by this apparent liberality. He gradually proceeded to a direct attack on the established church, by the formation of an ecclesiastical commission, which cited before

it all clergymen who had done any thing to displease the court. The rights of the university were also invaded, (see article, HOUGH), and a mandate was issued to Magdalen college, Oxford, commanding the election of a person as president, who either was a Roman Catholic, or avowed his willingness to become so. A still bolder measure followed, in the publication of a declaration of indulgence in matters of religion, which was ordered to be read by the clergy in all the churches of the kingdom. Seven bishops met, and drew up a loyal and humble petition against this ordinance, which step being considered as an act of disloyalty, they were sent to the Tower. The result of their trial and acquittal forms an interesting portion of English history, but although James had ocular demonstration of the ecstacy of joy their deliverance created in the army itself, he was not deterred from his rash projects, and the birth of a son (afterwards called the pretender) about this time, increased his confidence. Meantime, the innovations, in regard both to the religion and government, gradually re united opposing interests, and a large body of nobility and gentry concurred in an application to the prince of Orange, who had been secretly preparing a fleet and an army for the invasion of the country. James, who was long kept in ignorance of these transactions, when informed of them by his minister at the Hague, was struck with terror equal to his former infatuation, and immediately repealing all his obnoxious acts, he practised every method to gain popularity All confidence was however destroyed between the king and the people, and had it been otherwise, a pause in his concessions when he heard that the prince of Orange was driven back by contrary winds, would have put an end to it. William arrived with his fleet in Torbay, November 4, 1688, and landed his forces, but the remembrance of Monmouth's rebellion, for some time, prevented the people in the west from joining him, until at length several men of rank went over, and the royal army began to desert by entire regiments. Even the king's favourite, Churchill, joined the prince, and the unfortunate James, who had proceeded as far as Salisbury, found it advisable to return. From this time he every day saw himself abandoned by those whom he had most trusted, and when informed that his daughter Anne, married to prince George of Denmark, had put herself into the hands of the insurgents, the unhappy father in agony of heart exclaimed, "God help me, my own children have forsaken me!" Incapable of any vigorous resolution, and finding his overtures of accommodation disregarded, he resolved to quit the country, and first sending off the queen and infant prince to France, under the care of the French ambassador, he himself embarked on board of a ship in the mouth of the Thames. His vessel putting in at Feversham, he was recognised by the people, who detained and insulted him. He was however protected by the gentry, who escorted him to London, where, strange to say, he was received with acclamations, and honourably lodged at Whitehall. Fearful that he might be invited to re-assume the reins of government, the prince and his party, by neglect and harsh deportment endeavoured to make him renew his purpose to leave the kingdom. The plan succeeded, he asked leave to retire to Rochester, where he privately embarked on board a frigate, which conveyed him to Ambleteuse, in Picardy. He thence repaired to St Germains, where he was received with great kindness and hospitality by Louis XIV. In the meantime, the throne of Great Britain was declared *abdicated*, and was filled, with the national and parliamentary consent, by his eldest daughter Mary and her husband William conjointly. Anne, who had equally with her sister been educated a strict protestant, being declared next in succession, to the exclusion of the infant prince. Assisted by Louis XIV, James was enabled in March 1689, to make an attempt for the recovery of Ireland, where the Roman Catholics, possessing the chief power, received him with open arms. Failing in the memorable siege of Londonderry, he returned to Dublin, where he held a parliament, and his temporary authority at this time but too clearly proved that his principles of government had experienced no change At length William landed in Ireland and the decisive battle of the Boyne was fought in June 1690 In this action, so important to his interests, James kept at a distance from danger, and showed so little spirit, that it has been thought his former displays of valour were either forced and unnatural, or that his misfortunes had deprived him of all his pristine energy. He soon after returned to France, and buried his disgrace on the retreat of St Germains. All succeeding projects for his restoration proving equally abortive, he spent the last years of his inglorious life, distinguished only by the practices of an ascetic and punctilious devotion. He is even said to have entered into the society of Jesus, from which order he had unhappily chosen his most confidential advisers, to the destruction of his own welfare, and not to the benefit of theirs. He died at St Germains on September 16, 1701, at the age of sixty-eight. The character of James is sufficiently illustrated by the preceding abstract, which shows his prejudices to have been violent, his understanding narrow, and his temper ungenerous, and passively, at least, cruel. At one period of his life he obtained the character of a man of business, but it seems as if he merited it more by regularity and attention, than activity or discrimination. Although cold and grave in manner, he by no means escaped the licentious contagion of his brother's court, and had several avowed mistresses. On the favourable side, he may be said to have been a sort of martyr to principles, such as they were, and to have made himself a sacrifice to what false zeal and defective intellect led him to regard as the cause of duty.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

JAMES (ROBERT) an ingenious physician and medical writer, but best known as the inventor of a specific for the cure of fever. He

was born at Kinverston, in Staffordshire, in 1703, and was well descended, his father being a major in the army, and his mother the sister of sir Robert Clarke. He received his education at St John's college, Oxford, and took the degree of BM. after which he practised medicine successively at Sheffield, Lichfield, and Birmingham. He subsequently removed to London, and became a licentiate of the college of Physicians. His practice at first was probably not very considerable, and he relied chiefly on his pen for his support. He engaged in the compilation of a "Medicinal Dictionary," which appeared in 1743, in three volumes, folio. In this work, which is very respectably executed, James is said to have been assisted by his friend Dr Johnson, who has warmly eulogized his professional skill, in his Lives of the Poets. A translation from the Latin of Ramazzini's Treatise on the Diseases of Mechanics, with additions, appeared in 1746. He published in 1751, "A Dissertation upon Fevers," the purpose of which was to recommend a peculiar medicine, since known by the name of "James's Powder." For this preparation he procured a patent, and sold it as a secret remedy, by which he exposed himself to the hostility of his professional brethren, who looked upon his conduct as inconsistent with the dignity of the medical character. Anxious to secure from participation the profits of his nostrum, he is said to have inserted in the specification of his patent, an incorrect or imperfect formula for its composition. But James's Powder is now known to be antimoniated phosphate of lime, and a preparation very similar to it, if not exactly the same, has long had a place in the London Pharmacopœia. In 1755, when the king was at Cambridge, James was admitted by a mandamus to the degree of MD. Notwithstanding the irregularity of his practice, he appears to have been very successful, and the general respectability of his character as a man of science and literary acquirements, enabled him, in a great degree, to triumph over the prejudices excited by a mode of conduct which placed him so near the level of those pests of society, the majority of advertising empirics and venders of patent medicines. In 1760 he published a work entitled, "The Practice of Physic," 2 vols. 8vo, and subsequently a treatise on canine madness, and a dispensatory. One of his last literary labours was, "A Vindication of the Fever Powder," which was not published till after his death. That event took place March 23, 1776.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Edit.*

JAMES (Thomas) a learned divine of the establishment, was born in 1571, at Newport, in the Isle of Wight. He was educated at Winchester school, whence he was removed to New college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He took his degree of MA. in 1598, and the following year published "Philobiblion Richardi Dunelmensis," for which he was made keeper of the Bodleian library. He proceeded in the same spirit to publish "Ecloga Oxonio-Cantabrigiensis," 1600, 4to, containing a catalogue of the MSS. in each college library at Oxford and Cambridge, as also in the public library at the latter university. In 1614 he graduated as DD, and was promoted to the subdeanery of Wells. He next undertook to collate the MSS of the fathers and ecclesiastical writers, with a view to the detection of interpolations and forgeries, but notwithstanding his zeal and exertions, he could not obtain adequate patronage. He however proceeded a certain length without it, but was prevented from completing his design by death, in 1622, in his fifty-first year. His principal publications are, "Catalogus Librorum in Bibl. Bodleiana," 4to, "Concordantia SS Patrum," 4to, "Apology for John Wickliffe," "A Treatise of the Corruption of the Scripture, Councils, and Fathers," "The Jesuits' Downfall," "Index Librorum prohibitorum a Pontificis," &c.—*Wood.*

JAMES (Richard) nephew of the preceding divine, was born at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, in 1592. He was admitted of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, in 1608, and took the degree of MA in 1615. Having taken orders, he travelled into Wales and Scotland, whence he proceeded to Shetland, Norway, and Russia, on which latter country he made many written remarks, which were found among his MSS after his death. Returning home, he resumed his literary studies with increased ardour, and was engaged to assist the celebrated Selden in composing his "Marmora Arundeliana," published in 1628. He was also very serviceable in the arrangement of the library of sir Robert Cotton. Declaring boldly with that gentleman his opinions against the illegal extension of the royal prerogative, he was imprisoned in 1629, by order of the house of Lords. He died at the house of sir Thomas Cotton, in 1638, in his forty sixth year. His character as a scholar stood very high, and if he had been enabled, by clerical preferment, to devote himself uninterruptedly to study, great results might have been expected. His published pieces consisted only of two Latin sermons, and five English ones. A poem on the death of sir Robert Cotton, and a translation of the Octavius of Minutius Felix. He, however, left behind forty-five MSS of his own composition, containing observations on Russia, and many pieces on antiquities.—*Ibid.*

JAMES (Thomas) an English navigator, in the seventeenth century, noted for his expeditions towards the North Pole. He was employed by a society of merchants at Bristol, in 1631, together with Luke Fox, to search for a north west passage. Sir Thomas Roe presented him to Charles I, who encouraged his enterprise. He left Bristol on the 3d of May, and proceeded to Hudson's Bay. After wintering on an island, in the latitude of about 52 degrees, James proceeded northward, and on the 26th of August, 1632, sailed as far as 65 degrees and a half north, where the sea to the north-west was covered with ice. Unable to proceed he returned to England, where he arrived the 22d of October. He published in

1633, "The strange and dangerous Voyage of Captain Thomas James, for the Discovery of a North-west Passage to the South Sea," 4to. Captain James made some discoveries on the coast of Hudson's Bay; to the country on the western side of which he gave the appellation of New Wales. His journal is curious, and contains an interesting account of the sufferings of himself and his companions during their hybernation on the isle of Charlton.—*Biog. Univ. Southey's Omniana.*

JAMES DE VORAGINE, a learned Italian prelate of the thirteenth century, who took his surname from Voraggio, the place of his birth, in the territory of Genoa. He entered into the Dominican order, of which he rose to be general, and was also nominated archbishop of Genoa, by pope Nicholas IV. He was author of a voluminous collection of the lives of the saints, which, notwithstanding the monstrous absurdities with which it abounded, found especial favour at the time. After the first Latin edition of it, printed in 1470, it was translated into English, and from that time to the sixteenth century, underwent more impressions than any other work. He also published numerous sermons, and a curious work, called "Mariale Aureum," containing one hundred and sixty discourses in praise of the Virgin Mary. He was likewise the author of a "Chronicon Januensis Civitatis," published by Muratori, and he is said to have been the first person who published an Italian version of the bible.—*Cave's Hist. Lit. Dupin. Moreri. Landi's Hist. Lit. d'Italie.*

JAMES DE VITRI, a celebrated cardinal in the thirteenth century, so called from the place of his birth, a village near Paris. He was canon of Oignies, then pastor of Argenteuil, and attending the crusades, was made bishop of Acre or Ptolemais. He was created a cardinal in 1230, by Gregory IX, who also made him bishop of Frescati. He was afterwards legate in France, Brabant, and Palestine, in all which missions he discovered much zeal and prudence. He died at Rome in 1244. He left many works, the most curious of which are, an "An Eastern and Western History," a portion of which is printed in Bongars's collection, entitled "Gesta Dei per Francos," and in P. Martenne's Thesaurus Anecdotum. He was also author of "Epistola ad familiares suos in Lotharingia de Capta Damiata," likewise in Bongars's collection, an epistle to pope Honorius III, and sermons on the gospels and epistles for the whole year. —*Ibid.*

JAMESON (George) a native of Aberdeen in Scotland, born 1586. He devoted himself to the art of painting, and quitted Scotland for the purpose of studying under Rubens, then in the zenith of his reputation. A portrait which he executed of Charles I, obtained for him from that unfortunate monarch, the present of a valuable diamond; court etiquette having been so far dispensed with in his favour, that he was, on account of a defect of vision, allowed to wear his hat while the king sat to him. There are also several historical pieces, as well as some excellent landscapes, from his pencil. His death took place in 1644.—*Walpole's Anec. Pinkerton's Scot. Gal.*

JAMI (Abd Alrahman) a celebrated Oriental poet, regarded as the Petrarch of Persia. He was born in 1414, in the province of Khorasan. His reputation procured him an invitation to the court of the sultan Abusaid, whose patronage he enjoyed, as well as that of his successor, till his death, which happened in 1492. Jami was one of the most fertile among the Persian bards, his works amounting in number to nearly forty. The most interesting of these were united by the author in a collection, which he entitled "Heft Aurenk," i. e. "The Seven Stars of the Bear." They comprise the tales of "Yuseph and Zuleika," founded on the story of the Hebrew patriarch Joseph, and "Mejnoun and Leila," of which there is a French translation, by M. de Chezy. Some of the compositions of Jami have also been translated and published by M. Langlés, in his "Contes, Sentences et Fables tirées d'auteurs Arabes et Persans," 1788.—*Biog. Univ. Dict. Hist.*

JAMIN DE BERMUY (Jean Baptiste Auguste Marie) a French officer, who was a native of the department of L'Ille et Villaine, and was born in 1773. He became a sub-lieutenant of cavalry in 1790, and after passing through subordinate stations, was in 1795 aide de camp of Nansouty, and in 1802 he commanded the eighth squadron of cuirassiers. He was aide-de-camp to marshal Massena, and served with him in 1806, in his Neapolitan campaign. Being made colonel of the royal guards of light cavalry, he went to Spain at the head of that corps in 1808, and distinguished himself particularly at the battle of Ocana, November 9th, 1809. Nominated general of brigade in the following year, he returned to France in 1813, after having given proofs of his bravery at the battle of Vittoria. He served with great credit on subsequent occasions, and in the campaign of 1814 he had the command of a brigade of light cavalry. He was killed at the battle of Waterloo. General Jamin de Bermuy was esteemed one of the best cavalry officers of his time, and had he lived he would probably have reached the highest rank in his profession. He was an officer of the legion of honour, a knight of St Louis, a baron of the empire, and marquis of Bermuy, a title conferred on him for his services in Spain.—*Biog. N. des Contemp.*

JAMYN (Amadis) an early French poet, contemporary with Ronsard, whose friendship he enjoyed, and to whom he has been by some preferred, on account of the comparative smoothness of his rythm, and the less inflated style of his verse. After having travelled over great part of Asia Minor and the countries of ancient Greece, he returned to France, and being fortunate enough to attract the notice of Charles IX, by his productions, that monarch appointed him his private reader and secretary. He published seven prose essays

and two volumes of poems. He also completed the translation of the Iliad, begun by Salel, to which he added the three first books of the Odyssey, and was also the author of a treatise, entitled "Discours de Philosophie a Passicharis et à Pdanthe." He died in 1585. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JANEWAY (JAMES) a nonconformist clergyman of the seventeenth century, a native of Hertfordshire, born about the year 1636. He obtained a studentship at Christ church, Oxford, but lost his situation, together with all hopes of future preferment, in 1662, for his refusal to comply with the provisions of the test act. After his deprivation he came to London, and was for several years pastor to a dissenting congregation at Rotherhithe. Among his works are, "Heaven on Earth," "The Saint's encouragement to Diligence," &c. both in 8vo, and several other devotional tracts, besides the life of his brother, John Janeway, a treatise, entitled "A Token for Children," which has gone through several editions, and "A Legacy to my Friends," printed after his decease, which took place in 1674.—*Calamy. Granger.*

JANI (CHRISTIAN DAVID) rector of the college of Fisleben, a classical scholar and critic of eminence in the last century. He published a valuable edition of the odes of Horace, and another of the history of Paterculus, and he was also the author of a critical treatise, entitled "Artis Poeticæ Latinæ," libri iv, Halæ, 1774, 8vo. His death took place in 1790.—*Zapf's Univ. Hist Polit Eccles & Lit*

JANICON (FRANCIS MICHAEL) an able journalist, was born at Paris in 1674. He was an acute thinker as well as an ingenious writer, and although bred originally to the profession of arms, eventually turned his attention with considerable success to the cultivation of letters, especially in the political department of literature. His religious opinions making it convenient for him to quit his native country, he took up his abode in the Netherlands, and was for many years an active contributor to the gazettes of Amsterdam, Utrecht, and Rotterdam, his productions in which journals were equally admired for the soundness of their argument and the elegance of their style. His other works are, "The Present State of the Republic of the United States," 2 vols. 12mo, 1729, and translations of Gavin's satire against Monachism, 4 vols, 12mo, and of Steele's Ladies' Library. He died of an apoplexy in 1730.—*Nouv. Dict Hist.*

JANOZKI or JANISCH (JOHN DANIEL) a Polish clergyman and man of letters, who was keeper of the Zaluski library at Warsaw. He was born at Wieborg, in 1720, and died in 1786. His works relate to the history of literature in Poland, and afford much valuable information. The most important are, "Letters on Criticism," 2 vols. 8vo, "Account of rare Books in the Zaluski Library," in five parts, Breslau, 1747-1753, 8vo, "A Dictionary of Living Authors of Poland," in two parts, 8vo "Polonia literata nostri Temporis," &c.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

JANSENIUS (CORNELIUS) a learned Flemish prelate, was born at Hulst, in the year 1510. He was educated at Ghent and Louvain, where he became a proficient in the Hebrew, as well as Greek and Latin languages, and devoted himself to the study of the scriptures. He was appointed professor of divinity at Louvain, and in 1568 was nominated first bishop of Ghent. He composed "A Paraphrase on the Psalms," with copious notes, Louvain, 1569, "Notes on the Book of Proverbs, Ecclesiasticus, the Canticles, and the Book of Wisdom," printed in 1586, "Commentaries upon some Passages in the Old Testament," &c. His chief work, however, was the "Concordia Evangelica," published in 1549, and frequently reprinted, which was regarded by Dupin, as superior to every harmony of the gospels which had previously appeared.—*Moreri. Dupin.*

JANSENIUS or JANSEN (CORNELIUS) bishop of Ypres, so distinguished as giving a name to the sect of Jansenists, was born of catholic parents, at a village, called Akay, near Leerdam in Holland, in 1585. He studied at Louvain, whence he removed to Paris, where, by the recommendation of John du Verger de Hauranne, afterwards celebrated as the abbot of St Cyran, he became tutor in a respectable family. He subsequently repaired, with his friend Du Verger, to Bayonne, where they spent five or six years in an intense study of the writings of St Augustin, until the bishop of Bayonne was induced, by their reputation and acquirements, to make Du Verger a canon in the cathedral, and place Jansenius at the head of a college in that city. On the promotion of the same bishop to the archiepiscopal see of Tours, Du Verger proceeding with him to Paris, Jansenius also gave up his post, and returned to Louvain, after an absence of twelve years, and was appointed principal of the college of St Pulcheria. In 1617 he was constituted professor of divinity, and was selected by the university to take two voyages into Spain, in order to defend its privileges against the encroachments of the jesuits. In 1630 he engaged in a protestant controversy with Voetius, and in 1634, in another, which might be similarly denominated, with a wavering catholic, named Simonis, whom he treated with a harsh and persecuting spirt About the same time, in consequence of the alliance between Louis XIII and the united provinces, he composed a work, entitled, "Alexandri Patricii Armacani, Theologi Mars Gallicus, seu de Justitia Armorum et Fœderum regis Galliæ," which contains the most virulent exclamation against the countenance afforded by France to the protestants, and asperses the Dutch as rebels and traitors to their native sovereign. For this service, the king of Spain advanced him to the see of Ypres, while, on the other hand, it is said to have been the cause of the deep resentment entertained by cardinal Richelieu against Jansenius and his followers. He had scarcely taken possession of his new see, and commenced his meditated re-

forms, when he was arrested by death in 1638, in the fifty-third year of his age He left several works which it is unnecesssry to enumerate, with the exception of the celebrated production in which he bestowed the labours of twenty years, and which was not published until after his death in 1640, entitled, "Augustinus, seu Doctrina sancti Augustini de Humanæ Naturæ, sanctitate, Ægritudine, Medecina, adversus Pelagianos et Massilienses," folio. This work, which produced the great modern, and probably lasting schism, in the church of Rome, unfolds the doctrine of St Augustine on the constitution and powers of the human nature, in its original, fallen, and renewed state, on sanctifying grace through Christ, and on the eternal predestination of men and angels. It immediately excited the anger of the jesuits as a tacit, but formidable refutation of their opinions concerning human liberty and divine grace, and by their strenuous endeavours it was condemned in 1641, by Urban VIII, in a solemn bull, as infected by several errors which had long been banished from the church. It is the province of history to relate the incessant struggles between the partizans of the opinions of Jansenius, and the jesuits in France and elsewhere, until the condemnation, by Innocent, of the famous five propositions supposed to be contained in the great work of Jansenius. 1. That there are divine precepts which good men are unable to obey for want of God's grace, although desirous to do so 2. That no person can resist the influence of divine grace when bestowed. 3. That for human actions to be meritorious it is not requisite that they should be exempt from *necessity*, but only from *constraint*. 4 That the semi pelagians err in maintaining that the human will is at liberty either to resist or receive the aid of preventive grace. 5. That whoever maintains that Christ died for the sins of *all* mankind, is a semi-pelagian. After this condemnation, bull after bull was required to settle a dispute, in which the most eminent clergy were divided. The persecutions in France of the Jansenists, by Louis XIV, the destruction of the celebrated Port Royal, with the dispersion of its able members, and the subsequent fate of the maintainers of these opinions will be found in the ecclesiastical writings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It will be obvious that the Arminian and Calvinistic parties in the church of England divide upon nearly the same points as the Jesuits and Jansenists.—*Bayle. Moreri. Mosheim.*

JANSSENS. There were three eminent Flemish painters of this name ABRAHAM, a native of Antwerp, was born in 1569. He exhibited great precocity of talent, and was for a while considered as far beyond his youthful competitors in the art, till the rising reputation of Rubens filled him with so much jealousy, that he challenged the latter to paint a picture for the mastery. The invitation was as modestly declined as it was insolently urged, his rival remarking, that public opinion would doubtless do justice to both parties. In his private character he appears to have been thoughtless, profligate, and given to low debauchery, but his excellence as an artist is attested by his celebrated descent from the cross, in the cathedral at Ghent, his resurrection of Lazarus, in the Dusseldorf gallery and by several of his other paintings which adorn the walls of the Carmelite convent at Antwerp. The time of his decease is uncertain.—HONORIUS VICTOR JANSSENS was born in 1664, at Brussels. The duke of Holstein took him under his protection, and sent him to Rome at his own expense, in order to give him an opportunity of cultivating his talents to the best advantage, by studying the works of the first masters. His progress in painting did not discredit his patron's munificence. He made Raphael his principal model, and on his return enriched the churches of his native country, by various valuable productions of his pencil. His paintings are in general small in size, but highly esteemed. His death took place in 1739.—CORNELIUS JANSSENS, who, during his long residence in England, was sometimes called Johnson, was a native of Amsterdam. Portrait painting was the branch of the art to which he principally devoted himself. He arrived in this country in James the First's time, and was considered by many fully equal to Vandyke. The breaking out of the civil wars, and the consequent dispersion of his court friends, induced him at length to return to his native city, where he flourished awhile in considerable reputation, and died in 1665.—*Pilkington. Walpole's Anec.*

JANIET (ANTHONY FRANCIS XAVIER) a learned mathematician, born in 1747, at Bief du Fourg, in the mountains of Jura. After finishing his studies, he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and in 1768 he was employed to teach Latin in the orphan-house at Dole. In 1773 he obtained the chair of philosophy in the college at that place, on the suppression of which establishment, he became professor of transcendental mathematics in the central school of Jura, and he continued in his post after the removal of the school to Besançon, with the title of lyceum. He died of apoplexy, in 1805. His only published work, "Traité élémentaire de Méchanique," 1785, 8vo, is much esteemed. He left in manuscript, a treatise on arithmetic, and other mathematical tracts, besides an etymological dictionary of French words derived from the Hebrew.—*Biog. Univ.*

JARCHI (SOLOMON BEN ISAAC) also called Raschi, a learned rabbi of the twelfth century, whose memory and writings are held in much esteem among the Jews. He was born at Troyes, in France, in the year 1104. In 1134 he left his native city for the purpose of travelling, and visited not only a large portion of the European continent, but extended his progress through Russia, Tartary, Persia, Palestine, Egypt, and other Eastern countries. Returning to France, he employed himself in writing Annotations on the Five Books of Moses, the Mischna, Gemara, and Pirke-Avoth,

with such success, as to have acquired the appellation of the "prince of commentators." He died at Troyes in 1180, whence his remains were removed to Prague, in Bohemia, for interment. A Latin translation of his Comment on the Pentateuch was published by Breithaupt, at Gotha, in 1710.—*Moreri.*

JARDINS (Marie Catherine des) a witty and ingenious, but profligate Frenchwoman, the daughter of a provost of Alençon, where she was born in 1640. The consequences of an early intrigue inducing her to abandon the protection of her family, she came to Paris, and for a while trusted to the exertion of her literary talents for support. The productions of her pen during this period of her life were principally romances, although some of her performances are dramatic, occupying altogether twelve duodecimo volumes. Her private character, notwithstanding her acquaintance was much courted by the literati of the day, was most exceptionable. M. de Villedieu, with whom she had formed a connexion, falling in battle, she entered into a matrimonial engagement with the marquis de de la Chasse, while it was notorious that a former wife of that gentleman was still living, in a state of separation from her husband. A son was the offspring of this attachment, but the father dying, she shortly after entered into a new arrangement with a near relation. Her death took place at Clinchemare, in 1683. Besides the edition of her works already alluded to, which appeared in 1702, a second was published in fourteen volumes, about twenty years after the first, containing some additional poems, fables, &c. The style of this literary female is rapid and animated, and she had the merit of banishing the lumbering romance of Calprenede and the Scuderis Like Mrs Behn, Mrs Manley, and other females of similar character in England, she was in the habit of fathering the imaginary adventures in her productions on people of rank and eminence. She also wrote poetry, but very indifferently —*Moreri. Bayle. Nouv Dict. Hist.*

JARDYN (Karel du) a Dutch painter, celebrated for his animals and landscapes, born in 1640 at Amsterdam. He quitted his native country in order to improve himself by studying the Italian masters, and settling at Venice, died there in 1678. So great a respect was entertained for his character as an artist, that although a Lutheran, his remains were allowed by the government to be interred in consecrated ground.—*Pilkington. D'Argenville Vies de Peint*

JARNOWICK, or GIORNOVICKI (Giovanni Manf) an eminent musician and violinist, born at Palermo in Sicily, in 1745. He studied the violin under the celebrated Lulli, and was considered by that master as his most accomplished scholar. Having made his debut at the Concert Spirituel in Paris, for ten years he ranked in that capital as the head of his profession, but circumstances obliging him to quit France, in 1782 he repaired to Potsdam, in Prussia, where he enjoyed an equal degree of reputation. Ten years after he came to England, and was very popular in London, till an unlucky dispute with J. B. Cramer induced him to quit the country He afterwards accepted an invitation to St Petersburg, and remained in that capital till his death, which was caused by apoplexy in 1804. The character of Jarnovick was as eccentric as his talents were brilliant, and several anecdotes are told of the effects produced by the irritability of his disposition He piqued himself on his knowledge of the use of the small-sword, and once gave a box on the ear to the celebrated fencer St George, but the chevalier took no farther notice of the assault than by saying, "I admire his talents too much to fight him."—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

JARRY (Laurence Juillard du) a French ecclesiastic, eminent both for his pulpit oratory and his poetry, he was born in 1608, at a village whence he derived his name, in the neighbourhood of Xaintes, and at length obtained the priory of Notre Dame, in the place of his nativity. For this piece of preferment he was principally indebted to his own talents, having gained the French academical prizes at Paris, both in the years 1679 and 1714, although on the latter occasion Voltaire was one of the candidates. He enjoyed the friendship of Bourdaloue and Bossuet, and distinguished himself highly as a preacher. His works are, "Le Ministere Evangelique," "Ouvrages de Piété," "Poesies Chrétuennes," Sermons, &c. Du Jarry died in 1730 —*Moreri. Nouv Dict Hist.*

JARS (Francis de Rochechouart, chevalier de) a French officer, who was a knight of Malta, commender of Lagny le Sec, and abbot of St Satur. He was a man of talents, of a bold and resolute disposition, and was particularly distinguished for his conduct when he was arrested and confined in the Bastile, at the time of the prosecution of Chateauneuf, keeper of the seals, in 1633. He was accused of a design to convey the queen mother, Anne of Austria, and her second son, to England, but of this there was no evidence, and the object of the proceedings against him was to procure evidence from him relative to the designs of Chateauneuf and other political opponents of cardinal Richelieu. The chevalier de Jars, after eleven months close confinement, during which he was examined twenty-four times, without inculpating his friends, was transferred to Troyes, where, still retaining his constancy, he was tried before Laffemas, a creature of cardinal Richelieu, and condemned to die. On the scaffold, when he had placed his head on the block, a reprieve was announced, and he was conveyed back to prison, where he continued for some time in a state of insensibility. The story which has been often told of an exhortation made him at the foot of the scaffold, to show his gratitude for the king's clemency, by confessing the treason of the keeper of the seals, and his reply, that "he knew nothing to the disadvantage of his friend, and if he did, he would never betray him," however interesting, appears to be incorrect De Jars was liberated some

time after, and went to Italy. He returned to France after the death of Richelieu, and was employed by cardinal Mazarin. He died in retirement, in 1670.—*Biog. Univ.*

JARS (Gabriel) an eminent mineralogist, who was a native of Lyons in France. He was born in 1732, and he acquired an early taste for metallurgical researches, in consequence of his father's being interested in some mining speculations. He was educated as an engineer, and in 1757 he was sent by the count de Maurepas to accompany M. du Hamel du Monceau on a visit to the mines of Germany, Hungary, &c. In 1765 he was employed to examine the mines in England and Scotland, and afterwards those of Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands. Returning to his native country, he was made a member of the Academy of Sciences. He engaged in the task of arranging the collection of minerals he had made, with a view to lay his observations before the public, but his death in 1769 prevented him from executing his design. His brother, who had been his co adjutor in his researches, compiled from his papers a work entitled, "Voyages Métallurgiques, ou Recherches et Observations sur une tres grande quantité des Mines d'Or, d'Argent, &c" Lyon, 1774, 3 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Univ. Aikin's G. Biog.*

JARVIS (John) an eminent artist, who distinguished himself by his paintings on glass. He was born in Dublin about 1749, and practised his art at first in his native city. He is said to have been indebted to Dr Cunningham for instructions in chemistry, which were of advantage to him in the prosecution of his profession. He removed to London, where he obtained great reputation, and the works which he executed were much admired. He was particularly famous for his exquisite finishing of single subjects, but his most celebrated performance is the west window of New College chapel, Oxford, from the design of sir Joshua Reynolds. He also executed in painted glass a picture of the resurrection, designed by West, in the east window of St George's chapel, Windsor. He died in London, in 1804, greatly regretted by the lovers of the fine arts.—*Dallaway's Obs. on Eng Archit Ryan's Biog Dict. of the Worthies of Ireland.*

JAUCOURT (Louis, chevalier de) a French author, the cadet of a noble family, born 1704. He early in life displayed a strong turn for literary pursuits, and abandoned the advantages held out to him by his rank and the fortune of his connexions, in order to indulge his ruling propensity. With this view he became a member of the university of Leyden, where he studied medicine and natural philosophy under the celebrated Boerhaave, directing his attention at the same time to ethics, antiquities, and the belles lettres. On his return to France he assisted Gaubius and his coadjutors in the Museum Sebæanum, was a contributor to the Encyclopedie, and in 1740 became editor of the "Bibliotheque Raisonnée." The stadtholder made him a very handsome offer to take up his residence in Holland, but neither the charms of wealth, nor the prospect of court favour, had power to seduce him from the moderate line of life which he had chalked out for himself. He declined the proposals made him, and continued to pursue his quiet unpretending mode of life till his death, in the spring of 1780. M. de Jaucourt was a member of the academies of Stockholm and Berlin, and an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of London. A valuable work of his, of which great expectations were formed, and which occupied six large folio volumes, was lost in manuscript, the vessel which had it on board foundering on its way to Holland. The treatise which thus unfortunately perished, he had compiled with great care and assiduity, and had intended to usher into the world under the title of "Lexicon Medicum Universale."—*Nouv Dict. Hist.*

JAY (Guy Michel le) a French lawyer of the seventeenth century, celebrated as a biblical critic. He was an advocate in the parliament of Paris, but neglected his profession, and ruined his fortune in devoting both his time and means to the publication of a beautiful Polyglott Bible, the superintendance of which occupied him fully from 1628, when it was first commenced, till its appearance in 1645. Cardinal Richelieu would gladly have had this valuable work in ten volumes, folio, which contains the Arabic and Syriac versions, not to be found in that of Ximenes, published under his auspices and name, but the independent spirit of the author induced him to prefer an honorable poverty, rather than to share the credit of his production with a patron, however elevated in rank or character. He afterwards entered into holy orders, and obtained the deanery of Vezelai and the rank of a counsellor of state. His death took place at an advanced age in 1675.—*Id. Moreri.*

JEAN BON ST ANDRE (baron) a French revolutionary statesman, born of a protestant family at Montauban, in 1749. He studied in a college of the Jesuits and being destined for the mercantile profession, he went to America, but returning to France after suffering three shipwrecks, he became a minister of the reformed church. He exercised that office at the commencement of the revolution, of which he was a warm partizan, and in September 1792, he was nominated deputy to the National Convention, from the department of Lot. He joined the party of the Mountain, voted for the death of the king, contributed to the destruction of the Girondists, and as a member of the Committee of Public Safety, shared in the tyranny of Robespierre. He was on board the French fleet in the battle with lord Howe, on the 1st of June, 1794, as a commissary of the Convention, and he was wounded on that occasion. He subsequently displayed more moderation in his political conduct, which did not, however, prevent a judicial inquiry concerning the transactions in which he had been engaged, but the amnesty which took place in October 1795 having set

him at liberty, he was sent by the Directory as consul to Algiers. Returning home, he was appointed prefect at Mayence, in which station he distinguished himself by his firmness, integrity, and the extent and sagacity of his views, and having held the post thirteen years, he died in December 1815, much regretted throughout the district over which he had presided.—*Biog. Nouv des Contemp*

JEANNIN (Pierre) a lawyer of Burgundy advocate and afterwards president of the parliament of Dijon. He was born in 1540 and practised during the earlier period of his life in the courts of his native province, till the resistance which he made to the execution of the commands of the government, ordaining the massacre of the Huguenots on the festival of St Bartholomew, though it threw him into temporary disgrace, occasioned him to obtain eventually the countenance and confidence of Henry IV, who called him to his counsels after the ruin of the League. Under this monarch he was charged with the management of several diplomatic negotiations, both with Spain and Holland, and continued after the assassination of Henry, to enjoy the confidence of the queen mother. A collection of his state papers, containing the history of the transactions in which he was personally concerned, appeared in 1656, in one folio volume, and was afterwards printed in two vols 12mo, in 1659. His death took place in 1632.—*Id*

JEANROI (Deodatus) an eminent French physician, regent of the faculty of Paris. He was a native of Nancy, and after having studied under a relative he went to Paris, where he became a member of the Royal Society of Medicine, and distinguished himself by his intelligence and activity. In 1778 he was sent by the government to Dinan, where an epidemic disease was then making great ravages He succeeded in checking the progress of the infection, though at the expense of his own health, and on his recovery he published a tract, entitled "Premier Memoire sur les Maladies qui ont regne a Dinan, en Bretagne, en 1779." Some time after he contributed to the Encyclopœdia Methodique several important articles relative to the diseases of children and other subjects. Occupied entirely with his professional avocations, he escaped the storms of the Revolution, and after long holding a high station among the members of the medical faculty at Paris, he died of dropsy of the chest, March 27, 1816. —*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp*

JEAURAT (Edme Serastian) an ingenious astronomer, who was born in 1750, at Paris, where his father was engraver to the king. In his childhood he manifested a taste for designing and mathematics, and at the age of twenty two he obtained a prize medal for a design from the Academy of Painting. In 1749 he assisted in constructing the great map of France, on which Cassini was employed, and in 1750 he published a very useful "Treatise on Perspective" He was appointed professor of mathematics at the military school in 1753, but he devoted much of his attention to astronomy, especially in relation to comets, and in 1763 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1775 Jeaurat succeeded Lalande in making the calculations for the "Connaissance des Tempes" He procured the establishment of an observatory at the military school, and was employed in it till his death, March 7, 1803, at which time he was the oldest astronomer in Europe —*Biog Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Con.*

JEBB MD. (John) a celebrated heterodox divine of the last century He was born in London in 1736, and his father being dean of Cashell, in Ireland, he received his early education in that country. In 1753 he became a student of Trinity College, Dublin, whence he removed the next year to Peterhouse, in the university of Cambridge. He there took the degree of BA. in 1757, and at the same time commenced private tutor. In 1761 he proceeded MA and obtained a fellowship, which he relinquished in 1764, on being presented to the rectory of Ovington, in Norfolk, having the preceding year taken the order of priesthood. In 1765 he published, in conjunction with the rev. R. Thorpe and the rev. G. Wollaston a work entitled, "Excerpta quædam e Newtoni Principiis Philosophiæ Naturalis, cum Notis Variorum," 4to In 1766 he returned to Cambridge, and resumed the office of tutor, and in 1768 he delivered a course of lectures on the Greek Testament. He obtained in 1769 three livings in the county of Suffolk, and was appointed chaplain to the earl of Harborough, having married a relative of that nobleman The freedom of opinion he had expressed in his lectures having given rise to some obloquy, he printed a "Short Account' of them in 1770 republished with additions in 1772. About this period he interested himself warmly in the scheme of archdeacon Blackburne, to procure the legal abrogation of clerical subscription to the thirty-nine articles, and he also endeavoured to effect some improvements in the mode of academical education at Cambridge, in which he was unsuccessful The freedom of his opinion, on points of doctrine and discipline, having rendered his situation in the university and the church unpleasant, from the hostility excited against him, he determined, with that promptitude of character which marked all his proceedings, to relinquish both his clerical and academical appointments. In September 1775, he resigned all his benefices and immediately published a justification of his conduct, or at least a statement of the motives by which he was actuated. This disinterestedness, candour, and conscientious attachment to what he conceived to be the cause of truth cannot but command the approbation of all liberal minded persons who differ with him in opinion, and even of those who may be disposed to censure the impetuosity with which he prosecuted his purposes. He left Cambridge in September 1776, and taking up his residence in the metropolis, endeavoured to qualify himself for the profession of physic, which he

had adopted on leaving the church. He procured a diploma from the university of St Andrews, and being admitted a licentiate of the college of physicians, he commenced practice in 1778. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society the same year, and became a contributor to the Philosophical Transactions. His practice is said to have been very successful, but the ardour of his disposition, and the peculiar complexion of his religious and political principles, obstructed his professional progress, and deprived him of those advantages which the respectability of his personal character and his family connexions might otherwise have ensured. In the latter part of his life he actively engaged in the discussions arising from the war which separated the American states from this country, and he was a frequent speaker in the popular assemblies held in the metropolis during the progress of that contest. His death took place March 2, 1786. A collection of his works, theological, political, and medical, was published, with memoirs of his life, by Dr Disney, 1787, 3 vols. 8vo.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

JEBB, MD. (Samuel) an eminent physician and classical scholar, who was a native of Nottingham. He belonged to Peterhouse, Cambridge, and having adopted the principles of the nonjurors, he became connected with the famous Jeremy Collier, to whom he was librarian. While at the university, he published the Dialogue of Justin Martyr with Trypho the Jew, in Greek and Latin. Removing to London, he married the daughter of an apothecary, and engaged in the study of medicine. Subsequently, having procured the degree of MD. he practised as a physician at Stratford, in Essex, and at length retired with a moderate fortune into Derbyshire, where he died in 1772 Dr S. Jebb was the conductor of a classical journal, entitled, "Bibliotheca Literaria," of which a few numbers appeared in 1722, and he edited several publications, the most important of which is the "Opus Majus," of Roger Bacon, 1733, folio. He was uncle to the subject of the last article. One of his sons, sir Richard Jebb, bart. MD. who became physician to the king, died in 1787.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Aikin's G. Biog.*

JEFFREY (Thomas) a dissenting minister, rendered memorable by his able defences of Christianity, was born about the year 1700. He was the son of a respectable merchant of Exeter, and received his education under Mr Hallet, to whom he became assistant. In the year 1726 he settled at Little Baddon, in Essex, but in 1728 returned to Exeter, and soon after died. His works, which were principally composed in opposition to those of Anthony Collins, are entitled, "The true Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion," 8vo, "Christianity proved from Holy Scripture," "A Review of the Controversy between the Author of a Discourse, 'Of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion' and his Adversaries." The controversial labours of Mr Jeffery were highly estimated by Drs. Doddridge and Kennicot.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

JEFFREYS (George, lord) baron Wem, commonly known by the name of Judge Jeffreys, was the son of John Jeffreys, esq. of Acton, in Denbighshire, where he was born towards the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was educated at the free-school of Shrewsbury, whence he was removed to that of Westminster, and being subsequently entered at the Middle Temple, he applied himself very assiduously to the law. His father's family being large, his allowance was very scanty, but his industry and ingenuity supplied all deficiencies, and by attending an assize at Kingston during the plague, when few barristers could be met with, he was allowed to plead, although not formally admitted, and continued to practise unrestrained until he attained the highest employments in the law. Soon after commencing his professional career, he was introduced by an alderman of his own name and probably a relation, among the citizens of London, who soon after chose him their recorder, and to this advancement, and the influence it procured him, may be attributed his introduction at court, and appointment of solicitor to the duke of York. A willing instrument of all sorts of measures, his farther promotion, at such a period, was rapid, and he was appointed successively a Welsh judge and chief justice of Chester, and created a baronet. When parliament began to prosecute the abhorrers, he resigned the recordership, and was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench. On the accession of James II, he was one of the great advisers and promoters of all the oppressive and arbitrary measures of that misguided reign, and for his sanguinary and inhuman proceedings against the miserable adherents of Monmouth—atrocities which will consign his name to everlasting ignominy—was rewarded by the vindictive and cold-hearted James with the post of lord high chancellor. What can be said in favour of this despicable adherent, should not, however, be omitted, and it is acknowledged that he usually showed himself an able and impartial judge where political purposes were not to be answered. His deportment on the bench was, however, in the highest degree discreditable at all times, and even when his indignation was properly excited, he indulged in scurrility and abuse of the most degrading description, a practice in which he indulged even to fury against the celebrated Richard Baxter, and all prosecuted parties whose politics or opinions were disagreeable to the court. To this abusive habit he possibly owed the unhappy termination of his disgraceful existence. On the arrival of the prince of Orange, when all was in confusion, the conscious chancellor, who had disguised himself as a seaman, in order to get on board a ship unknown, was detected in a low public-house in Wapping by an attorney, whom he had signally rated in open court. The latter making his discovery known, he was immediately seized by the populace, and carried before the lord mayor, who sent him

to the lords in council, by whom he was committed to the Tower, where he died April 18, 1689, of intemperance and a broken heart. Pennant records a remarkable instance of insult endured by this fallen instrument during his imprisonment. He received, as he thought, a present of a barrel of Colchester oysters, and expressed a great satisfaction that he was still remembered with kindness by somebody, but on opening the barrel, instead of the expected contents, appeared a halter. Jeffreys, whose name has become a received appellation in England for iniquitous judges, left one son, who inherited both his title and intemperate habits. He is said to have been the author of some pieces in the State poems, and of "An Argument in the case of Monopolies," 1689. He died in 1703, and left an only daughter by Charlotte, daughter and heiress of the earl of Pembroke, who married the earl of Pomfret, and after his death presented the noble collection of the Pomfret marbles to the university of Oxford. The deep impression left by the cruelties of Jeffreys in the west of England is strikingly exhibited, by a fact mentioned by Granger, that the amiable countess of Pomfret was insulted on the western road, simply as being the grand-daughter of the execrated Jeffreys.—*Life of George Lord Jeffreys. Life of the Lord Keeper North. Granger. Pennant's London.*

JEFFREYS (George) an English poet, born in 1678, was son to a gentleman of Weldon, in Northamptonshire, and nephew to the eighth lord Chandos. He was educated at Westminster school, and was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was admitted fellow in 1701. He was subsequently called to the bar, but never practised, and after acting for some time as secretary to the bishop of Derry, he spent most of the remainder of his life in the families of his relations, the last two dukes of Chandos. His works are, "Miscellanies, in prose and verse," 4to, among which are two tragedies, "Edwin," and "Merope," both acted at Lincoln's-inn Fields, and "The Triumph of Truth," an oratorio. The anonymous verses prefixed to the tragedy of Cato were by this gentleman, a fact which Addison never knew. He died in 1755, at the age of seventy-seven. —*Nichols's Select Collection of Poetry.*

JEHAN GHIR (Abu'l Maz'affer Nour Eddin Mohammed) one of the Mogul emperors, son of the famous Akber, whom he succeeded on the throne of Delhi in 1605. He was originally called Selim, to which he added the foregoing appellations on his accession. He was, like all his race of imperial rank, an Oriental despot; but he is said to have been generous, affable, and easy of access to his subjects, and the professors of arts and literature experienced his patronage and support. He died in 1627. This prince composed a work containing memoirs of the first seventeen years of his reign; and made some additions to the historical commentaries of his predecessor, sultan Baber. His wife or mistress, Nourjehan, celebrated equally for her beauty and wit, has been the theme of numerous Oriental poems and romances, and her adventures have not been neglected by European bards and novelists.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

JEKYLL (sir Joseph) a lawyer and statesman of the eighteenth century. He was a native of Nottinghamshire, and the son of an episcopal clergyman. Being educated for the bar, he distinguished himself in his profession; and becoming connected with the whig statesmen in the reign of queen Anne, he had a seat in parliament, and was one of the managers of the trial of Sacheverel. When George I ascended the throne he was knighted, and raised to the office of master of the rolls. He published a tract relative to the jurisdiction of his court, in consequence of a dispute with the lord chancellor King. His death occurred in 1738, at the age of seventy-four.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

JELAL-EDDIN-ROUMI, a Persian poet, who was a native of Balkh, and died in 1272. He was the author of several works combined under the title of "Kilat elmetsnevy," which signifies a collection of pieces composed of a peculiar kind of verse, consisting of distichs or couplets. Specimens of these poems, translated into English by sir William Jones, were published in a "Discourse on the Mystical Poetry of the Persians and Hindoos."—*Asiatic Researches*, vol. iii. *Biog. Univ. Class.*

JEMSHID or GIAMSCHID, a Persian sovereign, celebrated in Oriental history, the period of whose existence is somewhat uncertain. He is said to have ascended the throne of Persia about 800 BC, and to have founded the famous city of Istakhar, called by the Greeks Persepolis. To this prince is ascribed the first establishment of public baths, the invention of tents and pavilions, and the use of lime for mortar in buildings. He instructed his subjects in astronomy, and also probably in the mysteries of Sabaism, or the worship of the heavenly bodies. But though he is represented as a wise and powerful monarch, he was unfortunate in war, and having been dethroned by Zohak, an Arabian king, he spent the latter part of his life in indigence and obscurity. His son Pheridoun was preserved by the care of the queen from the pursuit of the usurper, and ultimately recovered his father's throne.—*Biog. Univ. Sir John Malcolm's Hist. of Persia.*

JENKIN (Robert) a learned English divine, was the son of a gentleman of Minster, in the isle of Thanet. He was born in 1656, and educated at the King's school at Canterbury, whence he was removed as a sizar to St John's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1680, and master in 1711. He also held the office of lady Margaret professor of divinity, and precentor of Chichester, but refusing to take the oaths of allegiance to William and Mary, he lost all his preferments but his fellowship, which stood secure until the act passed upon the accession of George I, obliging all who held a post of 5*l.* per annum to take the abjuration oath. On this occasion, Dr Jenkin appears to have surmounted his

own scruples, but suffered so much uneasiness, from being obliged to eject those fellows that were more tenacious, that it preyed upon his spirits, and he sank into childishness. In this state, being removed to the house of an elder brother, he died in 1727, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His works are, an "Examination of the Authority of General Counsils," "Defensio S. Augustini," "The Reasonableness of the Christian Religion," which run through six editions, &c. &c. He also translated Tillemont's Life of Apollonius Tyanæus.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

JENKINS (David) a judge, eminent for his stout hearted attachment to the cause of Charles I, was born at Hensol, in Glamorganshire, in 1586. After studying at Edmund hall, Oxford, he entered at Gray's inn, and being called to the bar, was made a Welsh judge. He continued in this office until the commencement of civil hostilities, at which time he imprisoned and condemned to death in his circuit several persons, for bearing arms against the king. Being taken prisoner at Hereford, when that city was surprised by the parliamentary forces, he was taken to London, and imprisoned in the Tower. Being carried before the court of Chancery, he denied its authority, on which he was committed to Newgate, impeached of treason, and brought before the house of Commons, where he refused to kneel, and called the house a den of thieves. Provoked by this language, that assembly proceeded to vote him guilty of high treason, and sentenced him to be hanged, on which he observed, that he would suffer "with the Bible under one arm and Magna Charta under the other." A facetious speech from Henry Marten allayed this tempest as regarded his life, but he was fined 1000*l.* for contempt, again committed to Newgate, and his estates sequestered. In the same intrepid manner he continued to resist every overture of the parliamentary party to come in, and remained in Newgate or other prisons until the Restoration. After that event he was designed for one of the twelve judges, but seems to have been set aside as superannuated, without receiving any other mark of kindness for his courage and loyalty. He died at Cambridge, in 1667, aged eighty-one. His works were printed in a small volume in 1648, but as a lawyer he is chiefly known by his "Reports of Cases adjudged in the Exchequer Chamber," folio, 1661 and 1777.—*Biog. Brit. Athen. Oxon.* vol. II.

JENKINS (sir Leoline) a civilian and statesman, was born at Llantrissant, in Glamorganshire, in 1623. He was educated at Jesus college, Oxford, and upon the breaking out of the civil war, took up arms with other students on the side of the king. On the death of the latter he retired to Wales, and became a tutor in the family of sir John Aubrey, and also attended several other families in the same capacity, until interrupted by parliamentary jealousy, he removed with his pupils to Oxford. He was at length obliged to quit the kingdom with them, but returned in 1658, and delivering his scholars up to their respective friends, he lived with sir William Whitmore, in Shropshire, until the Restoration, when he returned to Jesus college, of which he was chosen a fellow, and in 1661 principal, having previously received the degree of LLD. He received some other marks of distinction at Oxford, but under the patronage of archbishop Sheldon was encouraged to remove to Doctors' Commons, where he was admitted advocate, and in conjunction with other eminent civilians, was appointed to review the maritime laws, and compile a body of rules for the adjudication of prizes, which afterwards became the standard of the class of proceedings in the court of Admiralty. In 1665 he was appointed judge of the same court, and in 1668 of the Prorogative court of Canterbury. In 1672 he was sent ambassador to treat of peace with the Dutch, in which he did not succeed, but subsequently, in conjunction with sir William Temple, was mediator of the treaty of Nimeguen. On his return to England, he was chosen member for the university of Oxford, sworn of the privy council, and made secretary of state, which office he resigned in 1684. On the accession of James II he was again chosen for Oxford, but was never in sufficient health to sit in that parliament, and expired the first of September, 1685. He never married, and left all his estate to charitable uses, and in particular was a great benefactor to Jesus college. His letters and papers were collected under the title of his "Works," in two folio volumes, by W. Wynne, in 1724, which collection bears a high price, and is esteemed a valuable repository of diplomatic information.—*Life prefixed to Works. Biog. Brit.*

JENKINSON (Anthony) an English traveller of the sixteenth century. After having visited various parts of Europe, Asia Minor, and Palestine, he was employed, in 1557, by a commercial company, on a mission to Russia. He arrived at Moscow, according to his own account, in December 1557, and was well received by the czar Iwan II. He travelled thence to Bogar or Bochara, in Tartary, and returned to England in May 1561. He was sent again to Russia, and afterwards visited Casbin, on the Caspian sea. He a second time returned to England, and wrote an account of his adventures, which was published by Hakluyt and Purchas. His narrative is interesting, as he gives intelligence relative to countries never visited by any other European traveller, but his authority is somewhat questionable, from the romantic nature of some of his incidents and descriptions, so that some have not hesitated to class him with sir John Mandeville and Fernand Mendez Pinto, the "Great Liar."—*Biog. Univ. Southey's Omniana.*

JENKINSON (Charles) earl of Liverpool, was the eldest son of colonel Jenkinson, the youngest son of sir Robert Jenkinson, the first baronet of the family. He was born in 1727, and educated at the Charterhouse, whence he removed to University college, Ox-

ord, where he took the degree of MA. in 1752. In 1761 he obtained a seat in parliament, and was made under-secretary of state. In 1766 he was named a lord of the Admiralty, from which board he subsequently removed to that of the Treasury. In 1772 he was appointed vice-treasurer of Ireland, and was rewarded with the sinecure of the clerkship of the Pells, purchased back from Mr Fox. In 1778 he was made secretary at war, and on the dissolution of the administration of lord North, joined that portion of it which supported Mr Pitt, under whose auspices he became president of the board of trade, which office he held in conjunction with the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster, given him in 1786. In the same year, 1786, he was also elevated to the peerage, by the title of baron Hawkesbury, of Hawkesbury, in the county of Gloucester, and in 1796 he was created earl of Liverpool. He remained president of the board of trade until 1801, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster until 1803. His death took place on the 7th December, 1808, at which time he held the sinecures of collector of the customs inwards of the port of London, and clerk of the Pells in Ireland. The earl of Liverpool for a long time shared in all the obloquy attached to the confidential friends of the Bute administration, and in a particular manner was thought to enjoy the favour and confidence of George III, of whom it was usual to regard him as the secret adviser. Having early devoted his attention to political studies, he became exceedingly conversant with the law of nations, and the principles and details of commerce and political arithmetic, which it has been seen he turned to great official account. The earl of Liverpool was the author of the following works: "A Discourse on the Establishment of a Constitutional Fund in England," 1756, "A Discourse on the Conduct of Great Britain in regard to Neutral Nations, during the present War," 1758, "A Collection of Treaties from 1646 to 1673," 3 vols. 8vo, 1785, "A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, in a Letter to the King," 1805, which latter work obtained very considerable attention.—*Collins's Peerage by Sir E Brydges.*

JENNENS (Charles) generally known by the jocose appellation which his profusion gained him, of "Solyman the Magnificent." He was a native of Gopsal, in Leicestershire, and employed a large fortune acquired by his family in trade at Birmingham, as well in the encouragement of literature as in the most unbounded hospitality, and in the keeping up of a princely establishment. The selection of the words for Handel's celebrated oratorio, the Messiah, is ascribed to him, and he had in contemplation a splendid edition of the works of Shakspeare, of whom he was a most enthusiastic admirer, on a new plan. In this undertaking he was however less fortunate. Four of the plays only were printed, and those under circumstances which rendered the suppression of the remainder by the death of the author by no means to be regretted in a literary point of view. Mr Jennens, who in his religious opinions dissented from the church of England, died at Gopsal, in 1773.—*Nichols's Leicestershire.*

JENNER (Edward) an English physician, celebrated for having introduced the practice of vaccination, as a preventive of the small-pox. He was the youngest son of a clergyman, who held the rectory of Rochampton and the vicarage of Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, at which latter place the son was born, May 17, 1749. Being destined for the medical profession, he was, after a common school education, placed as an apprentice with a very respectable surgeon, at Sodbury, in his native county. He subsequently visited London, to finish his studies, by attending the lectures of the celebrated anatomist John Hunter. Returning to the country, he settled at Berkeley, as a practitioner of the various branches of his profession. A situation like this afforded but little leisure or opportunity for acquiring distinction, and an occasion presented itself for obtaining a larger field for observation, improvement, and emolument this however he was induced to decline The circumstances of the transaction are thus related by Dr Lettsom, in an address to the London Medical Society: "Dr Jenner happened to dine with a large party at Bath, when something was introduced at the table which required to be warmed by the application of the candle, and doubts were expressed by several persons present, whether the most speedy way would be to keep the flame at a little distance under, or to immerse the substance into it. Jenner desired that the candle might be placed near him, and immediately putting his finger into the flame, suffered it to remain some time, next he put his finger above it, but was obliged to snatch it away immediately. 'This, gentlemen,' said he, 'is a sufficient test' The next day he received a note from general Smith, who had been of the party the preceding day, and who was before that time an utter stranger, offering him an appointment in India, which would ensure him, in the course of two or three years, an annual income of 3000*l.* The offer was referred to his brother, and our Jenner, from his attachment to him, declined it." While at Berkeley, natural history occupied some of his attention, and having ascertained some curious facts relative to the common cuckoo, he drew up a paper, entitled, "Observations on the Natural History of the Cuckoo," which being transmitted to the Royal Society, was published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1788. He had already obtained the reputation of an ingenious practitioner, and a man of talent and science, when he made known to the world the very important discovery which has raised him to an enviable situation among the benefactors of the human race. His investigations concerning the cow-pox were commenced about the year 1776, when his attention was excited by the circumstance of finding that some individuals, to whom he attempted to communicate the small pox by innoculation, were insusceptible of the disease, and

on inquiry he found that all such patients though they had never had the small-pox, had undergone the casual cow-pox, a disease common among the farmers and dairy-servants in Gloucestershire, who were not quite unacquainted with its preventive effect. Other medical men were aware of the prevalence of this opinion, but they treated it as a popular prejudice, and Jenner seems to have been the first who ascertained its correctness, and endeavoured to derive from it some practical advantage. He discovered that the variolæ vaccinæ, as the complaint has been since termed, having, in the first instance been produced by accidental or designed inoculation of the matter afforded by a peculiar disease affecting the udder of a cow, could be propagated from one human subject to another by inoculation, to an indefinite extent, rendering all who passed through it secure from the small-pox. He made known his discovery to some medical friends, and in the month of July, 1796, Mr Cline, surgeon to St Thomas's hospital, introduced vaccination into the metropolis. So singular and anomalous a fact as the prevention of an infectious disease by means of another, in many respects extremely differing from it, could not but be received with hesitation, and a warm controversy took place on the subject among the medical faculty. This ultimately proved advantageous both to the discovery and the discoverer, as it terminated in establishing the truth of the most important positions which he had advanced, and left him in full possession of the merit due to him as a successful investigator of the laws of nature. The practice of vaccine inoculation was adopted in the army and navy, and honours and rewards were conferred on the author of the discovery. The physicians and surgeons of the fleet presented him with a gold medal, the obverse of which exhibits Apollo as the god of physic, introducing a sailor recovered from vaccination to Britannia, who holds forth a civic crown inscribed with the name of "Jenner" below is the appropriate motto, "Alba Nautis Stella refulsit." On the reverse is an anchor, and above it, "Georgio Tertio Rege," below, "Spencer Duce." The diploma constituting him doctor of medicine, was presented to Jenner as a tribute to his talents, by the university of Oxford, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and of other learned associations, and a parliamentary grant was made to him of the sum of 20,000*l*. The extension of the benefits of vaccination to foreign countries spread the fame of the discoverer, who received several congratulatory addresses from continental potentates. The emperor of Russia, when in this country in 1814, sought an interview with Dr Jenner, treated him with great attention, and offered to bestow on him a Russian order of nobility He also visited the king of Prussia, marshal Blucher, and the cossack general, count Platoff, the latter of whom said to him, "Sir, you have extinguished the most pestilential disorder that ever appeared on the banks of the Don." On receiving his diploma, Dr Jenner practised as physician at Cheltenham, during the season, and that watering-place was his principal residence till he became a widower, when he removed to Berkeley, to spend in retirement the evening of his life. He died suddenly, in consequence of apoplexy, January 26, 1823, and was interred in the parish church of Berkeley. By his wife, whose maiden name was Kingscote, he left a son and a daughter. Dr Jenner was the author of "An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Cow-pox," 1798, 4to, and "Farther Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ, or Cow-pox," besides various letters and papers on the same subject, published in periodical works.—*Lit. Chron. Ann. Biog.*

JENNINGS (David) a learned dissenting divine of the last century. He was the son of an ejected minister, and was born at Kibworth, in Leicestershire, in 1691 He was educated in London, under some of the most eminent nonconformist tutors, and in 1714 he entered on the pastoral duty After occupying other situations, he became minister of an independent congregation, meeting in Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, with which he continued to be connected, as long as he lived. In 1743 he was chosen a trustee of the charities of Mr William Coward, and one of his lecturers at the chapel in Little St Helen's Bishopsgate-street. The next year he obtained the office of theological tutor at an academy supported chiefly by the funds bequeathed by that gentleman. This station he filled with great ability, and published for the use of the students under his care some works of merit, particularly "An Introduction to the Use of the Globes and the Orrery, and also the Application of Astronomy to Chronology, &c." 8vo, 1747. The university of St Andrew's in 1749 conferred on him the diploma of DD. He died September 16, 1762. Dr Jennings was the author of "An Appeal to Reason and Common Sense for the Truth of the Holy Scriptures," and other religious tracts, besides several sermons, and after his death appeared "An Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals," 8vo, and a treatise on "Jewish Antiquities," 2 vols. 8vo, which is one of the best works extant on the subject, and was republished in 1808.—Jennings (John) brother of the foregoing, was also a dissenting minister. He was for some time pastor of a congregation, and master of an academy for students in divinity at Kibworth, whence he removed to Hinckley in 1722, and died there the next year. Besides some theological pieces, he was the author of a "Genealogical Table of the Kings of England, &c.," and of a valuable little work, called, "Miscellanea in usum Juventutis Academicæ," printed at Northampton, in 1721, 12mo, for circulation only among his pupils.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Wilson's Hist. of Dissent. Churches in London.*

JENNINGS (Henry Constantine) an antiquary and virtuoso, more remarkable for the peculiarity of his character and conduct, than for his talents. He was born in 1731, and was the only son of a gentleman possessed of a large estate at Shiplake in Oxfordshire,

was of the same family with the famous ...hess of Marlborough. After being edu... at Westminster school, he became an ...gn in the first regiment of foot guards, a... age of seventeen. He held the commis... but a short time, and on resigning it, went ...ome, in company with lord Monthermer, ... of the duke of Montagu. While in Italy ... made a collection of statues and other an...ues, with which on his return he decorated ... seat at Shiplake, which had descended to ...m on the death of his father He now led ...e life of a man of fashion and fortune, in...lging in many expensive follies, among ...hich was keeping race-horses, and having ...ssipated a great deal of property, and in...olved himself in pecuniary difficulties, he ...as obliged to sell a large estate, and retiring ...to the country, he lived in an economical ...anner. Soon after he became a prisoner in ...he King's Bench, where he formed an ac...quaintance with Mr Horne Tooke. A change ...f fortune at length took place, and he was ...not only liberated from confinement, but was ...settled on an estate he had in Essex, where he gave himself up with enthusiasm to the employment of collecting books, manuscripts, shells pictures, prints, busts, and curiosities of various other descriptions. From this state of prosperity he was precipitated by an accident which was the result of his own imprudence. Having borrowed a sum of money from a gentleman who was receiver-general for South Wales, the sudden death of that person occasioned the issue of an extent of the crown in aid against the property of his debtor, Mr Jennings, whose museum was hastily sold for a comparatively small sum, to satisfy the claim of government. He himself was soon after an inmate of Chelmsford jail. Here he remained for some years, and on obtaining his freedom, he settled at Chelsea, where he passed much of the latter part of his life. The caprice of fortune had again restored him to affluence, but prudence had not accompanied prosperity, and his pursuits were of a very similar description to those by which he had been previously occupied. A gentleman who visited him at Chelsea, about 1803, has given the following description of this eccentric virtuoso "On the left hand of the drawing-room door was to be seen a very old and decrepid man, generally clothed in a brown suit of coarse cloth, with immense large silver buttons awkwardly fastened to the breast of his coat. He constantly wore a small hat both at home and abroad, and possessed both a white and a black beaver, the former of which was always selected for great occasions. Sitting in an immense arm-chair, lined with carpet, his body was mechanically placed in a reclining position, approaching nearly to the horizontal. This was effected by invariably reposing his legs and feet on a Roman trichinium, which he valued greatly. This venerable figure, with a sharp and croaking voice, saluted the visitor, whom he recognized by means of a mirror, and to whom he scarcely deigned to turn his head. He appeared to sit enthroned in all the majesty of virtù, amidst his books, his pictures, and his shells, and never willingly arose, but to gratify himself and his guest by exhibiting some, or all of these objects." Many of the articles in the museum of Mr Jennings had been procured at a price far beyond their value, as appeared, when in consequence of renewed embarrassments, his pictures, shells, &c. were sold by auction, in April, 1816. He was at that time confined in the King's Bench, and within the rules of that prison, at lodgings in St George's fields, he died February 7, 1819. Though Mr Jennings never published any thing, he printed, in 1798, for private distribution, a volume entitled, "Summary and Free Reflections, in which the great Outline only and principal Features of several interesting Subjects are impartially traced, and candidly examined," 8vo.—*Ann. Biog.*

JENNINGS (JOHN) marshal of the court of Sweden, and knight of the polar star. He was of an English family, but was born at Stockholm in 1729. He was sent to England for education, and afterwards studied at Upsal. Mechanics particularly engaged his attention, and he distinguished himself by improving the furnaces used for casting metals, and directed the notice of government to the subject of navigable canals. He carried on the canal of Trollhaetta, designed to render navigable the Gotha, one of the most important of the Swedish rivers. In the prosecution of his plans he visited England, Holland, and resided for some time in France. He died in 1773, leaving many proofs of his talents in memoirs on subjects of public utility, written in the Swedish language. He was an active member of the academy of Sciences at Stockholm—*Biog. Univ.*

JENSON (NICHOLAS) one of the most eminent of the early printers, more generally known by his Latin denomination Jansonius. He was a native of France, born in the early part of the fifteenth century, and is said to have been originally employed by his government to gain an insight into the newly invented art of printing. The death of the French king terminated his commission, on which he retired to Venice, and then established himself in the then conjoint occupation of printer and letter-founder. The beauty and determinate proportion of the present Roman character is attributed to him, and the neatness of his type is still much admired as being far superior to that of most of his contemporaries. "Decor Puellarum," in Latin, and "Gloria Mulierum," in Italian, were the first books printed by him in 1471, between which year and 1481 several editions of classical authors appeared from his press, but as none are found of a later date, he is supposed to have died soon after the latter period.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JENYNS (SOAME) a witty and elegant writer, was the only son of sir Roger Jenyns, knight, of Bottisham hall, Cambridge. He was born in London, in 1704, and received a domestic education until the age of seventeen,

when he was entered a fellow commoner of St John's college, Cambridge. He remained three years at the university, and then married early a lady with a large fortune, to whom his father was guardian, but the marriage proved unhappy, and in consequence of an elopement, a separation took place. In his youth Mr Jenyns, with a small and delicate person, sustained the character of a beau, and his first performance, a poem on the "Art of Dancing," published in 1728, was very correspondent with this pretension. In 1741 he was left, by the death of his father, master of a large fortune, on which he entered into public life as representative of the county of Cambridge. He began his career by supporting the declining influence of sir Robert Walpole, and and ever after remained a faithful adherent to the minister for the time being. This conduct secured him the situation of a lord of the board of trade through every change, from 1755 until its abolition in 1780, in consequence of being deemed more beneficial to its own members than to the nation, an opinion which will scarcely be controverted, when it is understood that three of its members at one time were the historian Gibbon, the dramatist Cumberland, and Mr Jenyns. As a country gentleman, the latter appeared to greater advantage than as a politician, officiating as a magistrate with great impartiality, and exercising much hospitality in his neighbourhood. It is however chiefly as an author, wit, and companion that he is to be distinguished, in all which capacities he excited considerable attention. So early as 1757 he published his well known "Free Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil," the fundamental principle of which is, that the production of good without evil is impossible, that evils spring from necessity, and could not be done away without the sacrifice of some superior good, or the admission of greater disorder. In respect to moral evil, his theory is, that it is permitted, in order to provide objects for the just infliction of physical evils. This paradoxical system, which caused a great sensation at the moment, encountered a severe but masterly critique from Dr Johnson, and numerous answers from other persons, to which the author replied in a preface to a subsequent edition. In 1756 he published a pamphlet on the subject of a national militia, and in 1767 another on the high price of provisions which claimed only temporary attention. In 1776 appeared his celebrated "View of the Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion," which work created a great sensation, and excited a great diversity of sentiment in regard to its good and evil tendency. The foundation of his reasoning is, that the Christian religion is a system of ethics so superior to, and unlike any thing which had previously entered into the mind of man, it must necessarily be divine. In the first instance, the author was generally applauded, but after a while it was deprecated by many as calculated to make an irreparable breach between faith and reason. The charms of style and manner, however, made it very popular. In 1782 appeared his "Disquisitions on various Subjects," 8vo, which are marked with his usual characteristics of sprightly wit and shrewd observation, but are otherwise vague, fanciful, and declamatory. In these he contends for a pre existent state of mankind, as a means of accounting for the misery sustained in this present world, but the chief force of his wit and his satire is directed against the principles of civil liberty. This volume produced an admirable piece of poetical satire, entitled, "The Dean and the Squire," by Mason, the dean being Dr Tucker, whose opinions on liberty coincided with those of Mr Jenyns. His last production was entitled, "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform," which of course he wholly opposed. He died in 1787, at his town house, in Bury-street, leaving a second wife, to whom he had been married thirty-four years. Besides the productions above mentioned, he was the author of some spirited papers in the World, and of various poems, received into several of the standing collections, which, although not of the highly imaginative class, are smooth, easy, and elegant, with a pleasant vein of wit and satire. His works have been collected into four volumes, 12mo, with a life prefixed by C. N. Cole.—*Life by Cole. Chalmers's Eng. Poets.*

JEPHSON (Robert) a respectable dramatical writer, was born in Ireland in 1736. He received a liberal education, and attained the rank of captain in the 73d regiment, and when his regiment was reduced in 1763, retired on half pay. Being intimately acquainted with William Gerard Hamilton, that gentleman procured him a pension on the Irish establishment, which was the less difficult, as he was already known at the castle, by having held the appointment of master of the horse to the lord lieutenant, viscount Townshend. By the influence of Mr Hamilton he was again nominated to the same post by the duke of Rutland, and he also became a member of the Irish house of Commons. He died of a paralytic disorder at his house near Dublin in 1803. As a dramatic writer, his claims are chiefly founded on his tragedies of "Braganza," and "The Count of Narbonne," the latter of which borrows its plot from the Castle of Otranto. His other and less successful pieces were, "The Law of Lombardy," "Julia," and "The Conspiracy," tragedies; "The Campaign," an opera, and "Love and War," and "Two Strings to your Bow," farces, the last of which is still sometimes repeated. He was also author of "Roman Portraits," a poem, and of "The Confessions of James Baptist Couteau," a satire on the French revolution.—*Life of W. G. Hamilton. Biog. Dram.*

JEROME or HIERONYMUS, a celebrated father of the church, was born of Christian parents, at Striden, on the confines of Pannonia and Dalmatia, in 331. His father, who was a man of rank and property, sent him to Rome for education, where he was placed under the grammarian Donatus, known for his commentaries upon Virgil and Terence. He

had also masters in rhetoric, Hebrew, and divinity, in which he made a great progress. After travelling through France and Italy, he gave up friends and worldly pursuits to seek retirement in the east, and gradually reached Jerusalem, whence he proceeded to Antioch. Here he endured a grievous fit of sickness, on his recovery from which he wandered through several towns and districts in search of a retreat to his mind, which he found in a frightful desert of Syria, scarcely inhabited by any thing but wild beasts, and a few human beings little less ferocious. He was in his thirty-first year when he entered upon this life, in which he spent four years, occupied in an intense study of the scriptures, until his health began to be affected by his application and ascetic discipline. He then repaired to Antioch, where he was ordained a presbyter in 378, by Paulinus. He soon after visited Constantinople, in order to avail himself of the advice and instruction of Gregory Nazianzen, and on his return, accompanied Paulinus to Rome, where his merit and learning soon made him known to pope Damasus, who appointed him his secretary, and also director to the Roman ladies who had devoted themselves to a religious life. During his residence at Rome, he lodged at the house of a matron of the name of Paula, a woman of rank and fortune, who afterwards followed him with her daughters into the east. This event exposed him to some scandal from his opponents, the Origenists, and to more merited censure from the relations and friends of the many weak females whom he thus encouraged in their desertion of their proper duties, and misapplication of their wealth to the support of useless or pernicious institutions. On the death of Damasus, finding his situation at Rome uneasy, he determined to return to the east, and accordingly embarked in 385 with a great number of monks and females whom he had induced to embrace the monastic life. He touched at Cyprus, where he visited Epiphanius, and arriving at Antioch, proceeded thence to Jerusalem and afterwards to Egypt, where, to his great grief, he found the tenets of Origen almost universally prevalent. He at length settled at Bethlehem, where the wealthy and devout Paula founded four monasteries, three for females, and one for males under Jerome. Here he pursued his studies with great ardour, and wrote many of his best treatises, and in these occupations, might have peacefully closed his days, but for his detestation of the opinions of Origen, which involved him in the most acrimonious controversy for many years with John, bishop of Jerusalem, his former friend Ruffinus of Aquileia, and Jovinian, an Italian monk. In the year, 410, when Rome was besieged by the Goths, he afforded an asylum to many who fled from thence to Jerusalem, but was very careful to exclude all whom he deemed tinctured with heresy. He died in 422, in the ninety-first year of his age. Jerome is considered the most learned of the Latin fathers, but his knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew languages, although respectable, was not profound. He was, at the same time rather a declaimer than an orator, and his reasoning upon any subject was seldom either clear, consistent, or concise. He is still more to be decried for his virulence, acrimony, and want of candour in controversy. He was also very superstitious and credulous in a high degree, as his admiration of ascetic discipline and the silly romances of Paul the Hermit and Hilarion sufficiently prove. But notwithstanding these and other defects, so fully proved by Le Clerc in his "Questiones Hieronymianæ," his writings will always be of great value to the biblical student, as furnishing numerous fragments of the ancient Greek translation, and of the opinions of the Jews of that period as to the sense of many Hebrew words and passages. At the same time, as a most industrious and zealous searcher into scripture himself, his opinions are worthy attention in the quarter pointed out. A full enumeration of the works of St Jerome will be found both in Cave and Dupin. The most important of these is a Latin version of the whole "Old Testament," from the Hebrew, accompanied with a corrected edition of the ancient version of the 'New Testament," finally adopted by the Roman catholic church, and commonly distinguished by the name of "The Vulgate." The first printed edition of the works of Jerome appeared at Basil, under the care of Erasmus, 1516-1526. There have been several subsequent editions, at Lyons, Rome, Paris and Antwerp, but the best and most recent is that by father Martianay, a benedictine, Paris, 1693 1706, 5 vols, folio, and that of Vallarsius, Verona, 1734-42, with notes, 11 vols, folio.—*Life by Erasmus Dupin. Cave. Le Clerc's Questiones Hieronym. Mosheim.*

JEROME of Prague, the intimate friend and associate of John Huss, and like him, a martyr to his zeal against what he deemed the corruption of the church of Rome. He was born at Prague, but in what year is unknown, and having studied at the university of his native city, he proceeded to those of Paris, Heidelburg, and Cologne, and as some say, to Oxford, where he copied the writings of Wickliffe, which he carried with him into Bohemia. He was admitted to the degree of DD. in 1396, but it is not known at what university. Upon his return to Prague in 1400, he entered into a strict intimacy with John Huss, whose doctrines he began to publish in 1408. In the year 1410 he was involved in the censures pronounced by Subinco, archbishop of Prague, against the Hussites, and in the same year went to Poland, at the request of the king, to regulate the university of Cracow. In 1415, when informed of the arrest and imprisonment of Huss, he deemed himself bound in honour to repair to Constance to assist in his defence, but on his arrival, alarmed at the rage which prevailed against reputed heretics, he withdrew to Eberlingen, and sought a safe conduct from the emperor. An equivocal paper of the kind was supplied to him, together with a citation

the council. Aware of the futility of the pretended document, he prepared to return to Bohemia, but was arrested on his way homewards, and placed in the custody of the prince of Salzburg, who finally sent him to Constance, bound in chains. After his examination he was imprisoned in the tower of St Paul's church, and treated with great barbarity. This severity, the solicitations of his persecutors, and his solitary meditations upon the dreadful fate of Huss, at length shook his constancy, and on a third examination, he was induced to sign a paper, approving the condemnation of the doctrines of Wickliffe and Huss Although some of the council were satisfied and would have set him at liberty, he was nevertheless detained in custody, and in the course of a few months afterwards, new articles were presented against him, to which he pleaded in solemn assembly, and having resumed his fortitude, he nobly acknowledged that the dread of fire alone had induced him, against his conscience, to condemn Huss and Wickliffe. Poggio, who was present at the trial, in a letter to Aretine, gives an interesting and affecting testimony to the high qualities and exalted deportment of Jerome, in this emergency His fate was decided on this occasion, being sentenced to a similar death to that of John Huss, which he endured on the 30th May 1416 when he was burnt to death, and his ashes thrown into the Rhine. The labours of Jerome of Prague, as an author, appear to have been chiefly confined to the assistance which he afforded Huss in his various works The answers which he gave to the articles preferred against him, may be seen in the twelfth volume Collect. Concil.—*Cave. Freheri Theatrum. Life by Gilpin.*

JERNINGHAM (Edward) an ingenious poet and dramatic writer, descended from an ancient Roman catholic family in Norfolk, and brother of sir William Jerningham, bart. He was born in 1727, and when young was sent to the English college at Douay, in Flanders, whence he was removed to Paris His education being completed, he returned to England, where he became a member of the established church. One of his earliest productions was a poem in favour of the Magdalen institution, which was followed by "The Deserter," 1769, "The Funeral of Arabert, Monk of La Trappe," 1771, "Faldoni and Teresa," 1773, "The Swedish Curate," "The Fall of Mexico," 1775, "Honoria, or the Day of All Souls," 1782, "The Rise and Progress of Scandinavian Poetry," 1784, "Enthusiasm," 1789, &c. His play, called "Margaret of Anjou," was acted in 1777, "The Siege of Berwick," a tragedy, in 1794, and "The Welsh Heiress," a comedy, in 1795. A collection of his poetical and dramatic works appeared in 4 vols, 8vo, 1806. He also published in the latter part of his life, "An Essay on the mild Tenour of Christianity," and other religious tracts. His death took place November 17th, 1812. The private character of Mr Jerningham was extremely amiable, and he is spoken of with great respect and esteem by lord Byron, in the notes to his English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.—*Gent. Mag Watt's Bibl Brit.*

JERUSALEM (John Frederick William) a Lutheran divine, born at Osnaburgh, in 1709. Having an ardent passion for knowledge, he visited France and England in pursuit of it, and on his return to Germany, the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel confided to him the education of his son, afterwards killed at the battle of Jena. Jerusalem was also appointed almoner to the court, and he acquired great reputation as a preacher. He formed a plan of education, which gave rise to the *collegium Carolinum*, at Brunswick, and he rendered no less service to society by his writings, than by his schemes for the benefit of youth. The duke gave him the abbey of Riddagshausen, near Brunswick, where he formed a seminary, of which during forty years he was director and principal professor In 1762 he published "Letters on the Religion of Moses" and this was followed by "Considerations on the principal Truths of Religion," which was translated into most European languages He afterwards wrote against Frederick the Great of Prussia, who, pleased with his moderation and learning, invited him to Berlin, but he declined the visit, as he also did the chancellorship of the university of Gottingen which was offered to his acceptance. He died September 2d, 1789. His posthumous works were published by his daughter, at Brunswick, 2 vols, 8vo, 1792 3. The son of this gentleman was the unfortunate prototype of Werter, the celebrated hero of Goethe's celebrated novel.—*Biog. Univ.*

JERVAS (Charles) a portrait painter in the reigns of George I and George II, who acquired considerable reputation, founded on adventitious circumstances rather than on his professional skill. He was a native of Ireland, and for a short time studied under sir Godfrey Kneller. Having visited Italy, he became on his return a fashionable artist, and Pope, to whom he gave instructions in painting, has eulogized his talents. He is said to have been infected with personal vanity to a ridiculous degree. Lady Bridgewater, a celebrated beauty, sitting to him for her picture, he took the liberty to tell her that she had not a handsome ear. "And pray, Mr Jervas," said her ladyship, "what is a handsome ear?" The painter immediately lifted his velvet cap, and pointed to his own auricular organ, as the model of perfection. Jervas died in 1739. Some of his letters have been printed with those of Pope, and he published a very good translation of Don Quixote.—*Lord Orford's Anecd. of Paint.*

JERVIS (John) earl of St Vincent, a gallant and distinguished naval commander, descended of an ancient and respectable family in Staffordshire. He was the second and youngest son of Swynfen Jervis, esq auditor of Greenwich hospital, and was born at Meaford hall, January 9, 1734 (old style). At the age of fourteen, he was rated a midshipman on board the Gloucester, of fifty guns, on

ıe Jamaica station, and in 1755 served as ɔutenant under sir C. Saunders, in the expe tion against Quebec. Soon after being made ɔmmander, he was appointed first to the xperiment and afterwards to the Albany oop. In 1760 he obtained the rank of post-aptain, and commanded the Foudroyant, in he action between admiral Keppel and the rench fleet in July 1778. In 1782, being hen under the orders of admiral Barrington, ıe engaged and took the Pegase, of seventy our guns and 700 men, in which exploit he eceived a severe wound in the head from a plinter, and afterwards obtained the red ibband as a reward for his gallant conduct. In 1794, having accepted the command of a squadron equipped for the West Indies, he reduced Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St Lucie, for which services he received the thanks of Parliament, and the freedom of the city of London in a gold box. On the 14th of February, 1797, being then in command of the Mediterranean fleet of fifteen sail, he engaged and defeated twenty-seven ships of the line belonging to Spain, the smallest carrying seventy-four guns, and seven of them mount ing from 112 to 130 each. On this occasion he was raised to the English peerage, by the titles of baron Jervis and earl of St Vincent, from the scene of his glory To this was added a pension of 3000*l.* a year, for the better maintenance of his dignity, and a gold medal from the king. In 1799 he was created admiral, and in 1801 became first lord of the admiralty, vice earl Spencer, in which capa city he undertook and executed many salu tary reforms in naval expenditure, but re signed his post in 1804 In May 1814 he was appointed a general of marines, and July 19, 1821, admiral of the fleet. Lord St Vincent was a man of a strong and acute mind, reso lute and unbending in regard to discipline and necessary retrenchment and reform, and also of high gallantry and transcendant genius in his profession, with the leading members of which he was deservedly popular. He died March 15, 1823, in his eighty-ninth year, and though buried privately in the family vault at Stone a monument was voted by the house of Com mons to be erected to his memory in St Paul s cathedral. This national tribute, consisting of a single statue, and bearing a strong resem bl ance to the gallant and able individual whose services it is designed to commemorate, was opened to public view in September 1826.—*Ann. Biog.*

JESSEY (Henry) a learned nonconformist divine of the seventeenth century. He was a native of West Rowton, in Yorkshire, which place his father was minister He st died at St John's college, Cambridge, and distinguished himself by his proficiency in the Oriental languages. Having been episcopally ordained in 1627, he ol tained a living, from which he was soon ejected for nonconformity He was then received into the family of sir M. Boynton, and removing with his patron t Uxbridge, in 1635, he became minister of congregation in London After having en dured persecution from the episcopalians before the civil war, he engaged in controversy with the triumphant party under Cromwell, on the subject of infant baptism, to which he objected. He however held the living of St. George's Southwark, which he lost at the Restoration. He then officiated as minister of a Baptist congregation, and after having been imprisoned on account of his nonconformity, he died September 4, 1663. His works, relating to theology and biblical literature, are creditable to his learning and abilities, but he principally deserves commemoration on account of his having been engaged in making a new translation of the Bible, which he was prevented from completing by the changes in ecclesiastical affairs consequent on the return of Charles II.—*Wilson's Hist. and Ant. of Diss. Ch. Crosby's Hist of the Baptists*

JESUA (Levita) a Jewish rabbi, by birth Spaniard, who lived in the fifteenth century He was a man of considerable learning, and his writings are regarded by those of his persuasion as able commentaries on the Talmud. His principal work is entitled "Hachot Olam," (The Ways of Eternity). Constantine l'Empereur translated this treatise from the Hebrew into Latin, and Bachuyson published an edition of it, accompanied by the Latin version, in one 4to volume, at Hanover, in 1714 —*Moreri.*

JEVERI (Ismael Bin Hammad) a distinguished Arabian lexicographer, born at Farab, in Transoxiana, about the middle of the tenth century. He resided for some time in Egypt, where he applied himself to the study of Arabic, and returning to Khorasan, published there, in 999, the most complete dictionary which the Arabians possess, entitled Sihah alloghat," the pure language Golius has inserted a great part of this work in his "Lexicon Arabicum," and Meninski, more recently has introduced a translation of it into his "Thesaurus Linguarum Orientalium." It was translated into Turkish by Vancouli, Constantinople, 1728 republished for the third time at Scutari, in 1803 Jerveri died, according to some authors, in 1003, at the time when he was engaged in revising his dictionary, and the errors which are found in it are attributed to one of his disciples, who completed the task after his death.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

JEVON (Thomas) a dramatic author and actor of the seventeenth century. "The Devil of a Wife, or the Comical Transformation," London, 1695, 4to, claims him as its author, being the original of the standard farce of the Devil to Pay."—*Biog. Dram.*

JEWEL (John) a learned episcopal divine of the English church, who lived in the reigns of the last sovereigns of the house of Tudor He was born at the village of Buden, near Ilfracombe, in Devonshire, in 1522 After acquiring the rudiments of learning at school, he was sent to Merton college, Oxford, and in 1539 he was elected a scholar of Corpus Christi, and in the year following took his first degree. He had been initiated in the princi

ples of the protestant faith, of which he proved a zealous and able champion. His mode of study shows him to have been indefatigable in the acquisition of knowledge, but it was at the expense of his health, which was injured by too close application. On his recovery from a fit of illness he was chosen lecturer on rhetoric, which office he filled with great credit during seven years. In 1544 he was admitted MA. and on the accession of Edward VI, in 1546 he openly professed the tenets of the reformers, and contracted a particular intimacy with Peter Martyr, who was appointed professor of divinity at Oxford. In 1551 he commenced BD. on which occasion he delivered an excellent Latin sermon. About the same time he obtained the rectory of Sunningwell in Berkshire, where he distinguished himself by his zeal and assiduity as a parish priest. When queen Mary succeeded her brother Jewel was deprived of his office in the university, and though he subscribed to a confession of faith drawn up by the catholics yet finding that they suspected his sincerity, and were about to prosecute him as a heretic he withdrew secretly from Oxford, and with some difficulty made his escape to the continent. He proceeded to Frankfort, where he arrived in 1554, and there he made a public confession before the exiled English protestants of his unfeigned contrition for his late error and weakness. He afterwards went to Strasburg, and became vice-master of a college, established by his friend Peter Martyr. On the death of queen Mary, Jewel returned to England, and was received by the new sovereign with all the favour due to his zeal, learning, and abilities. In March 1559 he was appointed, with other divines, advocate for the protestant cause in a disputation held in Westminster abbey. In 1560 he was raised to the bishopric of Salisbury, and about the same time, in a sermon preached at St Paul's cross, he challenged the Romanists to produce a single positive testimony, from the works of any of the fathers who lived within six hundred years after Christ, in favour of any tenet in which the catholics differed from the protestants. This challenge led to a controversy with Dr Cole, the deprived dean of St Paul's, and with Thomas Harding, a learned jesuit. Hence also originated the bishop's principal literary work, his famous "Apology for the Church of England," written in elegant Latin, and translated into English by the mother of sir Francis Bacon. Versions were also made of this treatise into German, Italian, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Greek, and it is said to have had more effect in promoting the reformation than any other book that was published. In 1565 the university of Oxford conferred on bishop Jewel the degree of DD., and the remaining years of his life were devoted to his pastoral duty, and to the defence and support of protestantism. His death took place while on a journey, either at Monkton Farley, or, according to other accounts, at Lacock Abbey, in Wiltshire, the seat of his friend sir Henry Sherington, in September, 1571. His English works, comprising sermons, Scripture expositions, &c. were printed collectively in 1609, folio, and lady Bacon's translation of his "Apology," was republished a few years ago.—*Fuller's Worthies. Abel Redivivus. Bug Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

JEZZAR, or *the Butcher*, the familiar appellation of the famous pacha of Seide and Acre, who defended the latter place against Buonaparte, during his Syrian expedition. He was born in Bosnia, in the early part of the eighteenth century, and was originally named *Ahmed*. In his youth he sold himself to a slave-merchant, who took him to Egypt, where he was purchased by the noted Ali Bey, then master of that country. From the situation of a common mameluc, Ahmed, in a few years, was promoted to the office of governor of Cairo. In 1775 when Ali Bey became unfortunate, the emir Yusef confided to the ci-devant slave of that prince the government of Perout, in Syria, in which post he betrayed the trust reposed in him by his benefactor, who, assisted by the sheik Dhaher and a Russian squadron, had siege to Berout both by sea and land. Unable to resist the double attack, Jezzar surrendered himself into the hands of Dhaher and went with him to Acre, where he made his escape. After the death of Dhaher, the captain pacha Hassan appointed Jezzar pacha of Acre and Syria, and employed him against the partisans of the redoubtable Sheik, who had so long defied the power of the grand seignor. His zeal in this service was recompensed with new marks of favour, and he was made a pacha of three tails, with the title of visir. He took advantage of his situation to extend the boundaries of his government and in spite of the efforts of the Turkish court to displace him, he retained his authority as long as he lived. This ferocious chief was absolute master of a part of Syria at the period of the French invasion of Egypt. Buonaparte, after having vanquished the mamelucs, endeavoured to make a friend of Jezzar, but the pacha rejected his overtures, and with the aid of a naval force, under sir Sydney Smith, and of M. Phelippeaux, a French engineer, he valiantly defended the city of St Jean d'Acre against the reiterated attempts of Buonaparte to make himself master of it. After a siege of sixty-one days, the conqueror of Egypt was obliged to relinquish his enterprise, and leave Jezzar in full possession of his power. Two years after, general Sebastiani was sent on a mission to the pacha, who received him with civility and in the intercourse between them he expressed the utmost contempt for the sublime porte, whose defence he had previously undertaken only to serve his own interest. He died at an advanced age, in 1804, leaving behind him immense treasures. He gloried in the sanguinary title by which he is best known, and numerous are the well-attested facts on record, which prove that it was not unmerited.—*Dr L. D. Clarke's Travels. Biog. Univ. Dict. Hist.*

JOACHIM of Calabria, an Italian monk of the twelfth century, who obtained the repu-

ation of a prophet among his contemporaries, nd incurred, by his writings, the censure of he church, as a heretic. He was born at Celico, near Cosenza, in the kingdom of Na ples, and after receiving the usual educ tion of his age and country, he obtained some em ployment at court. This he left, to travel to the Holy Land, and on his return to Italy, he took the monastic vows among the Cistercians, and at length became prior, and then abbot of the convent of Corazzo. He relinquished his office, with the pope's permission, in 1183, in order to turn hermit. In his solitude he pro jected the constitution of a reformed congregation of the Cistercian order, and in 1189 founded the monastery of Flora, in Calabria, over which he presided till his death in 1202. Joachim wrote comments on the scripture pro phecies, predictions relating to fifteen popes, a treatise against Peter Lombard, on the Tri nity, which was condemned as heretical, by pope Innocent III. There is also a supposiu tious work, entitled "The Everlasting Gos pel," or "The Book of Joachim which gave rise to another, called "The Introduc tion to the everlasting Gospel," by a friar of the thirteenth century, the absurdity of which produced a great sensation in the religious world.—*Mosheim's Eccles Hist. Aikin's G. Biog.*

JOAN of Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans, one of the most remarkable heroines in history, was the daughter of per sons of low rank, in the village of Domremi, near Vaucouleurs, on the borders of Lorraine, where she was born in 1412. She quitted her parents at an early age, and became servant at a small inn, where she acquired a robust and hardy frame, by acting nearly in the capacity of hostler, attending to the horses, and riding them backwards and forwards to water. At this time, the affairs of France were in a deplorable state, and the city of Orleans was so closely besieged by the duke of Bedford, that its fall seemed inevitable Excited by the frequent accounts of the memora ble rencounters at this siege, and affected with the distresses of the country, Joan was seized with a wild desire of relieving them, until her mind incessantly pondering on this favourite object, she fancied that she saw visions, and heard voices exhorting her to re-establish the throne of France, and expel the English invaders. Having communicated this imaginary inspiration to the governor of Vaucouleurs, he forwarded her to Charles VII at Chinon, to whom, in the name of the supreme being, she offered to raise the siege of Orleans, and conduct the king to Rheims. The court at first pretended to hesitate, but after a committee of divines had pronounced her mission to be super natural, Charles granted her request, and she was exhibited to the people on horseback. The English at first regarded the whole affair with derision, but gradually gave way to the superstitious notions of the age, and became daunted with the idea of a divine vengeance hanging over them. Joan entered the city of Orleans, at the head of a convoy, arrayed in military garb, and being received as a celestial messenger, by the commandant Dunois she actually obliged the English to raise th siege, after furiously driving them from their entrenchments. The march of Charles to Rheims followed, and such was the impression produced on the population, that although proceeding through what had been deemed an enemy s country, every place opened its gates to him, and the ceremony of his inauguration took place as predicted. As a mark of grati tude for this service, the king had a medal struck in honour of Joan, and all her family was ennobled, in both the male and female line, of which the former became extinct so late as 1760. The town of Domremi, her native place, was also exempted from taxes for ever. After the coronation of Charles, Joan desired to return to the course of life which became her sex, but Dunois, who thought she might still prove serviceable, induced her to throw herself into the town of Compeigne, then besieged by the duke of Burgundy, and the earls of Arundel and Suffolk Here, after performing prodigies of valour, she was taken prisoner in a sally, and no efforts being made by the French court to deliver her, she was cruelly condemned by the English under the pretence of witchcraft, to be burnt alive, which sentence she endured with great courage in 1431, in the nineteenth year of her age. Such are the outlines of this history as generally delivered, but many romantic circumstances are probably overcharged. It has even been doubted, whether she was really put to death some plausible evidence having been brought forward to prove that she was saved by a trick, on the day of execution, and that she afterwards appeared, and was married to a gentleman of Amboise, a story far more improbable than the facts which it is intended to supercede —*Histories of England and France. Southey's Joan of Arc.*

JOB or AYUB (SOLOMON) a negro prince, son of the king of Bondou, in Senegambia, to whom the literary world is indebted for some geographical details relative to his native country. In 1730 he was sent by his father to the sea coast to treat with the English traders, and being taken prisoner by the Mandingos, he was himself sold as a slave to the master of an English vessel. He was allowed to send to inform his father of his misfortune, but the messenger not returning in time he was taken to Maryland, and employed as a labourer in the culture of tobacco. He fled from his master, and being retaken, his story excited curiosity, and he was ransomed by general Oglethorpe and others in the colony, and sent to England. He arrived here in April, 1733, and was patronized by sir Hans Sloane, for whom he translated some Arabic MSS. During the fourteen months he resided in this country he attracted much notice, and after having been presented at court, and honoured with valuable presents, he set sail for Africa, and reached Fort James, on the coast of Senegal, the 8th of August, 1734. While preparing to depart for Bondou, he

learnt that his father was dead, and by the return of the vessel which took him out, he sent letters of thanks to his benefactors, but no farther intelligence of him was ever received. He professed the Mahometan faith and while in England he wrote from memory three copies of the Koran.—*Astley's Collect. of Voyages. Biog. Univ.*

JOCHANAN BEN ELIEZER, a jewish rabbin of the third century, who compiled what is called the Jerusalem Gemara, a portion of the Talmud. This work consists of the opinions, criticisms, controversies, and decisions of the Hebrew doctors and casuists on points of their ritual, supplementary to the Mischna or text of the Talmud. R. Jochanan's commentary was so obscure, that a new one, called the Babylonish Gemara, was composed in the following century, by rabbi Asce.—*Godwin Moses et Aaron. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JOCONDUS (John) an Italian architect and man of letters in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Verona, and became a Dominican friar. Louis XII sent for him to Paris, where he built the Pont de Notre Dame, across the Seine. He also erected a bridge over the Adige at Verona, and executed many other works. His death took place about 1530. He is said to have discovered in France some of the epistles of Pliny, and the treatise on prodigies, by Julius Obsequens, which were printed by Aldus, in 1508. He also wrote notes and made designs for the illustration of Cæsar's commentaries, and he published an edition of Vitruvius on architecture.—*Tiraboschi. Temanza Vite dei Architetti Venezian.*

JODELLE (Stephen) an early French poet and dramatist, who was a native of Paris. He is represented as having been an universal genius, possessing an extraordinary facility and fluency of composition, as a proof of which we are told that he wrote five hundred Latin verses on a prescribed subject, for a wager, in a single night. He was the author of the first regular tragedy in the French language, his "Cleopatra," which was acted before Henry II. He also wrote comedies and poems. Though a favourite with the great, Jodelle became the victim of poverty, and died in distress in 1573, at the age of forty-one. On his death-bed he dictated a sonnet, addressed to Charles IX, reproaching his majesty for deserting him in his necessity.—*Bayle. Biog. Univ.*

JOECHER (Christian Gottlieb) a doctor of theology, and public professor of history at Leipsic. He was born in 1694 in that city, and was instructed by a private tutor in the family of his father, who was a merchant. The latter dying in embarrassed circumstances, in 1720, Joecher found himself under the necessity of writing and lecturing with increased diligence, and became a colleague with Rabener, in the compilation of the German Acta Eruditorum. He died in 1758. The best of his philosophical writings is his "Examen Paralogismorum Woolstoni," Leip., 1734, 4to, but that which is best known, is his "General Dictionary of Learned Men," 1750-1, 4 vols, 4to, to which a supplement was published, by Adelung, 1784-7. He was also author of a treatise on the influence of music on the human constitution, being himself a proficient in that science.—*Saxii Onom.*

JOFFRID, abbot of Croyland, in Lincolnshire, in the twelfth century. If the narrative of Peter of Blois, who wrote in the reign of Henry II, be correct, this ecclesiastic may be considered as the founder of the university of Cambridge. In his continuation of Ingulph's account of Croyland, he says that abbot Joffrid sent a deputation of three learned French or Norman monks, named Odo, Terrick, and William, to his manor of Cottenham, near Cambridge, to teach the people in that neighbourhood, grammar, logic, and rhetoric. These three monks went every day from Cottenham to Cambridge, where they hired a barn, in which they taught those sciences to a great number of scholars, who resorted to them, not only from the town of Cambridge, but from all the country around.—*Masere's Hist Angl. Select. Mon.*

JOHANNALUS (Finnus) bishop of Skalholt, in Iceland, was born in that island in 1704. He was the son of John Halterson, vicar of the bishop of Skalholt, who sent him to finish his education at Copenhagen. On his return to Iceland, he became successively minister of several places, and at length bishop of Skalholt, where he died at a very advanced age. He distinguished himself by his attention to the history of his native country, and was the author of "Historia Ecclesiastica Islandiæ," Copenh. 1772-1778, 4 vols, 4to, "Historia Monastica Islandiæ," 1775, 4to, and a life of the historian Snorro Sturleson.—*Biog. Univ.*

JOHN, king of England, born in 1166, was the youngest son of Henry II, by Eleanor of Guienne. Ireland being intended for his appanage, he was sent over in 1185 to complete the conquest, but such was the imprudence and insolence of himself and his courtiers, it was found necessary to recal him. Although his father's favourite, he joined his brother Richard in his last unnatural rebellion, and partook with him the curse pronounced by the heart-stricken king and parent on his death-bed. He was left without any particular provision, which procured for him the name of Sans Terre, or Lackland, but on his accession, Richard conferred on him the earldom of Mortaigne, in Normandy, and various large possessions in England, and married him to the rich heiress of the earl of Gloucester. This kindness did not prevent him from forming intrigues against his brother, in conjunction with Philip of France, during his absence in Palestine, but Richard magnanimously pardoned him on his return, and left him his kingdom, in preference to Arthur of Britanny, the son of his elder brother, Geoffry. So imperfectly was the rule of primogeniture then established in England, that no disturbance ensued in that country, although the French provinces of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine declared for Arthur, who was taken under the protection of the king of

nce. A war ensued, in which John recovered his revolted provinces, and received nage from Arthur for the duchy of Brny, inherited from his mother. In 1200 married Isabella of Angouleme, after di cing himself on some pretence from his first e. In 1201 some disturbances again broke t in France, whither he led another expedin, and the young Arthur having joined the alcontents, was captured, and confined in e castle of Falaise whence he was subsenently removed to Rouen, and never heard more. The manner of his death is not cerinly known, but it was generally believed iat John stabbed him with his own hand, and e now became the object of universal destation. The states of Britanny summoned im to answer the charge of murder, before is liege lord king Philip, and upon his refu al to appear, the latter assumed the execution of the sentence of forfeiture against him, and n this manner the whole of Normandy was ecovered by the French crown, after its alienation for three centuries John laid the fault of his disgrace upon his English nobles, whom he harrassed by fines and confiscations, but after some ineffectual attempts, he was obliged to acquiesce in a truce in 1206. The pope at this time was the haughty and able Innocent III, who, in consequence of a contested election for the see of Canterbury, nominated a creature of his own, in the person of cardinal Stephen Langton. John, highly enraged, acted with his usual haste and folly, and displayed so much contempt for the papal authority, that Innocent laid the whole kingdom under an interdict. This quarrel lasted some years, and the king, by his tyranny, depriving himself of the support of his nobles, was perplexed on every side. In order to give some lustre to his degraded administration, he undertook expeditions into Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, in which he was successful, and, in particular, quelled all opposition to his authority in the latter. In the mean time, the court of Rome proceeded to a sentence of excommunication against the king, personally, and formally absolved his subjects from their allegiance. Philip of France was again ready to put the sentence against John into execution, and prepared an expedition in the ports of Picardy, which, however, the latter was enabled to oppose. So much disaffection, nevertheless, prevailed, that Pandulph, the pope's legate, induced him not only to receive Langton, as archbishop of Canterbury, but abjectly to resign his kingdoms of England and Ireland to the holy see, in order to receive them again as its vassal, with absolution. This most ignominous compact was executed at Dover in May, 1213, and the pope now regarding England as his own, and jealous of the aggrandisement of Philip, required the latter to desist from hostilities against a country under the protection of the see of Rome. Philip received this mandate with great indignation, but in consequence of a victory over his fleet, was gradually brought to reason. Flushed with this success, John resolved to endeavour to recover his continental dominions, but the English barons declined their services In the next year, however, he carried over an army to Poitou, but after some partial successes, was obliged to return in disgrace. John had by this time rendered himself the object of such universal contempt and hatred, that his nobles, who had long felt aggrieved by the usurpation of their sovereigns, and of the reigning one in particular, determined to take hold of so favourable an opportunity to control his power, and establish their privileges. Langton produced to them a copy of the charter of rights granted by Henry I, and at a general meeting in London, in January, 1215, they laid their demands before the king, which he attempted to elude by delay. In the mean time he sought to ingratiate himself with the clergy and the pope, with whom he lodged an appeal against the compulsory proceedings of the barons. The politic pontiff who found it his interest to support a sovereign who had so far humbled himself, declared his disapprobation of their conduct, but little moved by the declaration, the latter assembled in arms at Oxford, where the court then was, and choosing a general, immediately proceeded to warlike operation. They were received without opposition in London, which so intimidated the king, that he consented to sign such articles of agreement as they thought fit to dictate. Such were the steps which produced the famous Magna Charta, which was signed by John at Runnymede, on the banks of the Thames, on the 19th June, 1215. By this charter, the basis of English constitutional freedom, the nobles were not only protected against the crown, but important privileges were granted to every order of freemen. The passive manner in which John yielded to these restrictions of his power, indicated a secret intention of freeing himself from his obligations In order to lull the barons into security, he dismissed his foreign forces but in the mean time was secretly employed in raising fresh mercenaries, and in seeking the concurrence of the pope, who absolutely issued a bull, annihilating the charter, as extorted from his vassal, contrary to the interests of the holy see He even forbade John to pay any regard to its conditions, and pronounced a sentence of excommunication on all who should attempt to enforce it Thus furnished with spiritual and temporal arms, the king left his retreat, and carried war and devastation through the kingdom. His barons, taken by surprise, could make no effectual resistance, and despairing of mercy from John, sent a deputation to France, in which they offered the crown of England to the dauphin Louis. Philip gladly accepted the proposal, and Louis, with a fleet of 600 vessels, landed at Sandwich, and proceeded to London, where he was received as lawful sovereign. John was immediately deserted by all his foreign troops, and most of his English adherents, but the report of a scheme of Louis for the extermination of the English nobility, whether true or false, arrested his progress at

a very critical time for John, and induced many to return to their allegiance. But while the king's affairs were thereby assuming a better aspect, he had the misfortune, in a march from Lynn across the sands into Lincolnshire, to lose, by the sudden flow of the tide, all his carriages and baggage. Being already in a bad state of health, the visitation so aggravated his disorder, that he died at Newark, in October, 1216, in the forty-ninth year of his age, and seventeenth of his reign. No prince in English history has been handed down to posterity in blacker colours than John, to whom ingratitude, perfidy, and cruelty were habitual. Occasional gleams of vigour and energy were, indeed, manifest, but they always proved themselves the mere explosions of rage and anger, and soon subsided into meanness and pusillanimity. His private life was stained with extreme licentiousness, and the best part of his conduct as a ruler, was the attention he paid to commerce and maritime affairs. More charters of boroughs, and incorporations for mercantile pursuits date from him, than from any other of the early kings, and the popular constitution of the city of London was his gift. He left by his second wife a family of two sons and three daughters, and his illegitimate children were numerous.—*Hume. Henry. Aikin's G. Biog.*

JOHN of Pisa (Giovanni Pisano) a distinguished sculptor and architect of the thirteenth century. He was the son and pupil of Nicholas of Pisa, an eminent professor of the art of design. He erected the famous Campo Santo, or public cemetery at Pisa, which contains fifty ship loads of earth brought from Jerusalem, in 1228; such was the superstition of that period. The building consecrated by this curious deposit, has attracted general admiration for its beauty. Christina of Sweden said of it, "Non e un cemeterio, ma un museo." John of Pisa also designed and executed, in Perugia, the monuments of popes Martin IV, Urban IV, and Benedict IX, the Castello dell' Novo, at Naples, the façade of the cathedral of Sienna, and the marble table of the great altar at Arezzo, covered with carvings, figures, foliage, mosaic work, and enamel, which cost 30,000 florins, besides many other works, at Bologna and elsewhere. He died very aged in 1320, and was buried in the Campo Santo.—*Orlandi Abeced. Pittor. Elmes's Dict. of the Fine Arts.*

JOHN SOBIESKI, king of Poland, born in 1624, was the son of James Sobieski, Castellan, of Cracow, a brave general and able statesman. He received a liberal education, and after visiting the various courts of Europe, was made captain of the guards to king Casimir, and rose through all the intermediate ranks to be generalissimo and grand marshal. He performed various exploits against the Cossacks and Turks, and in 1673 gained over the latter the signal victory of Choczim. On the death of Michael, being elected king by the diet, he determined to pursue the Turkish war with vigour, and by his brilliant successes he induced the porte to agree to the favourable treaty of 1676. A revolt taking place against the emperor, in Hungary, which was supported by the Turks, he was induced, in 1683, to make an alliance with the court of Vienna, which capital he relieved, in conjunction with the imperial forces, in the most gallant manner, when closely besieged by the Turks, whose camp was entirely routed by a grand attack, on the 11th September, 1683. Sobieski was considered by the people of Vienna as their deliverer, and all Europe gave him the glory of an action so opportunely salutary to the Christian cause. He followed up this success with other advantages, and having obtained a cession of Moldavia and Wallachia, endeavoured without effect to unite them to his dominions. This was his last warlike enterprise, and he passed the remainder of his life with less glory, in the advancement of his family by alliances, and in the discreditable accumulation of riches, in order to secure the crown to his son. This conduct, to which he was incited by the intriguing spirit of his consort, a noble French woman, rendered his death less regretted than from his great actions and qualities might have been expected. This event took place in June, 1696. Sobieski was not only a brave and consummate commander, but eloquent, learned, and scientifically informed, beyond most of his country men.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

JOHNES (Thomas) an English gentleman who distinguished himself by the cultivation of literature. He was born in 1748, at Ludlow in Shropshire, and after having studied at Eton, he went to Jesus college, Oxford, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1783. He had previously made the tour of Europe, and formed his taste from the survey of the productions of ancient and modern art in France and Italy. Possessing an estate at Hafod in Cardiganshire, he obtained a seat in parliament for the borough of Cardigan, and subsequently for the county of Radnor. He also held the office of auditor for the principality of Wales, and was colonel of the Carmarthenshire militia. As a country gentleman he laudably occupied himself in the improvement of his landed property, by planting trees to a very considerable extent. He also built for himself an elegant mansion, and collected a noble library, to which he added a typographical establishment, whence proceeded the works on which his literary reputation is founded. They consist of splendid editions of the chronicles of Froissart and Monstrelet, Joinville's memoirs of St Louis, the travels of Bertrandon de la Brocquiere in Palestine, and Ste Palaye's life of Froissart, all translated by himself from the French. In March, 1807, Mr Johnes's literary pursuits experienced a severe interruption, in consequence of a fire, which nearly destroyed his house at Hafod, and a great part of his library, especially a number of curious Welsh MSS. The latter part of his life was also embittered by the death of his daughter, an amiable and accomplished young lady. His death took place April 4th,

the Jamaica station, and in 1755 served as lieutenant under sir C. Saunders, in the expedition against Quebec. Soon after being made commander, he was appointed first to the Experiment and afterwards to the Albany sloop. In 1760 he obtained the rank of post-captain, and commanded the Foudroyant, in the action between admiral Keppel and the French fleet in July 1778. In 1782, being then under the orders of admiral Barrington, he engaged and took the Pegase, of seventy four guns and 700 men, in which exploit he received a severe wound in the head from a splinter, and afterwards obtained the red ribband as a reward for his gallant conduct. In 1794, having accepted the command of a squadron equipped for the West Indies, he reduced Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St Lucie, for which services he received the thanks of Parliament, and the freedom of the city of London in a gold box. On the 14th of February, 1797, being then in command of the Mediterranean fleet of fifteen sail, he engaged and defeated twenty-seven ships of the line belonging to Spain, the smallest carrying seventy-four guns, and seven of them mounting from 112 to 130 each. On this occasion he was raised to the English peerage, by the titles of baron Jervis and earl of St Vincent, from the scene of his glory. To this was added a pension of 3000*l.* a year, for the better maintenance of his dignity, and a gold medal from the king. In 1799 he was created admiral, and in 1801 became first lord of the admiralty, vice earl Spencer, in which capacity he undertook and executed many salutary reforms in naval expenditure, but resigned his post in 1804. In May 1814 he was appointed a general of marines, and July 19, 1821, admiral of the fleet. Lord St Vincent was a man of a strong and acute mind, resolute and unbending in regard to discipline and necessary retrenchment and reform, and also of high gallantry and transcendant genius in his profession, with the leading members of which he was deservedly popular. He died March 15, 1823, in his eighty-ninth year, and though buried privately in the family vault at Stone a monument was voted by the house of Commons to be erected to his memory in St Paul's cathedral. This national tribute, consisting of a single statue, and bearing a strong resemblance to the gallant and able individual whose services it is designed to commemorate, was opened to public view in September 1826.—*Ann. Biog.*

JESSEY (Henry) a learned nonconformist divine of the seventeenth century. He was a native of West Rowton, in Yorkshire, of which place his father was minister. He studied at St John's college, Cambridge, and distinguished himself by his proficiency in the Oriental languages. Having been episcopally ordained in 1627, he obtained a living, from which he was soon ejected for nonconformity. He was then received into the family of sir M. Boynton, and removing with his patron to Uxbridge, in 1635, he became minister of a congregation in London. After having endured persecution from the episcopalians before the civil war, he engaged in controversy with the triumphant party under Cromwell, on the subject of infant baptism, to which he objected. He however held the living of St. George's Southwark, which he lost at the Restoration. He then officiated as minister of a Baptist congregation, and after having been imprisoned on account of his nonconformity, he died September 4, 1663. His works, relating to theology and biblical literature, are creditable to his learning and abilities, but he principally deserves commemoration on account of his having been engaged in making a new translation of the Bible, which he was prevented from completing by the changes in ecclesiastical affairs consequent on the return of Charles II.—*Wilson's Hist. and Ant. of Diss. Ch. Crosby's Hist of the Baptists*

JESUA (Levita) a Jewish rabbi, by birth a Spaniard, who lived in the fifteenth century. He was a man of considerable learning, and his writings are regarded by those of his persuasion as able commentaries on the Talmud. His principal work is entitled "Halichot Olam," (The Ways of Eternity). Constantine I. Empereur translated this treatise from the Hebrew into Latin, and Bachuyson published an edition of it, accompanied by the Latin version, in one 4to volume, at Hanover, in 1714.—*Moreri.*

JEVERI (Ismaei Ben Hammad) a distinguished Arabian lexicographer, born at Farab, in Transoxiana, about the middle of the tenth century. He resided for some time in Egypt, where he applied himself to the study of Arabic, and returning to Khorasan, published there, in 999, the most complete dictionary which the Arabians possess, entitled "Sihah alloghat," the pure language. Golius has inserted a great part of this work in his "Lexicon Arabicum," and Meninski, more recently has introduced a translation of it into his "Thesaurus Linguarum Orientalium." It was translated into Turkish by Vancouli, Constantinople, 1728 republished for the third time at Scutari, in 1803. Jeveri died, according to some authors, in 1003, at the time when he was engaged in revising his dictionary, and the errors which are found in it are attributed to one of his disciples, who completed the task after his death.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

JEVON (Thomas) a dramatic author and actor of the seventeenth century. "The Devil of a Wife, or the Comical Transformation," London, 1695, 4to, claims him as its author, being the original of the standard farce of the "Devil to Pay."—*Biog. Dram.*

JEWEL (John) a learned episcopal divine of the English church, who lived in the reigns of the last sovereigns of the house of Tudor. He was born at the village of Buden, near Ilfracombe, in Devonshire, in 1522. After acquiring the rudiments of learning at school, he was sent to Merton college, Oxford, and in 1539 he was elected a scholar of Corpus Christi, and in the year following took his first degree. He had been initiated in the princi-

ples of the protestant faith, of which he proved a zealous and able champion His mode of study shows him to have been indefatigable in the acquisition of knowledge but it was at the expense of his health, which was injured by too close application On his recovery from a fit of illness he was chosen lecturer on rhetoric which office he filled with great credit during seven years In 1544 he was admitted MA. and on the accession of Edward VI, in 1546 he openly professed the tenets of the reformers and contracted a particular intimacy with Peter Martyr, who was appointed professor of divinity at Oxford. In 1551 he commenced BD on which occasion he delivered an excellent Latin sermon. About the same time he obtained the rectory of Sunningwell in Berkshire, where he distinguished himself by his zeal and assiduity as a parish priest When queen Mary succeeded her brother Jewel was deprived of his office in the university and though he subscribed to a confession of faith drawn up by the catholics yet finding that they suspected his sincerity, and were about to prosecute him as a heretic he withdrew secretly from Oxford, and with some difficulty made his escape to the continent. He proceeded to Frankfort where he arrived in 1554, and there he made a public confession before the exiled English protestants of his unfeigned contrition for his late error and weakness He afterwards went to Strasburg and became vice master of a college established by his friend Peter Martyr On the death of queen Mary, Jewel returned to England, and was received by the new sovereign with all the favour due to his zeal learning and abilities In March 1559 he was appointed with other divines advocate for the protestant cause in a disputation held in Westminster abbey In 1560 he was raised to the bishopric of Salisbury, and about the same time in a sermon preached at St Paul's cross he challenged the Romanists to produce a single positive testimony from the works of any of the fathers who lived within six hundred years after Christ, in favour of any tenet in which the catholics differed from the protestants This challenge led to a controversy with Dr Cole the deprived dean of St Paul's, and with Thomas Harding a learned jesuit Hence also originated the bishop's principal literary work, his famous "Apology for the Church of England," written in elegant Latin and translated into English by the mother of sir Francis Bacon Versions were also made of this treatise into German, Italian, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Greek, and it is said to have had more effect in promoting the reformation than any other book that was published. In 1565 the university of Oxford conferred on bishop Jewel the degree of DD., and the remaining years of his life were devoted to his pastoral duty, and to the defence and support of protestantism. His death took place while on a journey, either at Monkton Farley, or, according to other accounts, at Lacock Abbey, in Wiltshire, the seat of his friend sir Henry Sherington, in September, 1571 His English works, comprising sermons, Scripture expositions, &c were printed collectively in 1609 folio, and lady Bacon's translation of his 'Apology,' was republished a few years ago.—*Fuller's Worthies. Abel Redivivus. Biog Brit Aikin's Gen Biog.*

JEZZAR, or *the Butcher*, the familiar appellation of the famous pacha of Seide and Acre who defended the latter place against Buonaparte during his Syrian expedition He was born in Bosnia, in the early part of the eighteenth century and was originally named *Ahmed* In his youth he sold himself to a slave merchant who took him to Egypt, where he was purchased by the noted Ali Bey, then master of that country From the situation of a common mameluc Ahmed in a few years, was promoted to the office of governor of Cairo In 1775 when Ali Bey became unfortunate, the emir Yusef confided to the ci-devant slave of that prince the government of Barout in Syria in which post he betrayed the trust reposed in him by his benefactor, who assisted by the sheik Dhaher and a Russian squadron, had siege to Beirout both by sea and land Unable to resist the double attack, Jezzar surrendered himself into the hands of Dhaher and went with him to Acre, where he made his escape After the death of Dhaher, the capitan pacha Hussan appointed Jezzar pacha of Acre and Syria and employed him against the partisans of the redoubtable Sheik who had so long defied the power of the grand seignor His zeal in this service was recompensed with new marks of favour, and he was made a pacha of three tails, with the title of vizir He took advantage of his situation to extend the boundaries of his government and in spite of the efforts of the Turkish court to displace him, he retained his authority as long as he lived His ferocious chief was absolute master of a part of Syria at the period of the French invasion of Egypt. Buonaparte after having vanquished the mamelucs endeavoured to make a friend of Jezzar, but the pacha rejected his overtures, and with the aid of a naval force under sir Sydney Smith and of M Phelippeaux, a French engineer he valiantly defended the city of St Jean d Acre against the reiterated attempts of Buonaparte to make himself master of it. After a siege of sixty one days, the conqueror of Egypt was obliged to relinquish his enterprise, and leave Jezzar in full possession of his power. Two years after general Sebastiani was sent on a mission to the pacha, who received him with civility and in the intercourse between them he expressed the utmost contempt for the sublime porte, whose defence he had previously undertaken only to serve his own interest He died at an advanced age, in 1804, leaving behind him immense treasures. He gloried in the sanguinary title by which he is best known, and numerous are the well-attested facts on record, which prove that it was not unmerited.—*Dr E D. Clarke's Travels. Biog. Univ. Dict. Hist*

JOACHIM of Calabria, an Italian monk of the twelfth century, who obtained the repu-

tation of a prophet among his contemporaries, and incurred, by his writings, the censure of the church, as a heretic. He was born at Celico, near Cosenza, in the kingdom of Naples, and after receiving the usual education of his age and country, he obtained some employment at court. This he left, to travel to the Holy Land, and on his return to Italy, he took the monastic vows among the Cistercians, and at length became prior, and then abbot of the convent of Corazzo. He relinquished his office, with the pope's permission, in 1183, in order to turn hermit. In his solitude he projected the constitution of a reformed congregation of the Cistercian order, and in 1189 founded the monastery of Flora, in Calabria, over which he presided till his death in 1202. Joachim wrote comments on the scripture prophecies, predictions relating to fifteen popes, a treatise against Peter Lombard, on the Trinity, which was condemned as heretical, by pope Innocent III. There is also a supposititious work, entitled "The Everlasting Gospel," or "The Book of Joachim" which gave rise to another, called "The Introduction to the everlasting Gospel," by a friar of the thirteenth century, the absurdity of which produced a great sensation in the religious world.—*Mosheim's Eccles Hist. Aikin's G. Biog.*

JOAN of Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans, one of the most remarkable heroines in history, was the daughter of persons of low rank, in the village of Domremi, near Vaucouleurs, on the borders of Lorraine, where she was born in 1412. She quitted her parents at an early age, and became servant at a small inn, where she acquired a robust and hardy frame, by acting nearly in the capacity of hostler, attending to the horses, and riding them backwards and forwards to water. At this time, the affairs of France were in a deplorable state, and the city of Orleans was so closely besieged by the duke of Bedford, that its fall seemed inevitable. Excited by the frequent accounts of the memorable rencounters at this siege, and affected with the distresses of the country, Joan was seized with a wild desire of relieving them, until her mind incessantly pondering on this favourite object, she fancied that she saw visions, and heard voices exhorting her to re-establish the throne of France, and expel the English invaders. Having communicated this imaginary inspiration to the governor of Vaucouleurs, he forwarded her to Charles VII at Chinon, to whom, in the name of the supreme being, she offered to raise the siege of Orleans, and conduct the king to Rheims. The court at first pretended to hesitate, but after a committee of divines had pronounced her mission to be supernatural, Charles granted her request, and she was exhibited to the people on horseback. The English at first regarded the whole affair with derision, but gradually gave way to the superstitious notions of the age, and became daunted with the idea of a divine vengeance hanging over them. Joan entered the city of Orleans, at the head of a convoy, arrayed in military garb, and being received as a celestial messenger, by the commandant Dunois she actually obliged the English to raise the siege, after furiously driving them from their entrenchments. The march of Charles to Rheims followed, and such was the impression produced on the population, that although proceeding through what had been deemed an enemy's country, every place opened its gates to him, and the ceremony of his inauguration took place as predicted. As a mark of gratitude for this service, the king had a medal struck in honour of Joan, and all her family was ennobled, in both the male and female line, of which the former became extinct so late as 1760. The town of Domremi, her native place, was also exempted from taxes for ever. After the coronation of Charles, Joan desired to return to the course of life which became her sex, but Dunois, who thought she might still prove serviceable, induced her to throw herself into the town of Compeigne, then besieged by the duke of Burgundy, and the earls of Arundel and Suffolk. Here, after performing prodigies of valour, she was taken prisoner in a sally, and no efforts being made by the French court to deliver her, she was cruelly condemned by the English under the pretence of witchcraft, to be burnt alive, which sentence she endured with great courage in 1431, in the nineteenth year of her age. Such are the outlines of this history as generally delivered, but many romantic circumstances are probably overcharged. It has even been doubted, whether she was really put to death some plausible evidence having been brought forward to prove that she was saved by a trick, on the day of execution, and that she afterwards appeared, and was married to a gentleman of Amboise, a story far more improbable than the facts which it is intended to supercede.—*Histories of England and France. Southey's Joan of Arc.*

JOB or AYUB (SOLOMON) a negro prince, son of the king of Bondou, in Senegambia, to whom the literary world is indebted for some geographical details relative to his native country. In 1730 he was sent by his father to the sea-coast to treat with the English traders, and being taken prisoner by the Mandingos, he was himself sold as a slave to the master of an English vessel. He was allowed to send to inform his father of his misfortune, but the messenger not returning in time he was taken to Maryland, and employed as a labourer in the culture of tobacco. He fled from his master, and being retaken, his story excited curiosity, and he was ransomed by general Oglethorpe and others in the colony, and sent to England. He arrived here in April, 1733, and was patronized by sir Hans Sloane, for whom he translated some Arabic MSS. During the fourteen months he resided in this country he attracted much notice, and after having been presented at court, and honoured with valuable presents, he set sail for Africa, and reached Fort James, on the coast of Senegal, the 8th of August, 1734. While preparing to depart for Bondou, he

learnt that his father was dead, and by the return of the vessel which took him out, he sent letters of thanks to his benefactors, but no farther intelligence of him was ever received. He professed the Mahometan faith, and while in England he wrote from memory three copies of the Koran.—*Astley's Collect. of Voyages. Biog. Univ.*

JOCHANAN BEN ELIEZER, a jewish rabbin of the third century, who compiled what is called the Jerusalem Gemara, a portion of the Talmud. This work consists of the opinions, criticisms, controversies, and decisions of the Hebrew doctors and casuists on points of their ritual, supplementary to the Mischna or text of the Talmud. R. Jochanan's commentary was so obscure, that a new one, called the Babylonish Gemara, was composed in the following century, by rabbi Asce.—*Godwin Moses et Aaron. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JOCONDUS (John) an Italian architect and man of letters in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Verona, and became a Dominican friar. Louis XII sent for him to Paris, where he built the Pont de Notre Dame, across the Seine. He also erected a bridge over the Adige at Verona, and executed many other works. His death took place about 1530. He is said to have discovered in France some of the epistles of Pliny, and the treatise on prodigies, by Julius Obsequens, which were printed by Aldus, in 1508. He also wrote notes and made designs for the illustration of Cæsar's commentaries, and he published an edition of Vitruvius on architecture.—*Tiraboschi. Temanza Vite dei Architetti Veneziani.*

JODELLE (Stephen) an early French poet and dramatist, who was a native of Paris. He is represented as having been an universal genius, possessing an extraordinary facility and fluency of composition, as a proof of which we are told that he wrote five hundred Latin verses on a prescribed subject, for a wager, in a single night. He was the author of the first regular tragedy in the French language, his "Cleopatra," which was acted before Henry II. He also wrote comedies and poems. Though a favourite with the great, Jodelle became the victim of poverty, and died in distress in 1573, at the age of forty-one. On his death-bed he dictated a sonnet, addressed to Charles IX, reproaching his majesty for deserting him in his necessity.—*Bayle. Biog. Univ.*

JOECHER (Christian Gottlieb) a doctor of theology, and public professor of History at Leipsic. He was born in 1694 in that city, and was instructed by a private tutor in the family of his father, who was a merchant. The latter dying in embarrassed circumstances, in 1720, Joecher found himself under the necessity of writing and lecturing with increased diligence, and became a colleague with Rabener, in the compilation of the German Acta Eruditorum. He died in 1758. The best of his philosophical writings is his "Examen Paralogismorum Woolstoni," Leip., 1734, 4to, but that which is best known, is his "General Dictionary of Learned Men," 1750-1, 4 vols, 4to, to which a supplement was published, by Adelung, 1784-7. He was also author of a treatise on the influence of music on the human constitution, being himself a proficient in that science.—*Saxii Onom.*

JOFFRID, abbot of Croyland, in Lincolnshire, in the twelfth century. If the narrative of Peter of Blois, who wrote in the reign of Henry II, be correct, this ecclesiastic may be considered as the founder of the university of Cambridge. In his continuation of Ingulph's account of Croyland, he says that abbot Joffrid sent a deputation of three learned French or Norman monks, named Odo, Terrick, and William, to his manor of Cottenham, near Cambridge, to teach the people in that neighbourhood, grammar, logic, and rhetoric. These three monks went every day from Cottenham to Cambridge, where they hired a barn, in which they taught those sciences to a great number of scholars, who resorted to them, not only from the town of Cambridge, but from all the country around.—*Masères's Hist Angl. Select. Mon.*

JOHANNÆUS (Finnus) bishop of Skalholt, in Iceland, was born in that island in 1704. He was the son of John Halterson, vicar of the bishop of Skalholt, who sent him to finish his education at Copenhagen. On his return to Iceland, he became successively minister of several places, and at length bishop of Skalholt, where he died at a very advanced age. He distinguished himself by his attention to the history of his native country, and was the author of "Historia Ecclesiastica Islandiæ," Copenh. 1772-1778, 4 vols, 4to, "Historia Monastica Islandiæ," 1775, 4to, and a life of the historian Snorro Sturleson.—*Biog. Univ.*

JOHN, king of England, born in 1166, was the youngest son of Henry II, by Eleanor of Guienne. Ireland being intended for his appanage, he was sent over in 1185 to complete the conquest, but such was the imprudence and insolence of himself and his courtiers, it was found necessary to recal him. Although his father's favourite, he joined his brother Richard in his last unnatural rebellion, and partook with him the curse pronounced by the heart-stricken king and parent on his death-bed. He was left without any particular provision, which procured for him the name of Sans Terre, or Lackland, but on his accession, Richard conferred on him the earldom of Mortaigne, in Normandy, and various large possessions in England, and married him to the rich heiress of the earl of Gloucester. This kindness did not prevent him from forming intrigues against his brother, in conjunction with Philip of France, during his absence in Palestine, but Richard magnanimously pardoned him on his return, and left him his kingdom, in preference to Arthur of Britanny, the son of his elder brother, Geoffry. So imperfectly was the rule of primogeniture then established in England, that no disturbance ensued in that country, although the French provinces of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine declared for Arthur, who was taken under the protection of the king of

France. A war ensued, in which John recovered his revolted provinces, and received homage from Arthur for the duchy of Britanny, inherited from his mother. In 1200 he married Isabella of Angouleme, after divorcing himself on some pretence from his first wife. In 1201 some disturbances again broke out in France, whither he led another expedition, and the young Arthur having joined the malcontents, was captured, and confined in the castle of Falaise, whence he was subsequently removed to Rouen, and never heard of more. The manner of his death is not certainly known, but it was generally believed that John stabbed him with his own hand, and he now became the object of universal detestation. The states of Britanny summoned him to answer the charge of murder, before his liege lord king Philip, and upon his refusal to appear, the latter assumed the execution of the sentence of forfeiture against him, and in this manner the whole of Normandy was recovered by the French crown, after its alienation for three centuries. John laid the fault of his disgrace upon his English nobles, whom he harrassed by fines and confiscations, but after some ineffectual attempts, he was obliged to acquiesce in a truce in 1206. The pope at this time was the haughty and able Innocent III, who, in consequence of a contested election for the see of Canterbury, nominated a creature of his own, in the person of cardinal Stephen Langton. John, highly enraged, acted with his usual haste and folly, and displayed so much contempt for the papal authority, that Innocent laid the whole kingdom under an interdict. This quarrel lasted some years, and the king, by his tyranny, depriving himself of the support of his nobles, was perplexed on every side. In order to give some lustre to his degraded administration, he undertook expeditions into Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, in which he was successful, and, in particular, quelled all opposition to his authority in the latter. In the mean time, the court of Rome proceeded to a sentence of excommunication against the king, personally, and formally absolved his subjects from their allegiance. Philip of France was again ready to put the sentence against John into execution, and prepared an expedition in the ports of Picardy, which, however, the latter was enabled to oppose. So much disaffection, nevertheless, prevailed, that Pandulph, the pope's legate, induced him not only to receive Langton, as archbishop of Canterbury, but abjectly to resign his kingdoms of England and Ireland to the holy see in order to receive them again as its vassal, with absolution. This most ignominious compact was executed at Dover in May, 1213, and the pope now regarding England as his own, and jealous of the aggrandisement of Philip, required the latter to desist from hostilities against a country under the protection of the see of Rome. Philip received this mandate with great indignation, but in consequence of a victory over his fleet, was gradually brought to reason. Flushed with this success, John resolved to endeavour to recover his continental dominions, but the English barons declined their services In the next year, however, he carried over an army to Poitou, but after some partial successes, was obliged to return in disgrace. John had by this time rendered himself the object of such universal contempt and hatred, that his nobles, who had long felt aggrieved by the usurpation of their sovereigns, and of the reigning one in particular, determined to take hold of so favourable an opportunity to control his power, and establish their privileges. Langton produced to them a copy of the charter of rights granted by Henry I, and at a general meeting in London, in January, 1215, they laid their demands before the king, which he attempted to elude by delay. In the mean time he sought to ingratiate himself with the clergy and the pope, with whom he lodged an appeal against the compulsory proceedings of the barons. The politic pontiff, who found it his interest to support a sovereign who had so far humbled himself, declared his disapprobation of their conduct, but little moved by the declaration, the latter assembled in arms at Oxford, where the court then was, and choosing a general, immediately proceeded to warlike operation. They were received without opposition in London, which so intimidated the king, that he consented to sign such articles of agreement as they thought fit to dictate. Such were the steps which produced the famous Magna Charta, which was signed by John at Runnymede, on the banks of the Thames, on the 19th June, 1215. By this charter, the basis of English constitutional freedom, the nobles were not only protected against the crown, but important privileges were granted to every order of freemen. The passive manner in which John yielded to these restrictions of his power, indicated a secret intention of freeing himself from his obligations. In order to lull the barons into security, he dismissed his foreign forces but in the mean time was secretly employed in raising fresh mercenaries, and in seeking the concurrence of the pope, who absolutely issued a bull, annihilating the charter, as extorted from his vassal, contrary to the interests of the holy see. He even forbade John to pay any regard to its conditions, and pronounced a sentence of excommunication on all who should attempt to enforce it. Thus furnished with spiritual and temporal arms, the king left his retreat, and carried war and devastation through the kingdom. His barons, taken by surprise, could make no effectual resistance, and despairing of mercy from John, sent a deputation to France, in which they offered the crown of England to the dauphin Louis. Philip gladly accepted the proposal, and Louis, with a fleet of 600 vessels, landed at Sandwich, and proceeded to London, where he was received as lawful sovereign. John was immediately deserted by all his foreign troops, and most of his English adherents, but the report of a scheme of Louis for the extermination of the English nobility, whether true or false, arrested his progress at

a very critical time for John, and induced many to return to their allegiance. But while the king's affairs were thereby assuming a better aspect, he had the misfortune, in a march from Lynn across the sands into Lincolnshire, to lose, by the sudden flow of the tide, all his carriages and baggage. Being already in a bad state of health, the visitation so aggravated his disorder, that he died at Newark, in October, 1216, in the forty-ninth year of his age, and seventeenth of his reign. No prince in English history has been handed down to posterity in blacker colours than John, to whom ingratitude, perfidy, and cruelty were habitual. Occasional gleams of vigour and energy were, indeed, manifest, but they always proved themselves the mere explosions of rage and anger, and soon subsided into meanness and pusillanimity. His private life was stained with extreme licentiousness, and the best part of his conduct as a ruler, was the attention he paid to commerce and maritime affairs. More charters of boroughs, and incorporations for mercantile pursuits date from him, than from any other of the early kings, and the popular constitution of the city of London was his gift. He left by his second wife a family of two sons and three daughters, and his illegitimate children were numerous.—*Hume. Henry. Aikin's G. Biog.*

JOHN of Pisa (GIOVANNI PISANO) a distinguished sculptor and architect of the thirteenth century. He was the son and pupil of Nicholas of Pisa, an eminent professor of the art of design. He erected the famous Campo Santo, or public cemetery at Pisa, which contains fifty ship loads of earth brought from Jerusalem, in 1228, such was the superstition of that period. The building consecrated by this curious deposit, has attracted general admiration for its beauty. Christina of Sweden said of it, "Non e un cemeterio, ma un museo." John of Pisa also designed and executed, in Perugia, the monuments of popes Martin IV, Urban IV, and Benedict IX, the Castello dell' Novo, at Naples, the façade of the cathedral of Sienna, and the marble table of the great altar at Arezzo, covered with carvings, figures, foliage, mosaic work, and enamel, which cost 30,000 florins, besides many other works, at Bologna and elsewhere. He died very aged in 1320, and was buried in the Campo Santo.—*Orlandi Abeced. Pittor. Elmes's Dict of the Fine Arts.*

JOHN SOBIESKI, king of Poland, born in 1624, was the son of James Sobieski, Castellan, of Cracow, a brave general and able statesman. He received a liberal education, and after visiting the various courts of Europe, was made captain of the guards to king Casimir, and rose through all the intermediate ranks to be generalissimo and grand marshal. He performed various exploits against the Cossacks and Turks, and in 1673 gained over the latter the signal victory of Choczim. On the death of Michael, being elected king by the diet, he determined to pursue the Turkish war with vigour, and by his brilliant successes he induced the porte to agree to the favourable treaty of 1676. A revolt taking place against the emperor, in Hungary, which was supported by the Turks, he was induced, in 1683, to make an alliance with the court of Vienna, which capital he relieved, in conjunction with the imperial forces, in the most gallant manner, when closely besieged by the Turks, whose camp was entirely routed by a grand attack, on the 11th September, 1683. Sobieski was considered by the people of Vienna as their deliverer, and all Europe gave him the glory of an action so opportunely salutary to the Christian cause. He followed up this success with other advantages, and having obtained a cession of Moldavia and Wallachia, endeavoured without effect to unite them to his dominions. This was his last warlike enterprise, and he passed the remainder of his life with less glory, in the advancement of his family by alliances, and in the discreditable accumulation of riches, in order to secure the crown to his son. This conduct, to which he was incited by the intriguing spirit of his consort, a noble French woman, rendered his death less regretted than from his great actions and qualities might have been expected. This event took place in June, 1696. Sobieski was not only a brave and consummate commander, but eloquent, learned, and scientifically informed, beyond most of his country men.—*Mod Univ. Hist.*

JOHNES (THOMAS) an English gentleman who distinguished himself by the cultivation of literature. He was born in 1748, at Ludlow in Shropshire, and after having studied at Eton, he went to Jesus college, Oxford, and proceeded to the degree of MA in 1783. He had previously made the tour of Europe, and formed his taste from the survey of the productions of ancient and modern art in France and Italy. Possessing an estate at Hafod in Cardiganshire, he obtained a seat in parliament for the borough of Cardigan, and subsequently for the county of Radnor. He also held the office of auditor for the principality of Wales, and was colonel of the Carmarthenshire militia. As a country gentleman he laudably occupied himself in the improvement of his landed property, by planting trees to a very considerable extent. He also built for himself an elegant mansion, and collected a noble library, to which he added a typographical establishment, whence proceeded the works on which his literary reputation is founded. They consist of splendid editions of the chronicles of Froissart and Monstrelet, Joinville's memoirs of St Louis, the travels of Bertrandon de la Brocquiere in Palestine, and Ste Palaye's life of Froissart, all translated by himself from the French. In March, 1807, Mr Johnes's literary pursuits experienced a severe interruption, in consequence of a fire, which nearly destroyed his house at Hafod, and a great part of his library, especially a number of curious Welsh MSS. The latter part of his life was also embittered by the death of his daughter, an amiable and accomplished young lady. His death took place April 4th,

1816.—*Month. Mag.* vol. xxiv. and xliii. *Ann. Biog.*

JOHNSON (CHARLES) a lively dramatic writer, was originally a member of the law, which he quitted, and commenced writing for the stage, and being tolerably successful, and much liked by the frequenters of Wills, and Button's coffee-houses, his benefit nights were so patronised, that being prudent in his expenses, he contrived to live respectably. At length, marrying a young widow, with a small fortune, he set up a tavern in Bow street, Covent-garden, which, however, he quitted on her death, and lived privately on an easy competence. The date of his birth is unknown, but he existed in the reigns of Anne, George I, and George II, and died in 1748 On some trivial pique, Pope noticed him in his Dunciad, but as the worst said of him was that he was fat, it did him little injury. He wrote nineteen pieces, a list of which may be seen in the Biographia Dramatica, of these a comedy, called "The Country Lasses," was the most popular.—*Biog. Dram*

JOHNSON (JOHN) a learned but changeable divine, was born at Frendsbury in Kent, in 1662, being the son of the vicar of that place He was educated at the king's school, Canterbury, whence he was removed to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M A. in 1685, and soon after entered into orders. In 1687 he was collated to the vicarage of Boughton, with which he enjoyed that of Herne Hill, by sequestration In 1697 he obtained the living of St John's, in the isle of Thanet, to which the town of Margate belongs, and soon afterwards was presented to that of Appledore, and finally in 1707, was inducted to the vicarage of Cranbrook, where he died in 1725. At the revolution he was one of the clergy who complied with the new order of things, but in consequence of imbibing some disgust with the low church and dissenting party, while resident at Cranbrook, he became first an admirer of Sacheverell, and at length a flaming nonjuror. He was not, however, disposed to make all the required sacrifices to these principles, and consequently was obliged to submit, which he did with great reluctance. His works are, "The Case of Pluralities and Non-residence rightly stated," "Holy David and his old English translation cleared," in answer to the exceptions of Baxter, "The Clergyman's Vade Mecum," "The Canonical Codes of the Primitive Church to 787," "The Propitiating Obligation in the Holy Eucharist," "The unbloody Sacrifice and Altar unveiled and supported," a piece which caused much discussion, as favouring the real presence, and lastly, "A Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws." *Life by Brett.*

JOHNSON (MAURICE) an able antiquary, was born at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, and bred to the law in the Inner Temple, after which he settled in his native place, and formed a society for the cultivation of the knowledge of English antiquities. He had by his only lady no less than twenty-six children, sixteen of whom sat down to his table at the time. He died in 1755. He collected many materials for a history of Carausius, and several of his commentaries are in the collection of the Antiquarian Society.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

JOHNSON (SAMUEL) a clergyman, distinguished for his zeal in the cause of civil liberty, was born in 1649, in the county of Stafford. He was educated at St Paul's school, London, whence he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. After taking orders, he was presented to the living of Corringham, in the hundreds of Essex, which residence not agreeing with his health, he removed to London. Rendered conspicuous by his taste for political discussion, he soon acquired the acquaintance of the heads of the opposition to the arbitrary measures of Charles II, and during the time that lord Russel, with his coadjutors, were promoting the bill for excluding the duke of York, he published a tract, entitled, "Julian the Apostate,' meant as a refutation of the doctrine of passive obedience by Dr Hickes For this book he was prosecuted in the court of king's bench, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. Inability to pay the fine caused him to be confined in the rules of the prison, where he was privately assisted by the benefactions of his political friends, and continued to disperse several pieces against popery. His sufferings in this cause were brought to their height by a paper, which he drew up in 1686, when the army was encamped upon Hounslow Heath, entitled, "An humble and hearty Address to all the English Protestants in the present Army' For this production he was committed to close custody, tried before the king's bench, and condemned to stand in the pillory in three places, to pay a fine of 500 marks, and to be publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. Before the execution of this disgraceful sentence, he was deprived of his orders by the ecclesiastical commission, at the head of which were bishops Crew, Sprat, and White Induced by a bribe, a popish priest undertook an application to James II to remit the whipping, but James, who never forgave, said that as he had the spirit of a martyr he must suffer like one. He bore all these indignities, including the whipping, which was inflicted with great severity, with the firmness and alacrity of the martyr, which he was deridingly called, and, happily, some informality in the process of degradation preserved to him his living With unbroken spirit he continued to employ his pen in the same cause, until the revolution changed his situation He wrote two pieces in favour of that great national change, and in 1689 the proceedings against him were reversed, and he was offered the deanery of Durham. Unhappily he had fixed his expectations upon a bishopric, for which station, even his friends thought him both deficient in calmness and worldly prudence. In the end, he received a present of 1000*l.* and a pension of 300*l.* per annum, for the life of himself and his son. He continued to write in favour of king William with much strength of reason, but with a degree of acrimony which produced

some personal annoyance from opposing partisans, which had little effect upon a man of so determined a spirit. Notwithstanding his attachment to the new government, he freely censured many of its acts, and even contended for annual parliaments. His jealousy of standing armies also rendered him averse to the wars which made them necessary. He appeared last as an author in 1697, when he was attacked by a gradual decline, which carried him off in 1703. His works, collected into one folio volume, were published in 1710, and re-edited in 1713. With great firmness, this undaunted character was wholly free from enthusiasm, but possessed a strength of temper which many called turbulent and meddling, forgetting that it was the natural consequence of the mode of conduct which his principles induced him to pursue.—*Biog. Brit.*

JOHNSON, LL.D. (SAMUEL) one of the most distinguished writers of the eighteenth century. He was born at Lichfield, in Staffordshire, in 1709, in which city his father was a small bookseller. He was the elder of two sons, the younger of whom died in his infancy, and he inherited from his father a robust body and active mind, together with a scrofulous taint which impaired his sight and hearing, and a strong disposition to morbid melancholy. He also derived from the same source a marked attachment to high church principles, and a decided predilection for the family of Stuart. The character of the elder Johnson will indeed be sufficiently obvious, from the fact that he took his son to London to be touched for the evil by queen Anne. He received his early education, partly at the free school of Lichfield, and partly at Stourbridge in Worcestershire, and on returning from school, he remained two years at home having acquired reputation from his exercises particularly of the poetical class, a neighbouring gentleman of the name of Corbet offered to maintain him at Oxford as companion to his son. He was accordingly entered of Pembroke college in 1728, being then in his nineteenth year, but he seems to have exhibited no marked attention to his studies in the first instance, and the state of indigence into which he fell by the neglect of the promised assistance, on the part of the family by whose advice he was sent to Oxford, appears to have produced a degree of mental anxiety, which he is said to have attempted to conceal by affected frolic and turbulence. Still he acquired credit by occasional poetical compositions in the Latin language, but, after all, left Oxford after a residence of three years, without taking a degree. About this time, according to his own account, he received a strong religious impression from the perusal of "Law's Serious Call to a devout and holy Life." Soon after his return to Lichfield, his father dying in very narrow circumstances, he was constrained to accept the situation of usher at the grammar school of Market Bosworth. This situation his impatience under the haughty treatment of the principal, soon induced him to quit, and he passed some time as a guest with a medical schoolfellow, settled at Birmingham. Here he wrote essays for one of the journals, and translated from the French, father Lobo's travels in Abyssinia. Returning to Lichfield, he published proposals for the republication of the poems of Politian, with a life, and a history of modern Latin poetry, which prospectus was but little attended to. Disappointed in this scheme, he offered his services to Cave, as a contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine, which, however, was but a slight step towards a maintenance, and in 1735 he sought to improve his condition by a marriage with Mrs Porter, the widow of a mercer. Her fortune of 800*l* was a dowry of some moment to a suitor in the situation of Johnson, and the fact of her being twice his own age, and possessed of no pretension to personal attraction, renders his subsequent description of this union as a "love match on both sides" the more extraordinary. He now took a large house at Edial, with a view to take pupils and boarders, but the plan did not succeed, and after a year's trial, he resolved to seek his fortune in London, in company with one of his own few pupils, the celebrated David Garrick. In March 1737, the two adventurers accordingly arrived in the metropolis, Johnson with his unfinished tragedy of Irene in his pocket, and with little to depend upon but his slender engagement with Cave. At this time he became acquainted with the reckless and unfortunate Savage, and in some respects his personal conduct seems to have been unfavourably affected by the intimacy, but from irregularity of this nature he was soon recovered by his deeply-grounded religious and moral principles. His first literary production, which attracted notice in the metropolis, was his "London, a poem," in imitation of the third satire of Juvenal, which production was highly and deservedly praised by Pope. He soon after made an attempt to obtain a Dublin degree of M.A. through a recommendation to Swift, in order to obtain the mastership of a free grammar-school in Leicestershire, but could not succeed. Failing in this attempt, his engagement in the Gentleman's Magazine led to a new exercise of his powers in the composition of parliamentary debates, which being then deemed a breach of privilege, were published under the fiction of debates in the senate of Lilliput. The extraordinary eloquence displayed in these productions was almost exclusively the product of his own invention, but it is probable that he adhered more faithfully to the tenor of the arguments of the real speakers than to their language. He however confesses himself that he "took care the whig dogs should not have the best of it." His attachment to the jacobites was also farther manifested by the composition of a humorous pamphlet, in 1739, entitled, "Marmor Norfolciense," consisting of a supposed ancient prophecy in Latin monkish rhymes. For some years longer the Gentleman's Magazine received the chief of his attention. For this miscellany he composed several excellent biographical articles, and in 1744

published his celebrated "Life of Savage" separately. In 1747, after the failure of a number of abortive projects, he sent out his plans for an English Dictionary, in an admirably composed pamphlet addressed to the earl of Chesterfield, who, however, concerned himself very little in the success of the undertaking. The time that he could spare from this compilation, which has been justly accounted a wonderful exertion of industry, was allotted to various literary avocations. In the same year he furnished Garrick with his admirable prologue, on the opening of Drury-lane theatre, and in 1749 published another admired imitation of Juvenal, which he entitled "The Vanity of Human Wishes." In the same year his tragedy of Irene was produced at Drury-lane theatre, under the auspices of Garrick. It was performed thirteen nights with but moderate applause, and Johnson, satisfied that he was not formed to excel in the drama, wisely gave up the endeavour. In March 1750, appeared the first paper of "The Rambler," the gravity of the tone of which, notwithstanding its acuteness of observation, richness of illustration, and dignity of expression, prevented it from obtaining a wide circulation as a periodical paper, although when collected into volumes, the author himself lived to see it reach a tenth edition. A short time before the appearance of the Rambler, half self deluded by his political dislike of Milton he hastily adopted the imposture of Lauder, in his attempt to fix the charge of plagiarism on that great poet. When undeceived, however, he insisted upon Lauder's signing a formal recantation, and, possibly as some atonement, wrote a prologue to Comus, when acted for the benefit of Milton's grand daughter. In 1752 the death of his wife proved a severe affliction, not long after which event he charitably and benevolently took Mrs Ann Williams under his roof, the blind and destitute daughter of an impoverished Welsh physician. In the year 1755 was published his long-expected Dictionary, to which his name appeared with the degree of M.A. obtained from the university of Oxford, by the good offices of Mr Warton. The approaching publication of this work, lord Chesterfield had favourably announced, some months before, in two papers of "The World," but Johnson, conscious of having received no sort of support or encouragement from that nobleman during its progress, addressed to him a well known letter, replete with pointed sarcasm and manly disdain. This epistle will ever remain an admirable reproof to men of rank, who affect the title of patrons of literature, while they treat its professors with haughtiness and neglect. The Dictionary was received by the public with very general applause, and although its neglect of the northern etymologies, and the defects rendered apparent by more recent research, have somewhat lessened its original reputation, it still remains the leading work of the kind in the English language. In its progress, however, this great work had done nothing beyond merely supporting him, and it appears, from an arrest for a very trifling sum, in the year subsequent to its publication, that his necessities continued undiminished. An edition of Shakspeare, "The Idler," with occasional contributions for a literary magazine, formed the desultory occupation of several succeeding years. In 1759 he wrote his celebrated romance of "Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia," which fine performance he composed in the evenings of one week, in order to defray the funeral expenses of his aged mother. At length, in 1762, the Bute administration granted him a pension of 300*l* per annum, which he accepted, after a short struggle against the receipt of a favour from the house of Hanover. His own sarcastic definition of the word *pensioner* in the Dictionary was naturally enough quoted upon this occasion, but the sterling and acknowledged merits of the man formed a satisfactory apology. His advanced reputation and amended circumstances now considerably enlarged his acquaintance, and he became member of a weekly club in Gerrard street, Soho, composed of the most eminent men of talents of the day, and also commenced that intercourse with the Thrale family which produced him so much social and hospitable enjoyment. In 1765 appeared his long promised edition of Shakspeare, which was ushered in by an admirable preface, but the work itself did not altogether answer public expectation, owing principally to the superficial acquaintance of the commentator with the writings of the age in which Shakspeare flourished. In 1770, although his pension was given without conditions, his attachment to the monarchical side in general politics, led him to compose a pamphlet, entitled, "The False Alarm," in favour of the resolution of the house of Commons in the affair of Wilkes, —that expulsion implied incapacity of re-election. This production was followed by "Thoughts on the late Transactions in Falkland's Island, against the conduct of Spain in regard to that unprofitable possession," "The Patriot," written on the eve of a general election, in 1774, and "Taxation no Tyranny," a more considerable effort, which made its appearance in 1775, against the arguments of the American colonists, relative to the power claimed by the mother country to tax them at pleasure. This pamphlet although vigorously composed, was more dictatorial than argumentative, and abounding, as it did, with irritating sarcasm, did little service to the cause thus espoused. At this time, Johnson was encouraged in a view of obtaining a seat in parliament, but meeting with no encouragement from the ministry, the scheme was dropped. In 1773 he made a tour to the western isles of Scotland, in company with his friend Boswell, of which he gives a highly instructive account, in his "Journey to the Western Isles of Scotland." In this production he pronounced decidedly against the authenticity of Ossian, which sentence involved him in a personal broil with Macpherson. In 1775 he received the diploma of LL.D. from the university of Oxford, and soon after visite

France, in company with the Thrales and Baretti. His last literary undertaking was his "Lives of the Poets," which was completed in 1781, they were written to prefix to an edition of the works of the principal English poets, and in a separate form, comprise 4 vols. 8vo. With an occasional exhibition of political bias, and strong prejudices, a conspicuous instance of which is supplied by the life of Milton, they form a valuable addition to English biography and criticism. The concluding portion of the life of this eminent man was saddened with the loss of many old friends, and by declining health, rendered doubly distressing in his case by a morbid apprehension of death, which neither his religion nor philosophy could enable him to bear with decent composure. A superstitious trait in his feeling of the former seems, indeed, to have rendered it more a subject of terror and of awe, than of hope or comfort In 1783 he was greatly alarmed by a paralytic stroke, and his health never wholly recovered the shock, although he lived to the 13th December, 1784. For some days previously he retained all his horror of dissolution, but he finally died with devotional composure. This event took place in his seventy-fifth year, and his remains were interred in Westminster abbey with great solemnity, being attended by a respectable body of eminent characters, and his statue has been placed in St Paul's cathedral. From the numerous and copious biographical tributes to the memory of Dr Johnson, and especially that of Boswell, few persons have been made so well-known to the public, either as authors or men. In the former capacity he is possibly more to be admired for vigour and strength, than for novelty of conception. No writer delivers moral maxims and dictatorial sentences with more force, or lays down definitions with more grave precision. He also excels in giving point to sarcasm, and magnificence to imagery and abstraction. His critical acumen, setting aside personal and political prejudices, was likewise very great, but he is utterly averse to the easy and familiar, both in his style and sentiment, the former of which formed an era in English composition. The admiration of its exuberance of words of Latin etymology, and its sonorous rotundity of phrase, after having betrayed some able writers into injudicious imitation, has duly subsided, and the share of influence which remains has indisputably improved the general language. As a man, Dr Johnson was in mind as in person, tenacious, powerful, and rugged, but capable of acts of benevolence and of substantial generosity, which do honour to human nature. His strong prejudices have been already mentioned, and it is to be regretted that his admirable conversational and argumentative powers were sullied by dictatorial arrogance, and the most offensive impatience of contradiction, qualities that were unhappily heightened by the extreme deference and lavish admiration with which he was treated on arriving at the summit of his reputation. The effect was possibly more injurious to himself than his hearers, as it evidently fostered the seeds of bigotry and intolerance, with which he set out in life. Upon the whole, however, both the moral and intellectual character of Dr Johnson stands very high, and he may be regarded without hesitation as one of the most eminent in the foremost rank of distinguished writers of the eighteenth century. His works were published collectively in 11 vols with a life of the author, by sir John Hawkins, 1787, and in 12 volumes by Murphy, in 1792.—*Biography of Johnson by Boswell, Hawkins, Murphy, &c. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

JOHNSON (Samuel) a dramatic writer and performer, distinguished for the eccentricity of his character and his productions. He was a native of Cheshire, and by profession a dancing master, but afterwards took to the stage. He was the author of "Hurlothrumbo, or the Supernatural," a comedy, acted at the Haymarket in 1729, which appears to have been one of the most extravagant and the most popular of his dramas. The others are, "Cheshire Comics," 1750, "The Blazing Comet," 1731, "The Mad Lovers, or the Beauties of the Poets," 1732, "All Alive and Merry," 1738, "A Fool made wise," 1741, and "Sir John Falstaff in Masquerade" He died in 1773.—*Thespian Dict.*

JOHNSON (Thomas) an English botanist of the seventeenth century, was born at Selby in Yorkshire, and bred an apothecary in London. He was first known to the public by a small piece, entitled "Iter in agrum Cantianum," 1620, which was followed by a new edition of Gerard's Herbal. He greatly distinguished himself in the cause of Charles I, and in consequence, to reward both his science and his loyalty, was honoured with the degree of MD. from the university of Oxford. He likewise reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the king's army, but in a skirmish near the Basing-house received a wound, of which he soon after died, in September 1644. Besides the works above mentioned he was author of "Mercurius Botanicus," London, 8vo, "De Thermis Bathonicis," and a translation of the works of the French surgeon, Ambrose Pare, 1643 and 1678.—*Pulteney's Brit. Sketches.*

JOHNSON (Thomas) an eminent classical scholar, was a native of Oxfordshire, and educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards a fellow. He took the degree of MA. in 1692, after which he left the university and married. He was assistant at Eton and Ipswich, and himself kept a school at Brentford and other places, but neither the time of his birth nor of his death are accurately known. His character is said to have been reckless, but he was an excellent scholar He is best known as the editor of "Sophocles," Oxford and London, 1705 and 1746, 3 vols., "Gratius de Venatione cum notis," "Cebetis Tabula," "Græcorum Epigrammatum delectus," "Questiones Philosophicæ," "An Essay on Moral Obligations." He was also one of the editors of Stephens's Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ."—*Harwood's Alumni. Eton.*

JOHNSON (sir WILLIAM) a military officer, who served with distinction in North America, in the middle of the last century. He was a native of Ireland, and was descended from a good family long settled in that country. Early in life he went to America, under the care of his uncle, sir Peter Warren, KB. and entering into the army, he gradually rose to the rank of colonel. In 1755 he was appointed to the command of an expedition fitted out against the French fort of Crown Point, when, though the main object of the undertaking was not effected, the colonel gained considerable fame by defeating a body of Indian, Canadian, and French troops, commanded by baron Dieskau, who was taken prisoner. The British general was rewarded for his conduct on this occasion, by a baronetcy, and a gratuity from parliament of 5000*l*. He had settled on the Mohawk river, and had not only acquired a considerable estate, but had also ingratiated himself both with the American settlers and the neighbouring Indians. His ability as a negociator was displayed in his intercourse with the latter, with whose manners and customs he was intimately acquainted He made a treaty with the Senecas (one of the revolted tribes of the Iroquois, and the most formidable enemies of the English), which was concluded at his house at Johnson's hall, where he appeared April 3, 1764, as English agent and superintendant of Indian affairs for the northern parts of America, and colonel of the six united nations. He died at his seat at Johnson's-hall, in the province of New York, in 1774, much regretted for his private worth as well as for his abilities, which had been so usefully exerted in the cause of his country He was the author of a paper on the "Customs, Manners, and Languages of the Northern Indians of America," published in the 6 3d volume of the Philosophical Transactions.—*Betham's Baronetage. Watt's Bib. Brit.*

JOHNSTON (ARTHUR) a Scottish physician, poet, and epigrammatist, born at Caskieben, in Aberdeenshire, 1587. He became at an early age a member of the university in the neighbourhood of the place of his nativity, but went to the continent without graduating, and after studying some time at Rome and Padua, took the degree of doctor of medicine in the latter university in 1610. He afterwards journeyed through Italy and over the greater part of the north of Europe, till he eventually married and settled at Paris, in which capital many of the compositions by which he distinguished himself were written. In 1632, having spent upwards of forty years in foreign travel, he returned to his native country, and became principal of the university of Aberdeen. Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, attending Charles I into the north, was much pleased with him, and took him under his protection, a favour which he requited by dedicating an elegant paraphrase of the Psalms in Latin verse to his patron. The interest of the primate obtained him the appointment of physician in ordinary to the king, on which he came to reside in London, but died soon after of a dysentery, while on a visit to a married daughter at Oxford, in 1641. Besides the paraphrase alluded to, he was the author of a collection of Latin epigrams, the "Musæ Aulicæ," &c. and edited a selection from the works of Scottish authors, entitled "Poetarum Scoticorum deliciæ."—*Memoirs by Benson. Beattie's Dissertations.*

JOHNSTON (JOHN) a Polish physician and natural philosopher of great eminence, born at Sambter 1603. He spent a considerable time in this island, occupied in those studies, his proficiency in which afterwards gained him so much reputation throughout Europe. He had scarcely attained his nineteenth year on his first arrival in England, and after residing for some time at Cambridge, became a member of the university of St Andrew's. Thence he removed to Leyden, and graduated as MD. in that university, receiving also an honorary degree from Cambridge. He was the author of a Latin work, called "The Wonders of Nature divided into Ten Classes," the natural histories of fishes, of birds, beasts, and insects, contained in four different treatises, and two others entitled, "Dendrographia," and "Syntagma Dendrologicum." His death took place in 1675.—*Morери. Saxii Onom*

JOHNSTONE or JOHNSON (CHARLES) an ingenious inventive writer, was a native of Ireland, and descended from the Johnstons of Annandale. He was born in the early part of the last century, and after receiving a good education, was called to the bar, and came over to England to practice, but being afflicted with deafness, confined himself to the employment of a chamber counsel. His success not being great in this way, he turned his attention to literature, and his first literary attempt was the celebrated "Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea," 2 vols. 12mo, a work which attracted so much attention, that the author was induced to add two volumes to his first work, which were equally well received. The secret springs of some political intrigues on the continent were unfolded in this production, which, together with smart and piquant sketches of many distinguished characters of the day, including statesmen, noblemen, women of quality, citizens, and persons of every description, who had claimed any share of public notice, rendered it exceedingly popular. As usual, in such works, however, some truth is blended with much fiction, and although in regard to known personages, little is absolutely without foundation, much exaggeration prevails. His exposure of the orgies of a club of fashionable profligates, held at the seat of a dissipated nobleman in Buckinghamshire, produced no small sensation at the time. He wrote other works of a similar class, in which much knowledge of life and manners is united to a considerable talent for spirited caricature. The names of them are, "The Reverie, or a Flight to the Paradise of Fools," 1762, 2 vols. 12mo, "Arsaces, Prince of Betlis," 1774, 2 vols, "The Pil-

grim, or a Picture of Life," 1775, 2 vols.; and the "History of John Juniper, Esq. alias Juniper Jack," 1781, 3 vols. In 1782 he embarked for India, where he employed himself in writing essays for the Bengal newspapers, and finally became a joint proprietor of one himself, by which and other speculations he obtained considerable wealth. He died in Calcutta about 1800.—*Gent. Mag.* lxiv.

JOHNSTONE (Chevalier de) a Scottish officer, attached to the Stuart family, during their attempts to gain possession of the throne of Great Britain in the middle of the last century. He was the only son of James Johnstone, merchant, of Edinburgh, and was related by alliance or descent to some of the first families in Scotland. Being educated in the principles of the Jacobites, he left Edinburgh privately, on hearing of the landing of the pretender in 1745, and joined that unfortunate prince, to whom he for some time was aid de camp, after having acted in the same capacity to lord George Murray. After the battle of Preston-Pans, he held a captain's commission, and served in the actions which subsequently took place. When the battle of Culloden had ruined the cause of his master, he sought for safety in flight, and he was fortunate enough to escape to Paris, where, after subsisting for a while on the bounty of the government to the Scots exiles, he entered into the service of France, and was sent to the French colonies in North America, whence he returned on the conquest of Canada by the English. He appears to have spent the remaining part of his life in France, and died in that country at an advanced age. His latter years were employed in writing an interesting work, published at London in 1820, under the title of "Memoirs of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746, translated from a French MS, originally deposited in the Scots' College at Paris," 4to.—*Preface to the Memoirs.*

JOHNSTONE (George) an English diplomatist, who was one of the commissioners sent out with the earl of Carlisle and Eden, (lord Auckland) to treat with the congress of the American states, during the war of independence. He was the son of a Scottish baronet, and was educated for the maritime profession. In 1760 he was appointed master and commander in the royal navy, two years after post-captain, and in 1763 he was made governor of West Florida. Returning to England, he obtained a seat in the house of Commons, first for Appleby and then for Cockermouth In consequence of some reflections which he threw out in a speech in parliament, he fought a duel in 1770 with lord George Germaine, afterwards viscount Sackville. He also displayed his zeal in discussions relative to the affairs of the East India Company, and distinguished himself by a violent attack on the conduct of lord Clive. His death took place in 1787. He was the author of a tract entitled, "Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies, particularly in Bengal," 1771 8vo.—*Lempriere's Univ. Biog.*

JOHNSTONE (James) an ingenious physician and physiological writer of the last century. He was a native of Annan in Scotland, and was educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of MD. in 1750. He then settled as a medical practitioner at Kidderminster, where he published a tract on malignant fever, a disease in the treatment of which he had been very successful, and in this work he noticed the effect of the mineral acids in counteracting contagion a fact of which he claimed the discovery. He subsequently removed to Worcester, and died in that city, at the age of seventy-one, in 1802. He was the author of 'Medical Essays and Observations, with Disquisitions relating to the Nervous System," 1795, 8vo. This work contains an essay on the ganglions of the nerves, exhibiting some novel and important ideas relative to the use of those parts of the nervous system. He also published several medical papers in the Philosophical Transactions and in periodical journals, and two biographical essays.—*Hutton's Abr. of the Phil. Trans.* vol. xi.

JOINVILLE (John Sire de) seneschal of Champagne, an eminent French historian of the age of Lewis IX. He accompanied that prince in his first crusade or expedition to Egypt, in 1249, when he shared his master's captivity, and the hardships and dangers with which it was attended. The result of this undertaking convinced him of the impolicy of the king's views, and he excused himself from joining in the second and more unfortunate crusade of the French monarch, on the plea of having been ruined by the first. He employed himself at home in writing the memoirs of Lewis IX or St Lewis, and his work is one of the most interesting documents existing relative to the history of the middle ages. He appears to have finished this production in 1309, when he must have been more than ninety years old. His memoirs were published in 1668, with notes by Ducange, and at the Louvre, 1761, folio, from a more correct MS. Mr Johnes, of Hafod, printed his English translation of Joinville's work in 1807, 2 vols 4to.—*Aikin's G. Biog Biog. Univ.*

JOLIVET (Jean Baptiste Moise, count de) counsellor of state, and commandant of the legion of honour, was before the Revolution an advocate. In 1790 he was chosen by his fellow citizens administrator of the department of Seine and Marne, and afterwards deputy to the legislative assembly, in which he always ranged himself with the constitutionalists. He had the courage to denounce the jacobin club before the National Convention, just before the 10th of August, 1792, notwithstanding which he escaped in safety from the perils of that stormy period. In 1795 he was appointed conservator general of mortgaged property [des hypotheques]. In 1798 he published a work, entitled, "De l'Impôt sur les Successions, et de l'Impôt sur le Sel, et Comparaison de ces deux Impôts, soit entre eux, soit avec les Contributions directes." This was followed by another financial tract. After the accession of Napoleon, he was introduced into the council of state, and subsequently

charged with the organization of the four new departments on the left bank of the Rhine. On his return to Paris he was made a commandant of the legion of honour. He retained the office of counsellor of state till 1814. His death took place in 1818, at the age of sixty four. Besides the works already noticed, he was the author of a treatise on the fundamental principles of social government, another on the boundary of the Rhine, and a third, entitled "De l'Expertise."—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

JOLY (Guy) a French writer of the seventeenth century, the confidential secretary of cardinal de Retz. He held also the situations of syndic of the Hotel de Ville, at Paris, and of king's counsellor at the Chatelet. Besides a variety of tracts of minor importance, he compiled, under the title of memoirs of his times, an interesting account of the transactions of the period from 1648 to 1665, in which the private history of his patron is included. An English version of this work appeared in 177 .—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JOLY (Mark Anthony) a French dramatic writer. He was born in 1672, and was the son of the keeper of a coffee house at Paris, which was the resort of men of letters. At one of their entertainments the tale of madame Murat, entitled 'Le Palais de la Vengeance,' became the subject of conversation. Animated by the discussions of the literati which he witnessed, Joly shut himself up in his chamber, and speedily composed a rhymed drama in three acts, which he called "L'Ecole des Amants." He offered to read this piece to the literary visitors of the coffee-house, and it was found to possess so much merit, that it was performed at the theatre in 1718, and was received with great approbation. He produced several other pieces, but all inferior to the first, with the exception of "La Femme Jalouse," acted in 1726. He obtained the office of censor royal, and died in 1753.—*Biog. Univ.*

JOLY (Mary Elizabeth) a distinguished French actress, born at Versailles in 1761, and died at Paris, May 5, 1798. She commenced her theatrical career in 1781, and soon rose to great eminence as a representative of the Soubrettes of the French drama, particularly excelling in the chambermaids of Moliere. She subsequently appeared in more lofty characters, as Ines de Castro, and Athalia. In 1793 she was imprisoned among other political victims, and only obtained her liberty on condition of performing at the theatre of the Republic. She soon after quitted that theatre to join the company which performed at the theatre de Louvois. For some years she was the delight of the French metropolis, but was at length attacked with a disease of the chest, which ultimately proved fatal. She was married to M. Dulomboy, who published a collection of verses consecrated to her memory. —*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

JOMELLI (Nicolo) a celebrated composer and musician of the last century, born in 1714, at Aversa, in the Neapolitan dominions, where he studied the rudiments of the science of which he afterwards became so distinguished a professor under the canon Muzillo, but completed his musical education under Leo and father Martini. At the age of twenty three he produced his first opera, "L'Errore Amoroso," at the Florentine theatre in Naples, the enthusiasm excited by which, and some of his subsequent compositions, placed his name at once in the first rank of popular favourites. Jomelli afterwards visited Bologna, Rome, Venice, and most of the other principal cities of Italy, carrying away the palm every where from all his rivals. On his return to Naples however he was not so fortunate, and the chagrin he experienced in consequence of the failure of his "Ifigenia," in 1773, produced a paralytic stroke. From this affection he partially recovered, and even composed the most celebrated of all his church music, the sublime "Miserere," for two voices, subsequently, but died the following year, and was honoured with a public funeral. Besides a great variety of devotional pieces, he was the author of thirty six operas, all of which, with the single exception of the one above mentioned, met with the most unqualified success.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus. Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

JONAS (Arngrim) a learned Islandic writer, distinguished as an historian and antiquary. He was pastor of Melstadt, in Iceland, and coadjutor of the bishop of Holum, Gudbrand Thorlak, whose life he published at Copenhagen, in 1630. He is said to have studied astronomy under the celebrated Tycho Brahe, and was well skilled in that science, but his works relate principally to the history of Iceland. Among them are the following "Brevis Commentarius de Islandia, quo Scriptorum variorum Errores deteguntur, ac quorundam Convitus in Islandos occurruntur," Hafn. 1593, 8vo, "Crymogæa, seu Rerum Islandicarum Libri III," "Epistola pro Patria Defensoria," Hamb. 1618, 4to, "Anatome Blefken ana," [see Blefken (Dithmar)], "Specimen Islandiæ Historicum et magna ex parte Chorographicum," Amst. 1643, 4to. This last was a posthumous publication, as the author died in 1640, in the ninety fifth year of his age. He also translated the "Jomsvikinga Saga," from the Islandic into Latin. Among the northern antiquaries and historians there are few, if any, who are held in higher estimation than Arngrim Jonas.—*Sibbern Bib. Hist. Dano. Norv. Biog. Univ.*

JONAS, or JONÆ (Runolph) an Islandic scholar, who was the son of a clergyman. He studied in the university of Copenhagen, and became rector of the school of Holum, in Iceland. In 1649 he removed to Copenhagen, obtained the title of master of arts, and was placed at the head of the academy of Christianstadt in Scania. He died of the plague in 1654. His works are, "Linguæ Septentrionalis Elementa," 1651, and "Grammaticæ Islandicæ Rudimenta," which display to advantage his acquaintance with northern literature.—*Biog. Univ.*

JONES (Edward) a modern Welsh poet,

who enjoyed the honour of being bard to the prince of Wales He was a native of Merionethshire, and by profession a musician, highly distinguished for his skill as a performer on the harp He published 'Musical and Poetical Relics of the Welsh Bards,' "Minstrel Serenades for the Harp and Piano forte," "Lyric Airs," containing specimens of the music of various countries, and "Terpsichore's Banquet." The pardonable predilection of Mr Jones for the primitive language of his native country, rendered him a zealous defender and expositor of its merits in relation to which his industry and research could be equalled only by his enthusiasm. He died in 1821 —*Biog. Dict of Mus*

JONES (GRIFFITH) a miscellaneous writer, born in 1721, and died September 12, 1786 He was the author of a great number of works translated from the French, and published anonymously and he edited the London Chronicle and was coadjutor with Dr Johnson in the Literary Magazine and with Smollett and Goldsmith in the British Magazine. He also in conjunction with his brother Giles Jones secretary to the York buildings water works company, and Newbery the bookseller, produced the popular little story books for the amusement of children published by the latter —*Brit. Univ. Jones's Brit. Dict.*

JONES (HENRY) a dramatic writer was a native of Drogheda in Ireland, the date of whose birth is unknown He was bred a bricklayer, but attached to the muses, he showed a portion of talent which secured him some respectable attention, and being recommended in 1749 to the earl of Chesterfield, then lord lieutenant of Ireland that nobleman brought him with him to England, and recommended him to many of the nobility. He also patronized by subscription to his poems and even took upon himself the alteration and correction of his tragedy of the Earl of Essex which he introduced to the managers of Covent Garden. Jones was, however at once capricious in temper and defective in economy and after experiencing many reverses chiefly in consequence of his own imprudence, he died in great distress in April, 1770 His principal performance was the tragedy of the Earl of Essex, already mentioned, an unfinished tragedy, called the "Cave of Idra,' and a few poems, which although not contemptible, do not exceed mediocrity —*Biog. Dram.*

JONES (INIGO) the reviver of classical architecture in England, in the beginning of the seventeenth century He was a native of London where his father was a cloth worker, and was born about 1572. Destined when young for a mechanical employment, he emerged from obscurity by dint of talent and attracted the notice of that great patron of the fine arts the earl of Arundel and of William earl of Pembroke the latter of whom supplied Jones with the means of visiting Italy, for the purpose of studying landscape painting He went to Venice, where the works of Palladio inspired him with a predominant taste for the sister art of architecture, in the practice of which he rose to almost unrivalled eminence. His reputation procured him the post of first architect to Christiern IV, king of Denmark, who visiting his brother in law, James I, in 1606, brought Jones with him to England. He was induced to remain here, and was appointed architect to the queen, and subsequently to Henry, prince of Wales, besides which he had a grant in reversion of the office of surveyor to the board of works After the death of the prince he again visited Italy, and remained there some years, till the surveyorship becoming vacant he returned home to occupy it. During this interval he extended his knowledge and improved his taste, from the examination of the models of ancient and modern art and acquired a fund of ideas for the exercise of his genius in the beautiful edifices which he afterwards designed and executed The banqueting house at White hall (intended as an adjunct to a magnificent palace), still remains a splendid monument of the skill and science of this great architect. The church of St Paul Covent garden (recently rebuilt after the original design) some houses on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields and the water gate at York buildings in the Strand may also be considered as specimens of his ability. He was appointed, in the reign of James I, commissioner for the repairing of St Paul's cathedral, but the works there were not commenced till the following reign. The edifice in question (afterwards ruined by the memorable fire in the reign of Charles II), was a massive Gothic pile, erected in different ages. In restoring a portion of it in the ancient style, Jones succeeded but indifferently, and he heightened the ill effect of his work by the incongruous addition of a Roman portico, beautiful in itself, but disagreeable because misplaced He committed a similar error at Winchester cathedral, another Gothic building in which he erected a screen in the style of classic antiquity Like his celebrated successor Wren he seems not to have duly felt or appreciated the peculiar character and distinctive beauties of the pointed style of building of which so many fine specimens remain in the ecclesiastical structures of the middle ages in England France, and Germany He built the front of Wiltonhouse in Wiltshire, for Philip earl of Pembroke, and was much employed both by the court and by many of the nobility and gentry, so that he realized a handsome fortune His talents were often put in requisition for the purpose of designing the scenery and decorations for masques, a species of dramatic entertainment, fashionable in the early part of the seventeenth century. In these pieces the dialogues and songs were composed by Ben Jonson, who quarrelled with Jones, and abused him in epigrams and satires The enmity of the poet was not the only misfortune to which the architect was exposed. Being a Roman catholic and a partizan of royalty, he suffered in the civil war, and in 1646 he was forced to pay a fine of 545*l.* as a malignant or cava-

lier. The ruin of the royal cause and the death of the king, distressed him greatly, and at length worn down by sorrow and suffering, he died July 21, 1652. He is said to have been well acquainted with geometry, and was competently skilled in various branches of literature and science. As an author he is known by a work relative to that curious monument of former ages, Stonehenge, on Salisbury plain, published after his death, by his son-in-law, Mr Webb. The object of this treatise, composed by the command of king James I, is to prove that Stonehenge was erected by the Romans, and was an hypæthral temple, dedicated to the god Cœlus. This opinion is supported with much ingenuity, and though it has been often reprobated as erroneous and absurd, it is by no means the most improbable or indefensible speculation to which the structure in question has given rise. A collection of the architectural designs of Inigo Jones was published by Kent, in 1727 and 1744, and others more recently by Ware, and by Leoni.—*Walpole's Anecd. of Paint. &c. Biog Brit. Edit.*

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JONES (sir William) an eminent lawyer, and most accomplished scholar, the son of the subject of the preceding article, was born in London on the 28th of September, 1746. He lost his father when only three years of age, and the care of his education fell on his mother, a lady of uncommon mental endowments. At the close of his seventh year he was placed under Dr Thackeray, at Harrow, who was so impressed by his happy genius, that he observed, were Jones left naked and friendless on Salisbury-plain, he would make a way to fame and fortune. Dr Sumner, who succeeded Dr Thackeray, thought equally highly of him, and scrupled not to declare that he believed he knew more of Greek than himself. In 1764 he was entered of University college, Oxford, and his mother, who devoted herself entirely to his welfare, fixed her residence in that city. Here his ardent desire to acquire the Oriental languages induced him to support, at his own expense, a native of Aleppo, qualified to instruct him in the true pronunciation of the Arabic language, and as it was soon perceived that he would not mispend his time, the college tutors allowed him to follow his own plans unmolested. His great object was to obtain a fellowship to spare his mother the expense of his education, but not succeeding to his wishes, he accepted in 1765 the offer of becoming tutor to lord Althorpe, the present earl Spencer, and some time after he obtained a fellowship also He availed himself of a residence at the German Spa, with his pupil, in 1767, to acquire the German language, and on his return he distinguished himself by translating into French, a Persian life of Nadir Shah, brought over in MS by the king of Denmark, at the request of the under secretary of the duke of Grafton. Another tour to the continent, with his pupil and family, followed, which occupied his time until 1770, when his tutorship ceasing, he entered himself as a law student in the Temple. He did not, however, wholly sacrifice literature to his professional pursuits, but on the appearance of the life and works of Zoroaster, by Anquetil du Perron, he vindicated the university of Oxford, which had been attacked by that writer, in an able pamphlet in the French language, which he wrote with great elegance. He also published in 1772, a small collection of poems, chiefly from the poets of Asia, and he was the same year elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1774 appeared his work, "De Poesi Asiatica," containing commentaries on Asiatic poetry in general, with metrical specimens in Latin and English, which excited great attention both at home and abroad. He was soon after called to the bar, and in 1776 made a commissioner of bankrupt. About this time his correspondence with his pupil evinced the manly spirit of constitutional freedom by which he was actuated, and to his feelings on the American contest, he gave vent in a very spirited classical Latin ode to liberty. In 1778 appeared his "Translation of the Orations of Isæus," with a prefatory discourse, notes, and commentary, which for elegance of style, and profound critical and historical research, excited much admiration. In the mean time he rapidly advanced in professional reputation, although his opinion of the American contest stood in the way of his progress to legal honours. In 1780 he was respectably supported in a contest for the representation of the university of Oxford, but did not succeed. The disgraceful tumults of the same year induced him to write a pamphlet "On the Legal Mode of suppressing Riots," and in the following winter he completed a translation from the Arabic of seven poems, of the highest repute. He also wrote an ode on the marriage of lord Althorpe, and another in the fervid and free strain of Alcæus, commencing "What constitutes a state?" which is familiar to all the literary admirers of liberty These pursuits did not prevent a professional "Essay on the Law of Bailments." He distinguished himself in 1782 among the friends

lier. The ruin of the royal cause and the death of the king, distressed him greatly, and at length worn down by sorrow and suffering, he died July 21, 1652. He is said to have been well acquainted with geometry, and was competently skilled in various branches of literature and science. As an author he is known by a work relative to that curious monument of former ages, Stonehenge, on Salisbury plain, published after his death, by his son-in-law, Mr Webb. The object of this treatise, composed by the command of king James I, is to prove that Stonehenge was erected by the Romans, and was an hypæthral temple, dedicated to the god Caelus. This opinion is supported with much ingenuity, and though it has been often reprobated as erroneous and absurd, it is by no means the most improbable or indefensible speculation to which the structure in question has given rise. A collection of the architectural designs of Inigo Jones was published by Kent, in 1727 and 1744, and others more recently by Ware, and by Leoni.—*Walpole's Anecd. of Paint. &c. Biog Brit. Edit.*

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lier. The ruin of the royal cause and the death of the king, distressed him greatly, and at length worn down by sorrow and suffering, he died July 21, 1652. He is said to have been well acquainted with geometry, and was competently skilled in various branches of literature and science. As an author he is known by a work relative to that curious monument of former ages, Stonehenge, on Salisbury plain, published after his death, by his son-in-law, Mr Webb. The object of this treatise, composed by the command of king James I, is to prove that Stonehenge was erected by the Romans, and was an hypæthral temple, dedicated to the god Cœlus. This opinion is supported with much ingenuity, and though it has been often reprobated as erroneous and absurd, it is by no means the most improbable or indefensible speculation to which the structure in question has given rise. A collection of the architectural designs of Inigo Jones was published by Kent, in 1727 and 1744, and others more recently by Ware, and by Leoni.—*Walpole's Anecd. of Paint. &c. Biog Brit. Ldit.*

JONES (Jeremiah) a learned English dissenting divine, was born, as it is supposed, of parents in opulent circumstances, in the north of England, in 1693. He was educated by the rev. Samuel Jones, of Tewkesbury, who was also tutor of Chandler, Butler, and Secker. After finishing his education he became minister of a congregation of protestant dissenters near Nailsworth, in Gloucestershire, where he also kept an academy. He died in 1724, at the early age of thirty-one. His works are, a Vindication of the former Part of St Matthew's Gospel, from Mr Whiston's Charge of Dislocations, &c. 1729, "A new and full Method of Settling the Canonical Authority of the New Testament," 1726, 2 vols, 8vo, which was followed by a third volume. These works, which are highly esteemed by the learned world, have been since republished by the conductors of the Clarendon press of Oxford.—*Month. Mag.* April, 1803. *Gent. Mag.* lxxiii.

JONES (Owen) a Cambrian antiquary, whose memory is associated with an institution, the object of which is to collect and preserve the monuments of the ancient literature and customs of Britain. This gentleman carried on for many years the trade of a furrier in the metropolis, and died at his house in Thames-street, in 1814, aged seventy-four. He was a native of Denbighshire, in North Wales, and was enthusiastically interested in the antiquities of the principality. He published at his own expense, all the ancient poetry which could be collected, together with various historical documents, under the title of "The Archæology of Wales," 3 vols, 4to, besides the entire works of the celebrated Cambrian bard, Dafydd ab Gwilym, and other productions. He also procured transcripts of the unpublished Welsh poetry anterior to the end of the seventeenth century, forming about 60 vols, 4to. In 1772 Mr Jones, in conjunction with several other persons, formed the *Gwyneddigion* (or Cambrian) Society, for the purpose of patronizing the bards of Wales, and promoting the study of the ancient British language, and of the national music as performed on the harp. Prize medals and other rewards were offered for the production of the best musical or poetical compositions by this society, of which Mr Jones was considered as the father and founder.—*Month. Mag.*

JONES (Paul) a naval officer in the service of the Americans, during the war which separated the colonies from Great Britain. He was born at Selkirk, in Scotland, in 1736, and going to America when very young, he became a denizen of that country. In 1775 he obtained a commission from the congress, and sailed in a squadron commanded by commodore Hopkins, destined against New York. His bravery was rewarded with the rank of captain, and he was appointed to the command of a frigate of thirty six guns. He sailed across the Atlantic, and in 1777 he made a descent at Whitehaven, where he destroyed the shipping in the harbour, and afterwards landing in Scotland, he attacked the mansion of lord Selkirk, and carried off the plate and furniture. It is said, however, that his design was against the liberty, and not the property, of lord Selkirk, and that he purchased the booty from his crew and restored it to his lordship. After taking the Drake sloop of war, off Carrickfergus, he sailed for Brest, where he obtained a reinforcement of three ships, with which he scoured the English seas. Meeting with the Baltic fleet near Flamborough Head, on the coast of Yorkshire, convoyed by the Serapis frigate and the Countess of Scarborough, a very severe action took place, in which Jones was victorious, and the Serapis was captured. Arriving at L'Orient in February 1780, he was invited to Paris, and was received with high honours by Louis XVI, who presented him with a valuable sword. He returned to America in 1781, when the congress voted him a medal of gold, and appointed him to the command of a seventy four gun ship. He afterwards served under d'Estaing, in the expedition against Jamaica. In 1792 he offered his services to the French government, wishing to be employed as an admiral, but his proposal was not accepted. He died at Paris in July that year.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

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to a reform in parliament, and also became a member of the Society for Constitutional Information. The same year he drew up a short "Dialogue between a Farmer and a Country Gentleman, on the Principles of Government," for the publication of which tract the dean of St Asaph, afterwards his brother in-law, had a bill of indictment preferred against him for sedition. Upon this event he sent a letter to lord Kenyon, then chief justice of Chester, owning himself the author, and defending his positions. This event, however, added to the want of union among the members of opposition, seems to have damped his political ardour, and on the accession of the Shelburn administration, through the influence of lord Ashburton, he obtained what had long been the chief object of his ambition, the appointment of judge in the supreme court of judicature, Bengal, to which he was nominated in March 1783, and knighted. He soon after married Miss Shipley, daughter to the bishop of St Asaph, and embarking with his bride for India, he arrived at Calcutta in September 1783. Here a new field of action opened to him, and he planned a society in that capital similar to the Royal Society of London, of which new institution he was chosen the first president. He then applied himself with ardour to the study of the Sanscrit, and his health soon suffering from the climate, he took a journey through the district of Benares, during which cessation of public duties he composed a tale in verse, called "The Enchanted Fruit, or the Hindoo Wife," and a "Treatise on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India." In 1785 a periodical work, entitled, "The Asiatic Miscellany," was begun at Calcutta, to which he communicated several poetical compositions of the minor kind, among which were nine hymns, addressed to as many Hindoo deities. He next employed his active mind in planning the compilation of a complete digest of the Hindoo and Mahometan laws, with a view to the better administration of justice among the natives. This work he did not live to finish, but its subsequent accomplishment was entirely owing to his recommendation and primary labours. His object in this instance was, to secure a due attention to the rights of the natives, and he showed himself equally jealous of those of the British inhabitants, by opposing an attempt to supersede the trial by jury. The publication of the "Asiatic Researches," or memoirs of the society to which he had given birth also engrossed much of his attention, and it need scarcely be added, that he enriched them himself with a number of curious and interesting papers. In 1789 he gave to the world the translation of an ancient Indian drama, entitled "Sacontala, or the Fatal Ring," which, for its novelty of manners imagery, and design, is extremely curious. A work which had long employed this indefatigable genius and scholar, being a translation of the "Ordinances of Menu," a famous Indian legislator, appeared early in 1794, being a very interesting work to the student of ancient manners and opinions.

the December of the preceding year, lady Jones had been obliged to proceed to England for the recovery of her health, and sir William was to have followed, when he had concluded the Hindoo and Mahometan digest. Unhappily, however, he was seized in April 1794 at Calcutta with an inflammation of the liver, which terminated his existence on the 27th of the same month, in the forty-eighth year of his age. Few men have died more respected and regretted than this amiable man and eminent scholar, who as a linguist has scarcely ever been surpassed. His acquaintance with the history, philosophy, laws religion, science, and manners of nations, was most extensive and profound. As a poet, too, he would probably have risen to great eminence, if his ardour to transplant foreign beauties and professional and dissimilar pursuits had allowed him to cultivate his own invention with sufficient intensity. His private character was estimable in all the domestic relations, and he was equally liberal and spirited in public life. The memory of sir William Jones received many testimonies of respect both in England and India. The directors of the East India company voted him a monument in St Paul's cathedral and a statue in Bengal, but the most effectual monument of his fame was raised by his widow, who published a splendid edition of his works in 6 vols, 4to, 1799, and also at her own expense placed a fine marble statue of him, executed by Flaxman, in the anti chamber of University college, Oxford. He died without issue.—*Memoirs by Lord Teignmouth. Nichols's Lit Anec. Rees's Cyclop.*

JONES (William) an episcopal clergyman eminent for his learning, ability, and public spirit. He was born in 1726, at Lowick in Northamptonshire, and received part of his education at the Charterhouse school, London, whence he removed to University college, Oxford. He there became a convert to the philosophy of Hutchinson, and having formed an acquaintance with Mr Horne, afterwards bishop of Norwich, he persuaded him to adopt the same system, and these two gentlemen distinguished themselves as the principal champions of the Hutchinsonian doctrines. Mr Jones took the degree of BA in 1749, and having entered into orders, he became curate of Finedon, and afterward of Wadenhoe, both in his native county. His first publication was "A full Answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit," 1753, 8vo, and in 1757 appeared his "Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity, proved from Scripture," which passed through many editions. He next turned his attention to natural philosophy, and made experiments with a view to elucidate the peculiar system he had adopted. The fruit of his researches was, the publication of "An Essay on the first Principles of Natural Philosophy," 1762, 4to. In 1764 archbishop Secker presented him to the vicarage of Bethersden, in Kent, and in the next year to the rectory of Pluckley, in the same county. At the latter place he wrote "Remarks on the Confes-

sional" of archdeacon Blackburne, and produced some other tracts About 1776 he took up his residence at Nayland, in Suffolk, where he held the perpetual curacy, and soon after he exchanged his living of Pluckley for the rectory of Paston, in Northamptonshire. In 1781 he published "Physiological Disquisitions, or Discourses concerning the Natural Philosophy of the Elements," 4to, previously to which he had been admitted into the Royal Society. His next production was, a "Course of Lectures on the figurative Language of the Holy Scripture," 1787, 8vo. Alarmed at the progress of democratic principles, on the occurrence of the French Revolution, he employed his pen in the composition of "A Letter from Thomas Bull to his Brother John," which was widely circulated by the friends of government, and he also published a collection of tracts, under the title of "The Scholar armed against the Errors of the Times," 2 vols. 8vo. On the death of his friend bishop Horne, he published "Memoirs of his Life, Studies, and Writings," 8vo 1799 of which a second edition appeared in 1799, with a prefixed exposition of the theological and philosophical doctrines of Hutchinson. In 1798 he was presented to the sinecure rectory of Hollingbourne, in Kent, which he did not long enjoy, dying February 6, 1800, in consequence of a paralytic stroke.—*Gent. Mag. Atkin s G Biog.*

JONSIUS (John) a learned German philological and philosophical writer in the seventeenth century, was born at Rendsburg in Holstein in 1624 He was educated in his native place, and afterwards removed to Frankfort, where he cultivated literature and philosophy with great success, but died prematurely at the age of thirty five He was the author of a dissertation "De Historia Peripatetica," published at Hamburgh, 1692, 4to, which has led the learned world to regret that his continuation of the same subject has never reached the public. He also wrote, "De Ordine Librorum Aristotelis Fragmentum," "De Spartis aliisque nonnullis Epistola ad Marquardum Gudium," and "De Scriptoribus Historiæ Philosophicæ," 1659, 4to, which last work was republished by Dornius, in 1716, 4to, with a continuation to the editor's own time.—*Fabricii Bibl. Græc. Saxii Onom.*

JONSON (Benjamin) one of our most celebrated English poets, the contemporary and friend of Shakespeare, whom he has been accused by some, but on insufficient grounds, of regarding with envious and malignant feelings. He was the posthumous son of a clergyman who had suffered considerable privations for his religious opinions, and was born June 11 1574, at Westminster, at the grammar-school of which city he was placed under Camden at an early age, till his mother marrying again to a person who held the humble occupation of a bricklayer, young Ben, as he was even then familiarly called, was taken home abruptly by his father-in-law, and employed by him as an assistant in his trade. The ardent spirit of the future poet revolted against his condition fled from home, and entered the army as a private soldier, in which capacity he served with much commendation from his officers on the score of personal courage, during a campaign in Holland. Returning to England, he quitted the service, and although his straitened circumstances threw in his way obstacles of no common magnitude, he determined on applying himself to literary pursuits With this view he contrived to enter himself of St John's college, Cambridge, but his failing resources, eagerly as he desired it, prohibited him from continuing long at the university. He went to London, and commenced at once author and actor by profession, two callings then frequently combined. His progress as a performer was not rapid, and before he could make any great impression in his favour, a quarrel with a brother actor seemed to close every avenue against this method of gaining a reputation. He had made his debut at the Curtain, an obscure theatre on the skirts of the town, and a difference arising between him and another member of the company, a duel ensued, which terminated in the death of his antagonist, while he himself received a wound in the sword arm. He was seized and imprisoned, and narrowly escaped with life, the consequences of this rencontre. During his confinement, he is reported to have become, though the intervention of a Roman Catholic priest, a convert to that communion, and to have remained so during a space of twelve years, when he resumed his former opinions. His first attempt at dramatic composition, in the prosecution of which he is said to have been much encouraged, if not actually prompted by Shakspeare, was in 1598, when his 'Every Man in his Humour," still considered a standard piece, was printed, and from this period he seems to have produced a play annually for several years, besides writing occasionally masques and interludes for the entertainment of the court. The favour he had enjoyed there, was not however sufficient to protect him from the consequences of a severe and imprudent satire on the Scottish nation, in a dramatic piece which he wrote in conjunction with Marston and Chapman, entitled, "Eastward Hoe." The anger of the court favourites was at once by this unfortunate sally drawn upon his head. He was a second time committed to prison, and only by a timely submission saved his nose and ears, which he was condemned to lose in the pillory as a libeller. By his address however, he soon contrived to reinstate himself in the favour of a monarch, to whose pleasures the effusions of his muse had become necessary, and for the remainder of that reign he continued in high favour as a kind of superintendant of the court revels, enjoying at the same time the friendship of all the wits and literati of the age. After a tour made through France in 1613, in the progress of which, with his usual carelessness, he managed to affront cardinal Du Perron, he returned to England, and afterwards obtained the honorary degree of AM. from the university of Oxford. On the death of the poet laureate,

Benjamin Jonson was appointed his successor, and the salary of one hundred marks attached to that post, was, on his petition, raised to the sum of one hundred pounds, by Charles the First. But neither this addition to his income, nor a subsequent gratuity from the same royal source, could save him from the usual consequences of pecuniary improvidence. Disease supervened on poverty, and an attack of palsy at length carried him off on the 16th August, 1637. As an author, Jonson may fairly claim considerable distinction. His "Alchymist," "Epicene," and "Volpone," besides being admirable as to plot and developement, exhibit traits of pungent humour, strong conception, and powerful discrimination. The remainder of his dramas are doubtless very inferior. his tragedies of Sejanus and Catiline are too learned and declamatory, either for the closet or the stage, and a great portion of his comedy is low, forced and unnatural. Contrary to Shakespeare, he deals rather in passing manners and eccentricities than in general nature, but supplies no mean notion of the follies of his times. His poetry is occasionally illuminated by vigorous and pleasing passages, and a few of his short pieces, poems, and especially the "Hymn' from Cynthia's Revels, his epitaph on the countess of Pembroke, and some of his songs and "Underwoods' are excellent. Besides his dramatic and poetical productions, he was the author of a variety of miscellaneous works, among which are an "English Grammar," "Discoveries," &c. Several editions of his works have been published, the last and most complete of which is that by Mr Gifford. A curious tradition prevailed with respect to the deposition of his remains in Westminster abbey, where a handsome tablet has been erected to his memory in Poet's corner, inscribed "O Rare Ben Jonson." The same words are found on several small square stones in the floor of the abbey, under one of which it was generally believed his corpse was buried in a perpendicular position. This was ascertained a few years since to be the fact, his coffin being discovered so situated in one of the aisles during the preparations making for a recent interment. —*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

JORDAENS (Jacob) an artist of the Flemish school, a native of Antwep, born in that city in 1594, died 1678. He studied painting under Van Oort, whose son-in-law he afterwards became. Rubens, too, gave him some instruction in the art, and if tradition be to be believed, viewed the progress of his pupil with more of jealousy than complacency. The pictures of Jordaens, which are principally historical, and portraits, are executed with a degree of brilliancy as well as correctness, but little to be expected from the extreme rapidity with which he worked.—*Pilkington.*

JORDAN. There were several of this name. Thomas Jordan, an English dramatic writer, flourished in the early part of the seventeenth century, and is known as the author of a masque, an entertainment about that period much in vogue at court, and also of two comedies. Langbaine speaks of his literary talents with respect.—Joseph Jordan, afterwards knighted for his services, distinguished himself as an able naval officer in the fight against the Dutch fleet at Solebay, in 1672, on which occasion he commanded a division of the English force —John Christopher Jordan, a German antiquary of considerable learning and research, is advantageously known as the author of some excellent annotations on the works of Livy, Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, and Dionysius of Halicarnassus. He was counsellor to the king of Bohemia, and died in 1740.—Charles Stephen Jordan, a native of Berlin, born about the commencement of the last century, acquired some reputation for his literary attainments, and obtained early in life the favour of the prince royal of Prussia, afterwards Frederic the Great. The prospects held out by this distinguished patronage may be supposed to have influenced him in abandoning the clerical profession. Under this prince's auspices he became vice-president of the Academy of Sciences, established in the capital, of which he was a native, and was farther advanced by his royal patron to several situations of emolument as well as honour. Jordan travelled through France, Holland, and England, and published a somewhat satirical account of his tour He was also the author of a "Miscellany of Literature, Philosophy, and History," and a "Life of M. de la Croze.' At his death, which took place in 1715, Frederic erected a monument to his memory, inscribed, "To Jordan, the friend of the Muses, and of the King"—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JORDAN (Camille) a French revolutionary statesman, favourably distinguished for his opposition to the tyranny of the jacobins He was born at Lyons in 1771. Becoming a member of the convention, he defended his native city when it was denounced as a focus of counter-revolution, and receptacle of assassins and banditti. His zeal only served to endanger his own safety, and he was obliged to retire to Switzerland, and afterwards to England. Returning subsequently to France, he was, in March 1797, elected a deputy from the deparment of the Rhone to the Council of Five Hundred. The change of measures which took place a few months after, called the revolution of the 8th of Fructidor, rendered him again an exile. He went to Switzerland, and thence to Weimar. When Buonaparte had subverted the power of the directory, Camille Jordan returned home. In 1802 he published a tract, entitled "Vrai sens du Vote Nationale sur le Consulat a vie," and under the empire of Napoleon he remained a private citizen. After the restoration of the royal family, he displayed his attachment to the government under the charter, and in 1814 he received letters of nobility, and was decorated with the order of the legion of honour. He was a member of the chamber of deputies, and died at Paris, May 19, 1821. He possessed considerable talents for literature, and besides many political pieces, he was the

author of some biographical eulogies.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

JORDAN (Dorothea) an English actress of great eminence in various departments of the drama. Her father, captain Bland, of a respectable Irish family, eloped with her mother, who was a native of Wales, by whom he had a numerous offspring. The subject of this article adopted the theatrical profession, for the support of herself and her mother, and made her first appearance at Dublin, in the character of Phebe, in "As you Like it," but her talents first attracted particular attention in the walk of tragedy. Being ill treated by Mr Daly, the Dublin manager, she left Ireland, and obtained an engagement at the theatre of York. There she assumed the name of Mrs Jordan, by which, though never married, she was subsequently known. In this situation she continued three years, with a great increase of her professional reputation, which at length led to her removal to the metropolis, where she speedily became a favourite with the public. She made her first appearance before a London audience as Peggy, in the Country Girl, and in that character, in Nell, in the Devil to Pay, and others of a similar cast, she displayed unrivalled excellence. Such, however, was her versatility of talent, that she appeared to almost equal advantage as a tragic actress, where the tender, rather than the violent and lofty feelings of the mind, were to be pourtrayed. Her long theatrical career was terminated by her retirement to France, where she resided in obscurity, and at length died without a relative or friend near her, to soothe the hours of sickness, or bestow on her remains the decent rites of sepulture. Circumstances so strangely contrasted with those of the former life, and long and well-known connexion of this admirable actress with a branch of the royal family, increased the regret which was felt at the loss of an individual, distinguished alike by the peculiar benevolence of her disposition, and the splendour of her talents, and even whose failings had resulted from situations and circumstances which went far to mitigate the moral censure which they incurred. Her death took place at St Cloud, July 5, 1816.—*Gent. Mag. Thesp. Dict.*

JORNANDES, a Gothic historian. He was son of Wamuth an Alan, and flourished during the reign of the emperor Justinian. He was secretary to the Gothic kings of Italy, and was made bishop of Ravenna. He is the author of a work on the history of the Goths, entitled, "De Rebus Geticis," composed in the year 552. It is little more than an abridgment of a lost work on the same subject by Cassiodorus. He likewise composed another work, "De Regnorum et Temporum Successione," in which the account of Roman affairs is a transcript from Florus. He is blamed for suppressing whatever was discreditable to his countrymen, and for attributing to them all the great actions of the Scythians, but his work is still deemed valuable, for information not otherwise to be met with.—*Vossii Hist. Lat.*

JORTIN, DD (John) an eminent scholar and divine, was born in London, in 1698. His father, a native of Britanny, came to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and became gentleman of the privy chamber to king William, and secretary to several admirals, with one of whom, sir Cloudesley Shovel, he perished at sea. Young Jortin was educated at the Charter-house, whence, in May 1715, he was removed to Jesus college, Cambridge. Here, under the instruction of Dr Thirlby, he acquired so high a character for learning and acuteness, that he was recommended by his tutor to Pope, to extract the notes from Eustathius, to print with his translation of the Iliad. He graduated BA. in 1719, and AM. in 1722, in which year he published a small collection of Latin poems, entitled "Lusus Poetici," which are highly esteemed, both for sentiment and diction. He took orders in 1724, and was presented by his college in 1727 to the vicarage of Swavesey, near Cambridge, but the following year he married, and resigned his living, in order to settle in London, where he served a chapel of ease to the parish of St Giles in the Fields. In 1730 he published four sermons on the Christian religion, and in 1731, in conjunction with some learned coadjutors, gave to the world Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, Ancient and Modern," 2 vols, 8vo. In 1731 archbishop Herring gave him the living of St Dunstan's in the East, and in the same year appeared the first volume of his "Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History" Of this work, the preface to which is exceedingly admired for its liberality and candour, four volumes more were published in 1752 and 1754, and two more after his death in 1773. In 1755 he was made DD. by archbishop Herring, and published "Six Dissertations upon various Subjects," one of which, on the state of the dead, as described by Homer and Virgil, drew upon him an attack from Warburton, whose doctrine, in his "Divine Legation of Moses," it materially controverted. In 1758 he published his "Life of Erasmus," 4to, in 1760 another quarto volume, entitled 'Remarks upon the Works of Erasmus." In 1762 his friend, Dr Osbaldiston, succeeding to the see of London, he was made his domestic chaplain, admitted a prebend of St Paul's, and in a few months afterwards received the living of Kensington, the duties of which he performed for the remainder of his life In 1764 he was made archdeacon of London, and was offered the rectory of St James's, which he declined, being unwilling to forsake his parish of Kensington, where he lived a life of study with constitutional serenity until his death, August 27, 1770, in the seventy second year of his age, leaving one son and one daughter. The private character of Dr Jortin was highly estimable. He possessed a spirit which raised him above every thing mean and illiberal, and would not allow him to stoop for preferment, or spare his reprehension of persons in high station, whom bigotry or delusion rendered enemies to merit. He

also possessed considerable sensibility, and no small share of humour, and with simple, or almost rustic manners, he evinced great urbanity and benevolence of heart. Besides the works already mentioned, Dr Jortin was the author of "Remarks upon Spenser," 1734, 8vo, "Remarks on Seneca," "Remarks on Tillotson's Sermons," "Letters to Mr Avison, on the Music of the Ancients," and various other miscellaneous productions, all of which appear in two volumes of tracts, "Philological, Critical, and Miscellaneous.' Seven volumes of his "Sermons and Charges" were also published after his death in 1771 and 1772.—*Memoirs of Life and Writings by Dr Disney.*

JOSE (ANTONIO) a Portuguese jew, eminent as a dramatic writer. He produced many popular comic pieces and farces, distinguished by a fund of genuine humour and satirical wit. During ten years his dramas were frequently represented with undiminished success. He lived in the early part of the last century, when the inquisition still possessed much power and influence. Jose, unfortunately for himself, not having a due fear of this terrible tribunal before his eyes, became the victim of Portuguese bigotry and superstition. Among his farces, which are exceedingly comic, two in particular excited the indignation of the holy office. In one of them a criminal was introduced, conversing at the gallows with his confessor, as may be supposed, in a style not the most edifying. For these productions the unlucky author was prosecuted before the court of inquisitors, and burnt at the last auto-da fe in 1745. After this appalling catastrophe, the theatrical managers prudently abstained from performing the plays of this dramatist.—*London Mag.* vol. iii.

JOSEPH II, emperor of Germany, son of Francis of Lorraine and the empress queen Maria Theresa, was born at Vienna in March 1741. He was brought up with great devotional strictness by his mother, which austerity seems to have early disgusted him. In order to preserve his morals, he was also married to an accomplished princess, Isabella of Parma, at the early age of nineteen. He was chosen emperor on the death of his father in 1765, but possessed little real power, his mother remaining in her own right, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and sovereign of Austria and the Low Countries. The young emperor was distinguished by the simplicity of his manners, ardent desire of information, and anxious wishes for social and political improvement. In 1769 he made the tour of Italy incog. and on his return paid a visit to the king of Prussia, at Neis in Silesia, the consequence of which meeting appeared in the unprincipled partition of Poland between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, the first treaty for which was signed in 1772. The same interview might possibly also have led the emperor to undertake the various ecclesiastical reforms which he soon after attempted, such as the regulation of holidays, the restriction of religious mendicancy and the sale of church lands for the benefit of the clergy; all of which was good in itself, but too hastily put into practice. He also honourably distinguished himself by using his influence to ameliorate villenage in Bohemia. In 1777 he became involved in a war with Saxony and Prussia, in consequence of some not very definable claims upon Bavaria. In these hostilities nothing very decisive took place in the field, but they terminated under the mediation of France and Russia, in a manner which taught the emperor moderation. In 1780 he had an interview with the empress Catharine of Russia, in Lithuania, whence he accompanied her to St Petersburgh. In the same year the death of the empress queen left him at liberty to pursue his ecclesiastical measures with less opposition. Some strong edicts followed, regulating and moderating the intercourse with the court of Rome, and one, evincing much enlightened liberality, granting full toleration to the protestants, and the extension of the privilege of subjects to the Jews. In 1781 he travelled into Holland and the Netherlands, and carried into effect a project of resuming the line of fortresses, called the Dutch barrier, he also gave token of his intentions to open the navigation of the Scheldt. His return to Vienna was marked by still more decisive steps, in reduction of the power of the church. He suppressed numerous religious houses, disclaimed all subordination in secular affairs to the Roman see, and took such rapid strides towards complete emancipation, as induced Pius VI to seek, by the humiliating expedient of a visit to Vienna, to avert such ominous changes The aged pontiff accordingly repaired to that capital in March 1782, but although treated with respect, he could produce very little alteration in the emperor's plans of policy. In 1784 he alarmed the united provinces with two important claims, one upon the town of Maestricht, and the other for a free navigation of the Scheldt. In October in that year, he sent a vessel from Antwerp, with orders to refuse being searched by the Dutch guard-ships, or to pay duty at their ports His ship being in consequence fired upon, the emperor affected to regard this act as the commencement of hostilities, and the interference of France alone prevented a war. The Dutch, however, were obliged to send a deputation to humbly apologize for the alleged insult, and to bring off the claim on Maestricht. This scheming sovereign, about the same time, resumed his views upon Bavaria, by attempting an exchange of territory, but was again defeated by the calm policy of the aged Frederic. An entire new code of laws also engaged his attention, the general object of which was, to establish a more equitable relation between crime and punishment. It abolished the too indiscriminate forfeiture of life, but substituted punishments which were even more appalling, and upon the whole exhibited little legal regulative ability in this important branch of social economy. In 1787 he had an alarming contest with his subjects in the Low Countries, owing to his determination to introduce the same system of eccle-

siastic, and civil government which he had established in his other hereditary dominions He issued two edicts in one day, destroying the small share of constitutional freedom which they enjoyed, in virtue of their charter of rights, and tending to the entire subversion of all the ancient forms of administering justice. The people, under the influence of a rich and powerful clergy, were already much disaffected, and his attempts to innovate upon the plan of public instruction, completed their disgust. The states of Brabant with great spirit refused to grant supplies, until the obnoxious edicts were repealed, and the result was, that the emperor at that time thought proper to give up the point. In 1787 he had a second interview with Catharine, in her new city of Cherson, and being brought into complete accordance with her views, he took the field against the Turks in 1788 as her ally, and a campaign ensued, in which the capture of Choczim was almost the only trophy of their united exertions, but the succeeding campaign was more glorious and successful, and the Turkish empire seemed verging towards its ruin In the mean time Joseph, unable again to quit Vienna, was labouring under a rapid decline of health, which was not amended by the renewal of the flame in the Low Countries occasioned by a breach on his part of the condition by which peace had been restored. Military executions took place in some of the cities, and a general gloom and despair prevailed. At length, in 1789, an open insurrection broke out, conducted with so much valour and ability, that the imperial troops were defeated, the cities of Ghent, Bruges, Louvain, and others, were taken possession of by the insurgents, and the states of Flanders finally declared that the emperor had forfeited all title to sovereignty. Joseph also on his death bed was farther mortified by a remonstrance from the Hungarian nobility, demanding the restoration of their ancient privileges, which he granted, with some conditions in favour of toleration, and the amelioration of the condition of the peasantry, which did him much honour He died with perfect calmness and composure 20th of February, 1790 in the forty-ninth year of his age, and having no issue, was succeeded by his brother Leopold. Joseph was, doubtless, in regard to his own subjects, a well meaning sovereign, and possessed many private virtues, but he was too ambitious and arbitrary for an efficient reformer, not to mention that he defeated his own purposes by the inconsistent multiplicity of his views He also exhibited an injudicious disregard of the previous habits, ideas, and opinions of those whom he was desirous to benefit a mistake to which reformers of the most opposing descriptions are equally liable. Joseph II, on this account, while he attempted more, possibly effected less, than any other sovereign of a kindred disposition.—*Annual Reg.*

JOSEPH BEN GORION, or GORIONIDES, is supposed to have been a Jew of Languedoc, who lived about the end of the ninth or the beginning of the tenth century There is extant a history by him of the Jewish war, written in Hebrew, which appears to have been compiled out of the Rufinian version of Josephus, and has been attributed to the latter, but its later origin is detected by its numerous anachronisms. Gagnier translated this work into Latin, Oxford, 1706, and there is also an edition in Hebrew and Latin, 1704, 4to —*Moreri. Saxii Onom.*

JOSEPH (Father) a French Capuchin friar, distinguished as the political associate of cardinal Richelieu. His proper name was Francis le Clerc du Tremblai, and his father was a president of the parliament of Paris, in which city the son was born in 1577. He displayed a disposition for study and retirement when young, and resisted the wishes of his friends, who would have procured him a counsellor's robe, or commission in the army, instead of which he chose to be an ecclesiastic He entered among the Franciscans in 1599 and for a while he devoted himself to the proper duties of his profession. He acquired eminence as a preacher, displayed his zeal as a missionary, founded a convent at Saumur, and a new order of Benedictine nuns of Calvary at Angers. But the girdle of St Francis had not extinguished the seeds of ambition in the breast of father Joseph, who becoming acquainted with cardinal Richelieu, participated in the power of that unprincipled statesman, whose secretary, privy counsellor, and *ame damnée* (as he was satirically styled) he continued to be during a great part of the cardinal's ministry Father Joseph died in 1638, just as he was about to obtain the grand object of his wishes—a cardinal's hat —*Nouv Dict Hist. Moreri.*

JOSEPH (Father) a Catholic missionary in Persia, of Roman descent, whose family name was Sebastiani. He resided for a long time at the court of the Persian sovereign, Fateh Ali Shah, where he possessed considerable influence, which he exerted in behalf of the English, and thus made himself an object of jealousy and suspicion to the agents of the French government. He was a skilful mechanic and physician, and spoke the Arabic Persian, Greek, and Hindoo languages, besides being well acquainted with those of his native country In 1816 he visited London, for the express purpose of selling some copies of the works of the Persian poet Hafiz, with a Latin translation by himself, accompanying the original text M Joubert, employed by Buonaparte in Persia in 1805, has published an account of his travels, containing some details relative to this singular personage and his problematical occupations.—*Biog Nouv des Contemp*

JOSEPHINE, the wife of Napoleon Buonaparte, and for a while the partner of his imperial power. Her name was Rose Tascher de la Pagerie, and she was born at Martinique, in the West Indies June 24 1763 Greatly distinguished for her beauty in her youth she was brought to France by her father and married to M. de Beauharnois governor general of the Antilles. In 1787 she went to Marti-

nique, in consequence of the illness of her mother, and remained there three years. The revolutionary commotions in that colony endangered her safety, and she hastily departed from the island to seek refuge in France. There fresh dangers awaited her, and she narrowly escaped participating in the fate of her husband, who was one of the victims of the tyranny of Robespierre. On the fall of that dictator, Madame Beauharnois was released from prison. To Tallien she is said to have owed her liberty, and she repaid the benefit by allowing him a pension, which was continued to him after her death by her son, Eugene Beauharnois. Barras, another of the statesmen of that period, procured the restoration to the widow of her late husband's property. Soon after, she became acquainted with Napoleon Buonaparte, whose serious attachment was followed by their union in 1796. He was then commander of the army of Italy, whither she accompanied him. When he had embarked on his expedition to Egypt, she retired to Malmaison, and employed her leisure in forming a museum of curious objects of art, and commencing a collection of exotic plants. When her husband was elevated to the station of first consul, she beneficially exerted the powerful influence she had over him, and to her, many exiles owed the erasement of their names from the list of emigrants, others the recovery of their estates, or such favours as their various situations might require. Such was her general affability and beneficence, that she appears fairly to have merited the compliment paid her by her victorious helpmate, who said to her, "Si je gagne les batailles, c'est vous qui gagnez les cœurs." When Buonaparte assumed the imperial title and authority, a divorce was proposed by some of his partizans, on account of his having had no issue by his wife. But he then rejected their counsel, and she was crowned empress at Paris, and queen of Italy at Milan. Her son was subsequently married to the princess of Bavaria, and her daughter Hortensia to Lewis Buonaparte, made by his brother king of Holland. At length she was destined to lose her exalted station, being divorced to make way for the elevation of the princess Maria Louisa of Austria to the imperial throne of France. Josephine is stated to have submitted to this measure without opposition, expecting probably to retain a greater share of power and influence than in the sequel fell to her share. During the Russian campaign she went to Italy to attend her daughter in law, whose husband was then viceroy of that country. Malmaison was her principal residence, where she continued to amuse her leisure with botanical studies, and making collections of scarce plants. She retained a strong affection for Napoleon, whose abdication occasioned her unfeigned distress, notwithstanding she experienced various marks of attention from the emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia, when they entered France. She was at that period labouring under illness, and died generally regretted, in the arms of her children and friends, May 29 1814.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

JOSEPHUS (Flavius) an eminent Jewish historian, was born at Jerusalem AC. 37, when Caligula was emperor. His father, Mattathias, was descended from the ancient high priests of the Jews, and by his mother's side he was of the royal lineage of the Asmoneans, or Maccabees. He was educated in the knowledge of the Jewish law, and at the age of sixteen was induced to join the Essenes, but afterwards became a strict and zealous member of the sect of Pharisees. At the age of twenty-six he visited Rome, and by means of an introduction to Poppaa, afterwards the wife of Nero, procured the release of some priests whom Felix had sent prisoners to that capital. On his return to Judea, he was made governor of the two Galilees, in which capacity he bravely defended Jotapha against Vespasian. He was however taken prisoner, but his life was spared at the intercession of Titus, who became his patron, and whom he accompanied to the siege of Jerusalem. He was sent to his countrymen with offers of peace, but was treated with great contumely as a deserter. At the capture of the city he was enabled to deliver his brother and several of his friends without ransom. He accompanied Titus back to Rome, where he was rewarded with the freedom of that city, and received a pension and other marks of favour from Vespasian and his son, as a mark of gratitude to whom he assumed their family name of Flavius. He employed his leisure in drawing up those works which have perpetuated his name. These are, his "History of the Jewish War, in Seven Books," his "Jewish Antiquities, in Twenty Books," two books against Apion, of Alexandria, a great adversary of his nation, a "Discourse on the Martyrdom of Maccabees," and a "Treatise on his own Life." All these are written in Greek, and his style is by Photius held to be easy, pure, and even eloquent. Few works are more interesting than his account of the Jewish war, of the incidents of which he was a spectator. In respect to his fidelity, different opinions prevail in his Jewish Antiquities his accounts frequently vary from those of Scripture, and generally in circumstances which he thinks will shock the prejudices of his Gentile readers. He is also led by his zeal for the honour of his nation to much exaggeration, and affects to believe that all knowledge and wisdom originated in Judea, but upon the whole, however, his works are much esteemed. They have been frequently published with Latin versions, but the best editions are those of Hudson, Oxford, 1720, 2 vols, folio, and Havercamp, Amsterdam, 1727, 2 vols, folio. They have been translated into English by L'Estrange and Whiston, the latter of whom doubts the authenticity of, and rejects the discourse on the Maccabees. Josephus lived beyond the thirteenth year of the reign of Domitian, but the exact date of his death is uncertain.—*Life prefixed to Works. Lardner. Cave.*

JOSSE (Peter) a distinguished pharma-

ceutica. chemist, who was a native of Paris. He was educated under Rouelle and Laborie, both eminent for their skill in medicinal chemistry. In 1777 he published an analysis of the Columbo root, and another tract, and soon after he made known a new process for the preparation of martial æthiops, or the black oxide of iron. In 1779 he was chosen a member of the college of Pharmacy, and in 1784 adjunct professor of chemistry in that college, where he at length obtained the office of provost, and died in 1799. His analytical experiments on opium, his researches concerning æther, &c. afford sufficient proofs of his professional skill and science.—*Biog. Univ.*

JOUBERT (Barthoiomew Catherine) a French general, who was a native of Pont-de-Vaux, in Bresse. He was born in 1769, and was destined for the bar by his father. At the age of fifteen he forsook his studies to go to La Fere, in Picardy, where he entered a regiment of artillery. But his discharge being obtained, he was sent to Lyons to continue his education, and at the beginning of the Revolution he was a student at the university of Dijon. In December, 1791, he enlisted as a military volunteer, and served as a serjeant in the army of the Rhine. In April, 1792, he was made a sub lieutenant, and displayed great courage and activity in the campaign of general Anselme against the Austrians and Sardinians. Joubert was taken prisoner by the latter in September, 1793, and on his return home, he distinguished himself by opposing the Jacobin agents of the Convention, who were tyrannizing in the neighbourhood of his native place. In 1794 he was appointed adjutant general, and having signalized his bravery at the battle of Loano, under Kellerman, in November, 1795, he was made general of brigade on the field of battle. In 1796 he again attracted notice at Montenotte, as well as at Millesimo, Cava, Montebaldo, Rivoli and above all in the Tyrol, where, though opposed by a bold and warlike people, he succeeded in penetrating the defiles of Inspruck. He was afterwards opposed to the Russian general Suwarrow, and was killed at the battle of Novi, 1799. Much of the future success of the French in Italy may be ascribed to the exertions of general Joubert, who, by the boldness and promptitude of his manœuvres, and the impetuosity of his attacks, trained his troops to that confidence and courage which contributed to render them victorious. His personal character of this officer is said to have been untainted by the rapacity which disgraced many of his comrades. After the taking of Turin, the king of Sardinia offered to give him two valuable paintings. "We should be both blameable," said Joubert, "you in giving them to me, and I, if I were to accept them." —*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

JOUBERT (Laurent) a learned French physician of the sixteenth century, was born at Valence, in Dauphiny, in 1529. He studied medicine at Montpelier and Paris, and in the sequel, held the situation of first physician in ordinary to Henry III, and the post of chancellor of the university of Montpelier. His Latin works, which are written with correctness and elegance, have often been reprinted. He also published some medical treatises in French, one of which is on "Laughter," its causes and effects, 1579, 8vo. His most popular work however was entitled, "Erreurs populaires, touchant la Medicine," Bourdeaux, 1579, which, owing to a broad vein of humour, and no small levity of manner, went through ten editions in six months. He died the 21st of October, 1583.—*Niceron. Rees's Cyclop.*

JOURDAIN (Anselme Louis Bernard Brechillet) an eminent French dentist and surgeon, who was a native of Paris. After having studied at the college of Harcourt, and among the jesuits of Rouen, he returned to the metropolis, being destined by his father for the legal profession. He preferred that of surgery, and being left at liberty to follow his own inclination, he became a pupil of M. Moand, at the Hotel Dieu. He subsequently devoted his attention to the structure and diseases of the teeth, and after having long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most skilful surgeon-dentists in Paris, he died there, January 7, 1816, aged eighty one. M. Jourdain was the author of "Nouveaux Elemens d Odontalgie," 1756, 12mo, "Essais sur la Formation des Dents, comparee avec celle des Os," 1766, 12mo, "Traité des Maladies et des Operations, réallement chirurgicales, de la Bouche et des Parties qui y correspondent," 1778, 2 vols, 8vo, besides several other publications, periodical papers, and contributions to the works of others.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

JOURDAIN (Amable Louis Marie Michel Brichillet) son of the foregoing, born at Paris in 1788. He was designed for the law, and placed with a notary to acquire the necessary information. At the age of seventeen he was so struck at hearing the splendid eulogies bestowed on the Orientalist, Anquetil du Perron, then recently deceased, that he determined to devote himself to the same branches of learning which had been cultivated by that distinguished scholar. He became the pupil of M. M. Silvestre de Sacy and Langles, and prosecuted his purpose with so much success, that the office of adjunct secretary of the school of Oriental languages was created in his favour. He held it till his death in 1818. His principal work is entitled, "La Perse, ou Tableau de l'Histoire, du Gouvernement, de la Religion, de la Literature, &c. de cet Empire," 1814, 5 vols 18mo. He was one of the contributors to the "Biographie Universelle," the "Annales des Voyages," the "Mines de l Orient," &c. and at the time of his decease he was engaged in writing the history of the family of the Barmecides.—[See Art. Haroun al Rashid.]—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

JOUSSE (Daniel) an eminent French lawyer of the last century. He was a native of Orleans, and was educated at the college of Plessis Sorbonne, at Paris, where he distinguished himself by his attachment to the

study of mathematics. In compliance with the wishes of his friends, he prepared himself for a judicial situation; and in 1734 he was installed in the office of counsellor of the presidency of Orleans, which he filled with great reputation till his death in 1781. His works are very numerous, comprising, "Nouveau Traité de la Sphere, avec un Discours sur les Eclipses," 1755, 12mo, "Eloge de M. Pothier," besides many treatises on the municipal law of France, which are highly esteemed. —*Biog. Univ.*

JOUVENCI or JOUVENCY (JOSEPH DE) an eminent jesuit, was born at Paris, September 14, 1643. He taught rhetoric with uncommon reputation, at Caen, La Fleche, and Paris, and at length was invited to Rome, in order to continue the "History of the Jesuits" with more freedom than he could have assumed at Paris. His principal works are, two volumes of speeches, a small tract, entitled, "De Ratione Discendi et Docendi," and Notes, in Latin, on Persius, Juvenal, Terence, Horace, Martial, Ovid, &c. with the fifth part of the "History of the Jesuits," all which productions are written in pure Latin. In his history of the Jesuits he attempts to justify Pere Guignard, the jesuit, who suffered for encouraging the bigotted assassin Chatel, in his attempt on the life of Henry IV, on account of which suspicious casuistry the parliament of Paris prohibited the work.—*Moreri. Saxii Onom.*

JOUVENET, (JOHN) an historical painter, born at Rouen, Normandy, 1644 He received his first instructions from his father, but his principal teacher was Poussin. He possessed much facility of invention, and was therefore employed to adorn the apartments of Versailles and the Trianon He also painted the twelve apostles, each figure fourteen feet high, in the hospital of the Invalids at Paris. He has exhibited more eccentricity than taste in all his works. In the decline of life he lost the use of his right side by palsy, and was induced to practice with his left hand, by which means he was enabled to finish a ceiling which he had begun in the hall of the parliament of Rouen, and a large piece of the Annunciation in the choir of Notre Dame, at Paris, with no apparent diminution of ability. He died in 1717.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peint. Pilkington.*

JOVELLANOS (DON GASPAR MELCHIOR de) a Spaniard of distinguished eminence in various branches of literature. He was born at Gijon, in Asturias, in 1749 Endowed with great talents by nature, he studied with so much success, as when young to have acquired a knowledge of jurisprudence, history, archæology, the learned languages, and the belles lettres. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted into the Royal Academy of Madrid, and about the same time Charles III nominated him counsellor of state, and entrusted him with some important affairs. He continued in favour while that prince lived, and was employed for a while under the next sovereign The war with the French republic, as well as the peace of 1794, left Spain loaded with debt, and Jovellanos proposed, for the relief of the national difficulties, a tax on the property of the higher orders of the clergy. This proposition they resented as a kind of sacrilege, and the minister was exiled to the mountains of Asturias, though his project was afterwards carried into execution. In 1799 he was recalled and made minister of justice for the interior, but he had held the office only eight months, when he was displaced, and banished to the island of Majorca, where he was confined in the convent of the Carthusians He did not recover his liberty till 1808, after the invasion of Spain by the French, and the fall of the Prince of Peace, Don Manuel Godoy, to whom his disgrace was attributed. He subsequently became a member of the supreme junta, and Joseph Buonaparte, during his transient sovereignty, nominated Jovellanos minister of the interior, which office however he did not choose to accept. His predilection for the French during the troubled scenes which followed, subjected him to suspicion, and he was accused of holding intelligence with them, and endeavouring to promote their plans for the subjugation of Spain. Being denounced as a traitor, he was murdered during a popular insurrection, in 1812. He published a collection of lyric poems, with a comedy entitled "The Honourable Delinquent," at Madrid, in 1780, and he was the author of a tragedy called "Pelayo," represented at Madrid, in 1790, and of an excellent translation of Milton's Paradise Lost. His discourses and memoirs relative to subjects of public utility are very numerous, and many of them important, but the work which does him most honour is his "Informe sobre la ley Agraria," Madrid, 1795.—*Blaquiere's Hist Rev. of the Spanish Revolution. Biog. Univ.*

JOVINIAN, an Italian monk of the fourth century, who was persecuted for his rational opinions in disfavour of celibacy, fasting, and supererogatory austerity. He taught that all those who adhered to the vows made at their baptism, and led a life of piety and temperance were equally entitled to the rewards of futurity with those who passed their days unwedded, and in the constant endurance of self-inflicted mortification. For propagating these sentiments he was cut off from the communion of the church by Syricius, bishop of Rome, who, by means of Ambrose, had his doctrines formally condemned in a council held at Milan in 390. This condemnation only induced him to adhere more firmly to his opinions, on which account he was assailed with much virulence in a treatise by St Jerome. He was at length, together with his followers, scourged, and banished from Rome under the emperor Honorius in 412. Jovinian died in banishment some time after at the island of Boa, on the coast of Dalmatia.—*Basnage Annal. Moreri. Mosheim.*

JOVIUS (PAUL) an Italian historian, was born at Como in 1483. After studying at Padua, Milan, and Pavia, he took the degree of

MD. and practised for some time, but resigned the medical profession for the composition of history. The first volume of his work, which comprises the events of fifty years, from 1491 to 1544, he presented to Leo X, who gave him a pension, and the rank of knighthood. Having taken orders, he was presented by Adrian VI to a canonry in the cathedral of Como, and was finally made bishop of Nocera by Clement VII. About two years before his death he quitted Como, his usual residence, and took up his abode in Florence, where he died in 1552. His historical works, which are all in Latin, are written with great facility, but they are to be perused with great caution, as he was at once a malignant enemy and a servile flatterer, boasting that he possessed pens of iron and of gold, which he used as occasion required. He was peculiarly favourable to Charles V and the Medici, by the former of whom he was pensioned. His other works are "De Piscibus Romanis," Latin poems, the lives of the twelve Visconti, lords and dukes of Milan, a collection of portraits, with inscriptions, entitled "Musæi Joviani Imagines," descriptions of Great Britain, of Muscovy, and of the lake of Como, and the eulogies of warriors.—His elder brother, BENEDICT, wrote a history of Como, transactions and memoirs of the Swiss, with letters, translations from the Greek and Latin poems.—*Roscoe's Leo X. Sam. Ohio.*

JOY, or JOYE, (GEORGE) an early promoter of the Reformation, was a native of the county of Bedford, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated MA in 1517. In 1527, being the friend of Tindale, he was accused of heresy, and obliged to return to Germany, where he continued for many years. He was concerned in the superintendance of Tindale's bibles, printed at Antwerp, and finally returned to his native country, but the time of his death is unknown. Besides his translation of part of the Bible, he published "On the Unity and Schism of the Ancient Church," 1534, "The Subversion of More's False Foundation," 1534, "Commentary on Daniel," from Melancthon, and other works enumerated by Tanner.—*Tanner's History of the Translations of the Bible*

JOYCE (JEREMIAH) an ingenious and industrious writer on general literature and science. He first became known to the public in consequence of his being included in the state prosecution with Hardy Horne Tooke, Thelwall and others. He had previously been domestic tutor to the sons of earl Stanhope, who gave a splendid entertainment, on the return of Mr Joyce to his lordship's seat at Chevening, in Kent, after his liberation. Not long after, he relinquished this situation, and settling in London, devoted himself to writing for the press. One of the first employments in which he was thus engaged, was as coadjutor with Dr George Gregory, in the compilation of the Cyclopædia, which was published as the work of the latter. The success of this undertaking gave rise to another work on a similar plan, which bore in the title-page the name of Mr William Nicholson, but of which Mr Joyce is said to have been the principal author. He subsequently wrote "Scientific Dialogues," "Dialogues on Chemistry," "Letters on Natural Philosophy," &c. Mr Joyce, who was a protestant dissenter, and of the clerical profession, died at Highgate, near London, in 1816.—*Month Mag.*

JUAN (Don) or DON JOHN of Austria, the natural son of the emperor Charles V, and the great military hero of his age. He was born at Ratisbon, February 25, 1546, and his mother is said to have been a German female, named Barba Blomberg, but from the secresy with which he was brought up, it has been supposed that some extraordinary and disgraceful mystery was attached to his origin. His relation to the emperor was not acknowledged till after the death of that prince, when the jealousy of Philip II would have destined his brother to the cloister, but he was ultimately allowed to follow his inclination, in the practice of martial exercises and the study of the art of war. He was first employed in 1570, against the Moors of Grenada, whom he reduced to subjection. The next scene of his success was the Gulph of Lepanto, where he gained a memorable victory over the Turks, October 7, 1571. He afterwards took from them Tunis Biserta, and other places on the coast of Africa. In 1576 he was sent to Flanders, with the title of governor of the Netherlands. The inhabitants were in a state of revolt, and he at first attempted to reduce them to obedience by concessions, but not succeeding he had recourse to arms. He took Namur by stratagem, and attacking the insurgents on the plain of Gemblours, December 31, 1577, he obtained a signal victory. He died at Bonges, near Namur, on the 1st of October following, not without suspicion of being poisoned.—*Biog. Univ.*

JUAN II (don) the natural son of Philip V of Spain, by Maria Calderona, an actress, born in 1629. He was made grand prior of Castile, and in 1647 he commanded the Spanish army in Italy, and took the city of Naples. He afterwards served in Flanders and in Portugal, and being unsuccessful, he was exiled by the regency, after the death of his father. Under Charles II he was recalled to Madrid, and made prime minister. He died in 1679. The life of this prince has been written by Gregorio Leti.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

JUAN Y SANIACILIA (don GEORGE) a learned Spanish mathematician and natural philosopher, who was a native of Orihuela, in the kingdom of Valencia. Having entered at the age of fifteen into the royal marine guards, while yet young he was appointed commander of a corvette, in which he made several voyages to America. The reputation he had acquired as an officer and a man of science, occasioned his appointment, together with D. Antonio de Ulloa, to accompany Messrs Bouguer and la Condamine to Peru, in 1735, to measure a degree of the meridian at the equator. On his return to Spain, he was

made a captain in the navy, and afterwards farther promoted. Much of his attention was directed to the improvement of marine architecture; and the flourishing state of the Spanish marine about 1770, was in a great measure the fruit of his exertions. He died at Cadiz, June 21, 1774, aged sixty-two. He was the author of an "Historical and Geographical Dissertation on the Line of Demarcation between the Dominions of Spain and Portugal," and "Observations on Astronomy and Physics, made in the Kingdom of Peru," both composed in conjunction with D. A de Ulloa, besides which he produced a treatise on navigation, and another on the construction of ships, the latter of which has been translated into French and English.—*Biog. Univ.*

JUBA II, king of Numidia, was the son of the first of the name, who, taking part with Pompey against Cæsar, sought a Roman death, after being defeated by the latter. The younger Juba, then a boy, was led as a captive in Cæsar's triumph over his father, but the victor compensated for that humiliation by bestowing on him an excellent education, in consequence of which he became one of the most learned men of his time. He was in great favour with Augustus, whom he adhered to against Antony, and who bestowed upon him the kingdom of Gætulia. He also gave him to wife Cleopatra Selene, the daughter of Cleopatra, by Anthony. Juba governed his dominions with great justice and lenity, and became the author of many learned works, comprising the history and antiquities of the Arabians, Assyrians, and Romans, the history of painting and painters, that of theatres, and treatises on plants and animals. They are quoted by Pliny, Strabo, Plutarch, Tacitus, and others, but of all these a few fragments only have reached modern times Juba died AD. 24.—*Vossii Hist. Græc. Nouv. Dict Hist*

JUDAH, or JEHUDAH HAKKADOSH, or the saint, a rabbi, famous for his learning and riches, who lived in the time of the emperor Marcus Antoninus, by whose order he is said to have compiled the "Mischna," a new digest of the oral law, and of the commentary of the most famous Jewish doctors. His Mischna, or first Talmud, comprehends all the laws, institutions, and rules of life, which, besides the ancient Hebrew Scriptures, the Jews held themselves bound to observe, notwithstanding the obscurities and inconsistencies in which it abounded, it soon obtained credit as a sacred book, and it subsequently received additions and improvements by other celebrated rabbis, which were published in the fifth century, by Jochannan ben-Eliezer, under the title of the "Gemara." An edition of the "Mischna" was published by Surenhusius, at Amsterdam in 1698, in six volumes, folio.—*Mod. Univ. Hist. Enfield's Hist. of Phil.*

JUDAH CHIUG, a learned Jewish rabbin, who was born at Fez, and studied among the Arabians. He practised as a physician in the northern part of Africa in 1040, but the period of his death is uncertain. He was the author of several works on the Hebrew language, written in Arabic, still in manuscript. They are reckoned very valuable, and were translated into Latin by Gagnier; and it has been lamented that the fruit of his labours has not been given to the public.—*Biog. Univ.*—JUDAH RAV, or RAB, the son of Ezechiel, reputed one of the most famous among the disciples of Judah Hakkadosh. He founded or restored six celebrated schools in the vicinity of Babylon, whence proceeded those collections of Jewish traditions which com[illegible] the Babylonian Gemara, or Talmud. Judah Rav succeeded rabbi Samuel in the school or academy of Naherda, AD. 250. The Gemara of Babylon was first published in 1520, fol.—*Id.*

JUDAH (LEO) a learned protestant divine was the son of John Judah, a priest of Alsace, by a concubine, and was born in 1482. He was sent in 1502 to finish his academical studies at Basil, where he became acquainted with Zuinghus, and imbibed from him such impressions as induced him to embrace the principles of the reformation. Having obtained his degree as MA. he was appointed minister of a Swiss church, where he preached boldly in defence of protestantism. He afterwards became still more celebrated as the pastor of St Peter's in Zurich, for his exertions both with the pen and in the pulpit. He undertook a translation from the Hebrew into Latin, of the Old Testament, but before it was completed he fell a martyr to his application, in June, 1542, in the sixtieth year of his age. The translation was finished by other hands, and published the following year. He was also the author of "Annotations on the Books of Genesis and Exodus." Some particulars of Judah and his translations may be found in a book written by a divine of Zurich, entitled "Vindiciæ pro Bibliorum translatione Tigurina," 1606.—*Melchior Adam. Simon's Bibl Crit.*

JUDAS LEVITA, or JUDAS HALLEVI, a Jewish rabbin, who was the son of Samuel Hallevi, a Spaniard, and was born in 1090, and died in 1140. He was a philosopher, grammarian, and poet, and was profoundly skilled in all the learning of the age in which he lived. It is said that going on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, as he advanced on foot towards the holy city, rending his garments and reciting aloud lamentations for the miseries of his people, he was observed by a Mahometan horseman, who, enraged at his conduct, rode over him and trampled him to death. He wrote in Arabic, a curious work in defence of Judaism, entitled "Sepher Haccozri," which was translated from an Hebrew version into Latin, by Buxtorf, and published at Basil, 1660, 8to, and there is a Spanish translation extant, by Aqendana.—*Biog. Univ.*

JUDEX (MATTHEW) one of the principal writers of the centuries of Magdeburg, was born Sept. 21, 1528, at Tippolswald, in Misnia. He studied in the first instance at Dresden, but removed afterwards to Wittemberg, whence he repaired to Magdeburg, where he

taught the second form for some years, and then became professor of divinity at Jena. He was not, however, allowed to retain this situation, and endured so many persecutions and vexations, that his days appear to have been shortened by them, as he died in the prime of life in 1564. He wrote a great many books, one of which, "De Typographiæ Inventione," Copenhagen, 1566, 8vo, is very rare. The centuries of Magdeburg, in which he largely assisted, was published under the title of "Historia ecclesiastica congesta per Magdeburgenses et alios," the best edition of which is that of Basil, 13 vols, folio, 1562.—*Moreri.*

JUGLER (JOHN FREDRICK) an eminent Saxon writer on philology and literary history. He was born near Naumburgh, in 1714. After having been for some time employed in the useful office of a teacher of youth, he was nominated counsellor to the king of England, and inspector of the equestrian academy of Lunenburg. He died in 1791. His principal literary production is entitled "Bibliotheca Historiæ Literariæ selecta," 3 vols, 8vo, founded on Struve's Introduction to the History of Literature. He was also the author of memoirs of eminent European statesmen and lawyers, 6 vols, 8vo, a dissertation on the use of libraries, and other works —*Biog. Univ.*

JULIA DOMNA, called also *Pia Felix Augusta*, born about AD. 170, at Apamea, or at Emesa, in Syria, where her father, Bassianus, was priest of the sun. She married Severus, who afterwards became emperor of Rome, and is said to have partly owed his elevation to her councils. He was much attached to her, and she exercised great influence over him, till the exposure of her intrigues obliged him to separate himself from her. In retirement she devoted herself to literature, and became the patroness of the learned. Philostratus, at her request, wrote his life of Apollonius Tyanæus, and Diogenes Laertius dedicated to her his memoirs of Philosophers. After the death of Severus, she in vain endeavoured to prevent the quarrels between her sons. Caracalla, however, when he had murdered his brother, suffered her to exercise a great portion of the sovereign authority. She witnessed his assassination and dethronement, and died soon after in 217, aged forty seven.—*Gibbon. Biog. Univ.*

JULIAN (FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS JULIANUS) a Roman emperor, was the son of Julius Constantine, brother of Constantine the Great. He was born at Constantinople in 331, and was only six years of age when the massacre of the collateral branches of the Flavian family took place, in which he and his brother Gallus alone were saved. The two princes were sent to different towns for education, and were instructed in the studies and exercises suitable to their birth, and were not only initiated in the Christian religion, but admitted to the inferior offices of the ecclesiastical order. When Gallus was declared Cæsar, Julian was released from the restraint under which he had previously laboured, and received an ample patrimony. On the fall of his brother he, however, partook of his disgrace, but was preserved by the friendship of the empress, Eusebia, and allowed to retire to Athens, where he assumed the manners of an ancient philosopher, and showed his predilection for the ancient religion, by obtaining initiation into the celebrated mysteries of Eleusis. He was at length, by the influence of the empress, recalled to court, and in 360 married to her sister Helena, and declared Cæsar. He was, in the first instance, sent into Gaul, where he repressed the Alemanni, and other barbarians, with great skill and bravery, and obtained so much reputation, that the envy of Constantius being excited, he directed a large portion of the army of Gaul to proceed to the frontiers of Persia. Julian was reduced to great difficulties by this mandate, but gave the necessary orders, the ultimate consequence of which was, a mutiny on the part of the soldiers, who, in spite of the earnest entreaties of their general, declared him emperor. Historians differ as to his sincerity on this occasion, he himself strenuously insists on the compulsory nature of the event, to which he was obliged to yield, while the ecclesiastical writers opposed to him, naturally enough, represent him as the planner of the whole affair. Having complied, however, he determined to maintain his new station with firmness, and solicited, in the name of himself and army, from Constantius, a confirmation of the title of Augustus, and offered to remain content with Gaul, Spain, and Britain. The emperor at once refused acquiescence, on which Julian appealed to his army, and returned a letter to Constantius, which amounted to a declaration of war. At the same time he threw off the disguise, which he had hitherto maintained, in regard to religion, and declared himself a votary of the ancient faith. Julian then resolved to make himself master of the provinces of Illyrium, but was detained at Aquileia, which was held by the troops of Constantius, who was personally approaching at the head of his veteran legions. The seasonable death of the latter, on the confines of Cilicia, prevented the approaching conflict, and made Julian sole emperor, who entered Constantinople amidst universal acclamations in December, 361, being then in his thirty-first year. He had passed the period of youth with a degree of temperance and forbearance very unusual in his rank and station, nor did his elevation produce any difference in this respect, for disregarding all idle pomp and trifling amusements, he diligently occupied himself in the duties of government. His good qualities were, however, sullied by vanity, affectation, and scholastic pedantry, while his zeal for the religion to which he had become a convert, was debased by childish credulity and superstition. To counteract the ascendancy acquired by the Christian religion, he composed an elaborate work, which was followed by the unexceptionable measure of an edict of general toleration. This of course produced the re-opening of many of the heathen temples, and imperial example and influence necessarily multi-

plied re-conversion. He even attempted to revive Judaism, by rebuilding the temple of Jerusalem, but the workmen are said to have been interrupted by extraordinary irruptions of fire, which, as confirmatory of prophecy, have been deemed miraculous. Zeal of this nature can seldom be impartial, and although Julian forbore direct persecution, he systematically pursued measures of a nature to degrade his Christian subjects, and behaved with great injustice and severity, by debarring all of that religion from acting as teachers of grammar, rhetoric, or the liberal arts. He also excluded them, in great part, although not by direct laws, from posts of trust or honour, and obliged them to make ample amends for the destruction of the Pagan temples in preceding reigns, as also to restore lands and revenues which had been converted to the use of their own religion. All these cares on the subject of religion did not exclude a passion for military glory. He resolved upon an expedition against Persia, and spent the winter of 362 in Antioch, in preparation for that event. Here he created great dissatisfaction by removing a Christian church which occupied the ancient site of the temple of Apollo at Daphne, in order to restore that worship. The unconcealed ill-humour of the people, happily produced nothing more severe from the emperor than a satire, entitled "The Misopogon, or Beard hater," in which he lashed their follies and vices with some literary skill, but with a degree of levity not always consistent with his station. In the spring of 363 he left Antioch on his grand expedition against Persia, and proceeded with considerable success until the siege of Ctesiphon, when he was much embarrassed by the desertion of his Armenian auxiliaries and the growing discontent of his army. He however persevered, as it is said, with a weak desire of imitating Alexander, until involved in great difficulties by treacherous guides, he was finally obliged to retreat. Meantime the whole force of Persia assembled, and harrassed the Romans on every side, in opposition to which, Julian performed every duty both of officer and soldier. At length, a sudden attack being made in the rear of the army, the emperor rushed to the scene without his cuirass, and putting the assailants to flight, eagerly led the pursuit. While thus engaged, a javelin, discharged by one of the fugitives, pierced the ribs of the emperor, who fell senseless from his horse, in a state which announced approaching dissolution. Sensible of his condition, he pronounced a farewell speech to his principal officers, and after directing the disposal of his private property, entered into a metaphysical discussion on the nature of the soul, with his attendant philosophers. Exhausted by these efforts, he called for a draught of cold water, and as soon as he had swallowed it, calmly expired on June 26, 363, in the thirty-second year of his age, and at the expiration of about twenty months from the death of Constantius. The character of no eminent person has been more differently rented by friends and enemies, than that of Julian, a fact by no means surprising, seeing that he was regarded as a deserter and invet rate foe by one religious party, and as a convert and a hero by another. It is obvious that he possessed many great qualities, but was more a mystic than a philosopher, even in his own sense of that character. Of his writings, which are composed with great purity in the Greek language, "The Cæsars," which, in the form of a fable, discusses the characters of several preceding emperors, is the best known. Marcus Antoninus appears to have been his hero. Besides his answer to St Cyril, he wrote some other discourses, epistles, &c., and his rescripts in the Theodosian code show that he made more good laws in his short reign, than any emperor who ever preceded or followed him. His works were published in Greek and Latin, by Spanheim in 1696. 2 vols. folio, and a selection from them, in English, by Duncombe, in 1784, translated principally from La Bleterie.—*La Bleterie's Life of Julian. Mosheim. Gibbon.*

JULIAN (Count) governor of Andalusia in Spain, and of Ceuta in Africa, in the beginning of the eighth century. He defended for a long time the latter fortress against the Moors, from 708 till 710, but Roderic, the Gothic king of Spain having dishonoured Cava, or Florinda, the daughter of count Julian, the latter in revenge made a league with the Moors, and thus facilitated the conquest of the peninsula. The fate of this betrayer of his country is uncertain, but it is probable that his new allies suspecting him of designs to produce a fresh revolution, threw him into prison where he perished. Sir Walter Scott and Dr Southey have both produced poems on the Moorish conquest of Spain.—*Gibbon. Univ. Hist.*

JULIANA a female who possessed great influence at the court of the Mogul emperors of Hindostan in the earlier part of the 18st century. She was born in Bengal in 1693 and was the daughter of a Portuguese named Augustin Dias d'Acosta. After having suffered shipwreck, she went to the court of the great Mogul Aurengzeb, whose favour she conciliated by presenting him with some curiosities which she had preserved. Being appointed superintendant of the harem of that prince, and governess of his son Behadur Shah, she had an opportunity of rendering some important services to the latter, who succeeded to the crown in 1707, under the title of Shah Aulum. He was under the necessity of defending his newly acquired authority against his brothers by force of arms, and in a battle which took place, Juliana, mounted on an elephant by the side of the emperor, animated him by her advice, when his troops began to give way, and to her exhortations he was indebted for the complete victory which he obtained. Her services were rewarded with the title of princess, the rank of the wife of an omrah, and a profusion of riches and honours. Shah Aulum had such an opinion of her talents, that he was accustomed to say, "If Juliana were a man, I would make him my vi-

sier." Jehander Shah, who became emperor of Hindostan in 1712, was equally sensible of her merit, and though she experienced some persecution when that prince was deposed by his nephew in 1713, she speedily recovered her influence, and retained it till her death in 1733.—*Biog. Univ.*

JULIEN (PIERRE) a native of Paulien in France, known as one of the most eminent sculptors of the last century. He was born in 1731, and first applied himself to the study of the art in which he afterwards so much excelled, at Lyons, where he carried off the academical prize. He then went to Paris, and placed himself under Coustou, whose associate he eventually became. Julien visited Rome in the year 1768, and left behind him several admirable specimens of his ability, executed in that capital. About ten years afterwards appeared the principal production of his chisel, "The Dying Gladiator." This chef d'œuvre gained him a seat in the academy. Many of his best works still excite the admiration of connoisseurs in the French metropolis. His death took place in 1804.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JULIEN (SIMON) a Swiss artist, born at Carighano in 1736. His contemporaries bestowed on him the appellation of "The Apostate," in allusion to the emperor of the same name, and to his own abandonment of the French school of painting for that of Italy. Vanloo was his first master and model, but a subsequent residence at Rome improved his taste, and produced the change of style alluded to. An historical picture of the triumph of Aurelian, is the most celebrated of his productions. Julien obtained a seat in the French academy, but his emoluments did not keep pace with his reputation, and he died in 1799 in very indigent circumstances.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JULIO ROMANO, a celebrated Roman painter, whose family name was *Pipi* or *Pippi*. He was born in 1492, and was a student in the school of Raphael, with whom he became a great favourite. He displayed extraordinary fertility of invention and grandeur of taste, united with a vast fund of knowledge respecting every thing connected with his art. His colouring, however, is defective, and his manner has been esteemed hard and dry, whence his designs have attracted more approbation than his finished paintings. After the death of his master, who made him one of his heirs, he was employed to finish the works left imperfect by that great artist, particularly the hall of Constantine in the Vatican. He was courted by pontiffs, kings, and princes, and was particularly patronised by the duke of Mantua, in whose service he exercised his talents both as a painter and architect. In the latter capacity he was so much distinguished that on the death of San Gallo, architect of St Peter's at Rome, he was nominated to the vacant office, but while preparing to take possession of it, he was seized with illness, and died at Mantua in 1546, when he was interred in the church of St Barnabas in that city. His most famous work as a painter is saloon, in which the destruction of the giants by Jupiter is represented in fresco. but he has obtained a disgraceful share of notoriety on account of some indecent designs, commonly called Aretine's figures, which he made to be engraved by Marc Antonio, who was imprisoned at Rome, when the painter made his escape from the merited punishby flight.—*Vasari. Sandrart. Orlandi Abeced Pitt. Pilkington.*

JUNCKER (CHRISTIAN) a learned German writer on the history of literature. He was born at Dresden in 1668, of poor parents, who however bestowed on him a good education. After completing his studies he became successively co rector of the gymnasium of Schleusingen, rector of the college of Eisenach, and in 1713 of that of Altenburgh. He died in 1714, of grief for the loss of his wife, whom he outlived only five days. Among his works, written in Latin, are a Sketch of the history of Periodical Journals, Dissertations on learned Women, the Life of Job Ludolph, Synoptic Tables of the History of Philosophy and General Literature. He was also the author of an account of the library of Eisenach, and an introduction to the geography of the middle ages, both in German.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

JUNCKER (JOHN) a German chemist, who was physician to the Orphan house at Halle, and a professor in the university of that city. He was born near Giessen in 1691, and died in 1759. His works are very numerous, and were much esteemed by his contemporaries, though the progress of science has rendered them in some measure obsolete. They are written in Latin, including "Conspectus Formularum Medicarum," 1730, 4to, "Conspectus Chemiæ in forma Tabularum," 1730-1744, 2 vols, 4to, and "Conspectus Materiæ Medicæ," 1760. 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

JUNCTIN or GIUNTINO, a Florentine mathematician of the sixteenth century. He became a Carmelite friar, but afterwards apostatized, and having for some time led a wandering and licentious life, he went to France, and abjured the Catholic religion. Settling at Lyons, he became corrector of the press, and afterwards is said to have acquired a large fortune as a banker or usurer. His death is reported to have taken place in 1590, in consequence of his being buried under the ruins of his library. He was the author of a commentary on the treatise of Sacrobosco, "De Sphæra," and he also wrote on astrology, on the comet of 1577, and on the reformation of the calendar by pope Gregory XIII.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Bayle.*

JUNGE (JOACHIM) in Latin, Jungius, one of the most eminent philosophers of the seventeenth century. He was born at Lubeck in 1587, and losing his father in his infancy, his surviving parent with some difficulty found means to send him to the university of Rostock in 1606, where he studied mathematics with extraordinary diligence and success. He removed to Giessen, and having taken the degree of MA. in 1609, he obtained the ma-

thematical chair, which he resigned in 1614, to devote himself to philosophical researches. He afterwards studied medicine, and having visited Italy, he took his degrees in that faculty at Padua, and then returned to practise as a physician at Rostock. He wished to have founded an academy there for the cultivation of natural science, but he was forced to relinquish that plan, on account of some illiberal misconception of his designs. He became professor of mathematics at Rostock in 1624 but not finding his situation pleasant, he removed to Helmstadt, and then to Brunswick. He was again recalled to Rostock, whence he went in 1629 to Hamburgh, to occupy the place of rector of the school of St John. He then commenced his opposition to the Aristotelian philosophy, recommending in his lectures the substitution of science, founded on experiment, to the antiquated systems of the schools. This innovation procured him many enemies among the partisans of Aristotle, but he continued to propagate his opinions till the infirmities of old age interrupted his labours. He then resigned a part of his employments, and died a few years afterwards, September 23d, 1657. Junge, like his great contemporary, lord Bacon, seems to have contributed much to enlighten mankind by overturning erroneous systems in philosophy. Leibnitz ranks him scarcely below Descartes, and beside Copernicus, Galileo, and Kepler. He published little, but left a vast quantity of MSS, whence several valuable works were taken and published by his disciple, John Vaget His "Isagoge Phytoscopica," 1678, 4to, contains traces of a plan for the classical arrangement of vegetables, which afforded useful hints to Ray and Linnæus.—*Chaufepie. Biog. Univ.*

JUNGER (John Frederic) a German dramatist of the last century. He was a native of Leipsic, and became director of the theatre of Vienna, where he died in 1797. His dramatic works form three collections The comedies of Junger, 5 vols 8vo, his Comic Theatre, 3 vols. 8vo, and his posthumous theatrical productions, 2 vols. 8vo. He also published some romances. Junger is reckoned among the best of the comic poets of Germany.—*Zopf's Univ. Hist.*

JUNGERMAN. There were two brothers of this name, natives of Leipsic. Godfrey, the elder, filled the chair as law professor in the university of his native city. He was a sound classical scholar, and superintended the publication of a Greek translation of the commentaries of Cæsar, in two quarto volumes, as well as of a Latin one of the pastoral of Longus. He also published an edition of the works of Julius Pollux. Godfrey Jungerman died in 1610 at Hanau.—Lewis, his younger brother, survived him till 1653, when he died at Altorf. He was eminent as a naturalist, especially in botany, on subjects connected with which branch of philosophy he left several useful treatises. Among his writings are, "Cornucopia Floræ Giessensis," "Hortus Eystettensis," and "Catalogus Plantarum." *Moreri.*

JUNIUS (Adrian) or *A. de Jonghe*, a Dutch physician and man of letters in the sixteenth century. He was born in 1512, at Hoorn in Friesland, where his father was a burgo-master. After studying in his native country and at Paris, he went to Bologna, and took the degree of MD. In the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII he settled in England, and was physician to the duke of Norfolk. He published a Greek and Latin lexicon, which he dedicated to Edward VI, and thereby exposed himself to the censure of the court of Rome, though he protested he was a good Catholic. In the reign of queen Mary he published a Latin poem, entitled "Philippeis," in honour of her marriage with Philip of Spain. In 1564 he was at Copenhagen, and had the office of physician to the king of Denmark, but the climate not agreeing with him, he returned to Holland, and settled at Haerlem. When that city was besieged by the Spaniards in 1572, Junius withdrew to Armuyden, and thence to Middleburg, where he died in 1575, his life having been shortened by regret for the loss of his library, and other misfortunes resulting from the capture of Haerlem. He was acquainted with seven languages besides his mother tongue, and such was the extent and variety of his erudition, that he was reckoned among his contemporaries second only to Erasmus. His works, besides those mentioned before, are, 'Nomenclator Omnium Rerum,' Latin poems, notes on ancient authors, translations from the Greek, and philological tracts.—*Bayle. Moreri. Teissier, Eloges des H. S.*

JUNIUS (Francis) or *F. du Jon*, a learned French Protestant divine of the sixteenth century, who was a native of Bourges Being sent to Lyons when young, to qualify himself for a diplomatic office, he became a convert to infidelity, but returning home was reclaimed by his father, who next sent him to study at Geneva, where he supported himself by acting as a tutor to others, while preparing for the clerical profession. In 1565 he was appointed minister of the Walloon church at Antwerp, where he was exposed to some danger from the inquisition, and was at length obliged to remove to Germany. In 1568 he officiated as chaplain in the army of the prince of Orange during his expedition to the Netherlands. In 1573 he went to Heidelberg, at the invitation of the elector palatine, to be employed with Tremellius in translating the Old Testament into Latin, and this is the work by which he is at present best known. He was afterwards theological professor at the college of Neustadt, and then in the university of Heidelberg. In 1592 he removed to Leyden to fill the same office, and died there of the plague in 1602. His works, which are numerous, relate to divinity, and biblical and classical literature.—Junius (Francis) son of the foregoing, eminent as a philological writer. He was born at Heidelberg in 1589, and received his education at Leyden He first engaged in the military profession, which he forsook to devote himself to literary pursuits. In 1620 he

accompanied Thomas, earl of Arundel, to England, and for thirty years he resided in the family of that distinguished nobleman, to whom he was librarian. He devoted his attention chiefly to the study of the northern languages, and went to Germany for the purpose of investigating the Saxon as still spoken in a part of that country. He returned to England in 1674, and passed some time at Oxford, whence he removed to the house of his nephew, Isaac Vossius, at Windsor, in August 1677, and died there about three months afterwards. His works are, a treatise "De Pictura Veterum," 1637, 4to, "Observationes in Willerami Francicam paraphrasin Cantici Canticorum," 1655, 8vo, and a Gothic Glossary, in five languages, part of which only was published, by the rev. Edward Lye, in 1743.—*Bayle. Wood's Athen. Oxon. Aikin's G. Biog.*

JUNOT (Andoche) a French general, who raised himself to eminence by his talents. He was born in low life, in 1771, and at the age of twenty he entered into the army as a volunteer. He had arrived at the rank of lieutenant when he was noticed by Buonaparte who placed him on his staff. He accompanied his master in his Egyptian expedition, and became a great favourite, owing chiefly to the daring courage which he exhibited in the field of battle. He was made lieutenant general, and in 1800 governor of Paris, and colonel-general of hussars. The next year he was sent ambassador to Lisbon, with orders to take possession of Portugal on the removal of the royal family to Brazil. He remained there two years, and was honoured with the title of duke of Abrantes. The battle of Vimiera, in which he was opposed to sir A. Wellesley, [duke of Wellington] put an end to his authority in Portugal. Notwithstanding his ill success he was trusted and employed by Buonaparte, who appointed him captain-general and governor of the Illyrian provinces. He died in 1813. Though little acquainted with literature, Junot was fond of books, and collected a valuable library, of which a catalogue was published in 1813, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

JURIEU (Peter) a celebrated protestant divine, was the son of a minister of the same persuasion at Mer, a small town near Blois, where he was born in the year 1637. He received part of his education in Holland, but completed it in England, under his maternal uncle, Peter du Moulin, and received orders in the church of England. On the death of his father he was called to succeed him, and the French protestants disapproving episcopal ordination, he submitted to be re-ordained according to the form of Geneva. He was subsequently chosen professor of Hebrew at Sedan, and discharged the duties of his station with great reputation. At the same time he signalized himself as a rigorous defender of orthodoxy, and both by his writings and conduct involved himself in continual quarrels and controversy. In 1673 appeared his "Preservative against a change of Religion," to counteract the effects of "The Exposition of the Catholic Faith," by Bossuet, and in 1681 he published anonymously a piece, entitled "La Politique du Clergé de France," which excited a great sensation by its merited severity. On the dissolution of the university of Sedan, by the intolerance of Louis XIV, Bayle, who had been introduced by Jurieu to the philosophical chair of that establishment, had now the means of returning the favour by securing that of divinity for his friend at Rotterdam. In 1681 Jurieu published his "Parallel between the History of Calvinism and that of Popery," in answer to the history of Calvinism by Maimbourg. This work, although ably written, was so much excelled in popular estimation, by a criticism on the same book by Bayle, that its author began to indulge a dislike towards the latter, which soon amounted to confirmed enmity. In 1686 he published a work, entitled "The Accomplishment of the Prophecies," &c. In this work he imagined that he had discovered a true key to the mysteries of the Apocalypse, which he asserted contained indications of the approaching downfall of popery in France. The weakness which he displayed on this occasion produced much ridicule, and among many strictures, serious and satirical, there appeared in 1690 a work, entitled "Important Advice to the Refugees, on their approaching Return to France," written in a felicitous vein of poignant humour, as there is little reason to doubt, by Bayle. As already shown (see article Bayle) the growing hatred of Jurieu now changed into rage and fury, and he persecuted his old friend with the most extraordinary virulence. The same litigious temper led him also to accuse and stigmatise several refugee ministers, whose opinions differed from his own, toleration in his estimation being the greatest of all heresies. The opposition of many spirited antagonists, the refusal of government to second him with the arm of power, and, above all, the condemnation of many of his own opinions by the synods, produced him in return much mortification, and a lowness of spirits was thereby engendered, under which he sank in 1713, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He possessed learning and abilities, but was bigotted, intolerant, and fanatical. His principal works, besides those already mentioned, are, "La Justification de la Morale," "Letters Pastorales," "Traité de l'Unité de l'Eglise," "Traité de la Nature et la Grace," "Histoire des Dogmes et des Cultes," the latter of which is by far the most able of his productions. *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Des Maizeaux's Life of Bayle.*

JURIN (James) a learned and ingenious physician, who was born in 1684. He studied at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, and on leaving the university he settled in London, where he obtained the office of physician to Guy's hospital. He was also for several years secretary to the Royal Society, and died in 1750, while president of the College of Physicians. He distinguished himself by the application of mathematical

science to physiology, and he published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1718 and 1719 calculations of the muscular power of the heart, which involved him in a controversy with Dr Keill, and M. Senac. He likewise wrote on the causes of distinct and indistinct vision, and his opinions on that subject were animadverted on by Mr Robins, to whom Dr Jurin published a reply. He was the author of several publications in favour of inoculation for the small-pox, and many papers from his pen, on medical, physiological, and philosophical topics are to be found in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Hoy. Dict. Hist. de la Med. Rees's Cycl. pad.*

JUSSIEU (Antony de) an eminent botanist and physician, who was born at Lyons in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He became a doctor of the medical faculty of Paris, and he studied botany under Tournefort, whose system he adopted and improved. In 1712 he was admitted a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris and he was likewise professor of botany at the Jardin du Roi. He made a botanical tour in Spain and Portugal, whence he imported several plants, which he described in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. He died in 1758. Among his works are, "Eloge de M. Fagon, avec l'Histoire de Jardin Royal de Paris, et une Introduction a la Botanique," and "Discours sur le Progres de la Botanique," besides additions to some of the works of Tournefort.—Jussieu (Bernard de) brother of the preceding, and distinguished for his attention to similar studies. He was born in 1699, and having studied medicine, in 1728 he was made a doctor of the faculty of Paris. He also obtained the place of botanical demonstrator at the Jardin du Roi, and was a member of the Academy of Sciences. Louis XV, who consulted him on the formation of a botanical garden at Trianon, had a high esteem for him, but his modesty prevented him from profiting by the king's favour. He visited England, where he was made a fellow of the Royal Society, and after a life devoted to science, he died in 1777. He published an improved edition of "Tournefort's History of the Plants growing in the Environs of Paris," 1725, and a "Catalogue of the Trees and Shrubs which may be reared about Paris," 1735, besides papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.—Jussieu (Joseph de) a third brother of the same family with the former. He was born in 1704, and was educated for the medical profession, but he chiefly distinguished himself as a man of science. In 1735 he went to Peru, as botanist, with the academicians sent from France and Spain, to measure a degree of the meridian. He did not return with his associates, but remained in South America thirty-six years, during which period he made many important observations relative to the natural history of the country, though the world was deprived in some measure of the benefit of his discoveries by the unfortunate loss of his diary. He returned to France in a very debilitated state of health, and after being reduced almost to a state of second childhood, he died in 1779.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

JUSTEL (Christopher) a French statesman and juridical writer of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Paris, and became counsellor and secretary to Louis XIII. His intimate acquaintance with ecclesiastical antiquities and the canon law, was displayed in several learned publications, among which were, "Codex Canonum Ecclesiæ Universæ," "Codex Canonum Ecclesiæ Romanæ," and "Codex Canonum Ecclesiæ Africanæ," besides which he left valuable MS collections. He was also the author of a genealogical history of the house of Auvergne. He died in 1649, aged about sixty-nine.—Justel (Henry) son of the foregoing, born at Paris in 1620, succeeded his father as royal secretary and counsellor. He published at Paris in 1661, "Bibliotheca Juris Canonici veteris," 2 vols. folio, from his father's MSS, the remainder of which he presented to the university of Oxford. Being a protestant, he retired to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and was appointed librarian to the king. His death took place in 1695. *Moren. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

Justi (John Henry Gottlob de) a skilful German mineralogist of the last century. He studied at Jena in 1720, where he was patronized by the professor of political economy, whose lectures he attended. The irregularity of his conduct having obliged him to leave the university, where he had gained some literary reputation, he enlisted as a common soldier in the service of the king of Prussia. He rose to the rank of sub-lieutenant, and was then cashiered and imprisoned for disobedience to his colonel. He made his escape, and settled at Leipsic, where he supported himself by writing for the press. A thesis on political economy, which he had maintained at Jena, having attracted notice, he was invited to Vienna to become professor in the Theresian college. He did not however obtain that office, but was made counsellor of the mines, in which capacity he visited the mines of Austria and Hungary. In 1750 he went to Gottingen, where he lectured on political economy and natural history. He resided at Copenhagen in 1758, and subsequently travelling in Wirtemberg, he was arrested in consequence of having offended the king of Prussia by his writings. Though he at length obtained his liberty, he involved himself in new difficulties, and died in confinement in the fortress of Custrin in 1771. Besides many translations from the French, he was the author of a "Treatise on Money," a "Treatise on Mineralogy," "Miscellanies on Chemistry and Mineralogy," 3 vols. 8vo, "A complete Treatise on Manufactures," 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

Justin, a Latin historian, supposed to have lived in the second century under Antoninus Pius. Nothing is known concerning his family or condition, but one of the MSS of

his works calls him M. Junianus Justinus. His history is merely an abridgment of that of Trogus Pompeius in forty-four books. Justin writes with considerable purity, his reflections, although obvious, are sensible, and his style occasionally rises to eloquence. He can however only be regarded as a minor historian, and his book is chiefly used as an elegant compendium for the youthful Latin student. Justin has been illustrated by the most able annotators, and particularly by Grævius. The best editions of him are that of the last-mentioned critic, of Hearne, 1705, 8vo, of Gronovius, 1719 and 1760, and of Fischer, 1757.—*Fabricii Bibl. Lat. Harwood's Classics. Saxii Onom.*

JUSTIN, surnamed the Martyr, one of the earliest and most learned writers of the Christian church. He was the son of Priscus, a Greek by nation, and was born at Flavia Neapolis, anciently called Sichem, a city of Samaria in Palestine, towards the close of the first century. He was educated in the Pagan religion, and after studying in Egypt, became a Platonist, until, in the year 132, he was led by the instructions of a zealous and able Christian to embrace the religion of the gospel. He subsequently went to Rome, in the beginning of the reign of Antoninus Pius, and drew up his first apology for the Christians, then under a severe persecution in which he shows the cruelty and injustice of the proceedings against them. He was also equally zealous in opposing alleged heretics, and particularly Marcion, against whom he wrote and published a book. He not long after visited the East, and at Ephesus had a conference with Typho, a learned Jew, to prove that Jesus was the Messiah, an account of which conference he gives in his "Dialogue with Trypho." On his return to Rome he had frequent disputes with Crescens, a cynic philosopher, in consequence of whose calumnies he published his second apology, which seems to have been presented to the emperor Marcus Aurelius in 162. It produced so little effect, that when Crescens preferred against him a formal charge of impiety for neglecting the Pagan rites he was condemned to be scourged, and then beheaded, which sentence was put into execution in 164, in the seventy fourth or seventy fifth year of his age. Justin Martyr is spoken of in high terms of praise by the ancient Christian writers, and was certainly a zealous and able advocate of Christianity, but mixed up its doctrines with too much of his early Platonism. There are several valuable editions of his works, the best of which are those of Maran, Paris 1742, folio, and Oberthur, Wurtzburgh, 1777, 3 vols. 8vo.—*Cave. Lardner. Saxii Onom.*

JUSTINIAN I, emperor of the East, was born of obscure parentage, in that part of Thrace anciently called Dacia. When his uncle Justin attained the purple, he made Justinian a sharer in the imperial power, the exclusive possession of which he obtained on his benefactor's death in 527. He was then in his forty-fifth year, and distinguished for devotional austerity, but immediately upon his elevation he solemnly espoused Theodora, an actress and courtezan, whose influence over him was unbounded. He even associated her with himself in the sovereignty, and by her pride and avarice on the one hand, and spirit and munificence on the other, she both disgraced and honoured the ascendancy bestowed on her. Justinian began his administration with a violent persecution of sectaries and heretics, which made him a great favourite with the ecclesiastical writers of the age. Theology was indeed his favourite study, and engrossed too much of his attention from other affairs. His reign was however memorable for many important transactions of a civil and military nature, among which may be enumerated the Persian and African-Vandal wars, so successfully terminated by Belisarius, (see his article.) The latter general also delivered his master from the effects of a rebellion produced by the factions of the circus, in which revolt thirty thousand persons are said to have been slain. The principal event, however, which has rendered the reign of Justinian interesting to posterity, was the celebrated reformation of the Roman jurisprudence, which took place under his auspices and patronage. The person to whom the work was principally confided was Tribonian, a lawyer of various and extensive attainments, who, aided by competent associates completed the Justinian code from the Gregorian, Theodosian, and Hermogenian codes in 529. Its publication was followed in 533 by that of the "Pandects" or Digests, being a compilation of the opinions or decisions of former civilians, and by the "Institutes," an elementary treatise for the use of students. Lastly, the laws of modern date, and Justinian's own edicts, were in 541 thrown into one volume, under the title of the "Novellæ," or new code, which completed the important legislative labours of this reign. A passion for building was also entertained by Justinian, who displayed his piety in the erection of numerous churches, among which are the celebrated Sancta Sophia, now subsisting as the principal mosque of the Turkish empire. Bridges, hospitals, aqueducts, high roads, fortresses, in fact all kinds of works of public utility, were likewise undertaken throughout the various provinces of the empire. The progress of the Gothic king Totila in Italy, although finally repressed by Belisarius and Narses, produced considerable anxiety to the declining age of the emperor, whose uneasiness was much increased in 559, by a sudden incursion of the Bulgarians, through the long wall of Constantinople. These invaders were however checked by the valour and skill of Belisarius, and their final retreat purchased by a sum of money. The close of the life of Justinian was embittered by a conspiracy among his principal officers, and an accusation being thrown out against Belisarius, that great man was disgraced and imprisoned, although subsequently declared innocent, and restored to his honours. Justinian, broken with years and cares, expired in 565, in the thirty ninth year

of his reign, and eighty-third of his age. Notwithstanding his general favour with the church, at the time of his death, he was about to publish an edict in favour of an opinion of the incorruptibility of the body of Christ, which was not deemed perfectly orthodox, so that his decease was deemed providential. In other respects, his increasing jealousy, and the heavy pecuniary burthens which he imposed upon his subjects, made him die unlamented. The introduction of silk into Greece by two Persian monkish missionaries, is an event in this reign which merits being recorded.—*Gibbon. Mosheim. Milner's Church Hist.*

JUSTINIANI (St Lawrence) the first patriarch of Venice, was descended from a noble family, and born in that city in 1381. This prelate died in 1485, and was canonized in 1690 by Alexander VIII. He left several works of piety, which were printed at Brescia, in 2 vols. folio, 1506, and again at Venice in 1755, with a life by his nephew.—*Moreri.*

Justiniani (Bernard) nephew of the above, was born at Venice in 1408. He received a learned education, and took his doctor's degree at Padua. He was sent for to Rome by pope Calixtus III, who employed him in several commissions, and on his return to Venice he was sent ambassador to Louis XI of France. He was afterwards employed in several embassies, made a member of the council of ten, and finally elected procurator of St Mark, the second dignity in Venice. He died in 1489. He was author of a "History of Venice," which has been esteemed as the first regular attempt of the kind, and also a life of his uncle, as mentioned in the preceding article. His letters and speeches were also printed, but were afterwards suppressed. Of the same family, which is still honourably distinguished in Italy, was the marquis Vincent Justiniani, who employed Millan, Bloemart, and others to engrave his gallery, Rome, 1642, folio, of which splendid work much inferior impressions were taken about 1750.—The abbé Bernardo Justiniani, author of the "Origin of the Military Orders," Venice, 1692, 2 vols. folio, was also descended from a collateral branch of the same family.—*Chaufepie. Ginguene Hist. Lit d Italie.*

JUSTINIANI (Augustin) bishop of Nebo, was of the same noble family as the foregoing. He was born at Genoa in 1470, and entered into the order of St Dominic at Paris in 1488. Being of distinguished learning, pope Leo X made him bishop of Nebo in Corsica, but he afterwards accepted the invitation of Francis I to settle at Paris, where he became his almoner and regius professor of Hebrew. He perished in a voyage from Nebo to Genoa in 1536, with a high character both for conduct and erudition. He composed several pieces, the most considerable of which is "Psalterium Hebræum, Græcum, Arabicum, et Chaldæum, cum tribus Latinis interpretationibus et glossis," being the first psalter of the kind which appeared in print. He also wrote "Annales de Republica Genoensi," Genoa, 1537, and was editor of "Porchetti Victoria adversus impios Hebræos."—*Tiraboschi. Moreri. Nouv. Dict Hist.*

JUVENAL (Decius Junius) a celebrated Roman satirist, is supposed to have been born at Acquinum in Campania, about the beginning of the reign of Claudius. He was either the son by birth or adoption of a rich freedman, who gave him a liberal education, and bred him up to the study of eloquence. He passed about half his life in the pursuits of the bar, when, as appears from some of Martial's epigrams, he acquired considerable reputation. His first essay in poetical satire was directed against the player Paris, a great favourite with Domitian, on which account the satirist was sent into honourable banishment, under pretence of being nominated to the command of a cohort in the army quartered at Pentapolis, on the frontiers of Egypt and Lybia. On the death of Domitian, he returned to Rome, and his thirteenth satire, addressed to Calvisius, appears to have been written in the third year of Adrian, when the poet was above seventy years old. He is supposed to have died in the year 128, at the age of eighty. Sixteen satires of Juvenal have reached posterity, and stand pre eminent in the class of those which castigate vice in preference to folly Many of his maxims are delivered with great force and elevation, but the moral indelicacy of his age renders him extremely gross in much of his portraiture, a defect which risks the contagion of vice from the very indignation of virtue. As a poet, he has more point and animation than taste, and in style he is occasionally inflated and negligent, retaining however a rich vein of poetry and picturesque expression. Of Juvenal, the best editions are the Variorum of Grævius, the Delphin, and that of Casaubon. This poet has been ably translated into English by Dryden, Gifford, &c.—*Vossii Poet. Rom. Crusius Hist Rom. Poets. Saxii Onom.*

JUVENCUS (Caius Vectius Aquilinus) one of the first Christian poets, was born of a noble family in Spain about the year 330. He wrote the life of Christ in Latin verse, in which he followed the four evangelists almost word for word, but with little poetical ability, and in defective Latin. This work, which is entitled 'Historiæ Evangelicæ," lib. iv. may be found in the Bibliotheca Patrum, and also in the Corpus Poetarum. The best separate edition is that of Rome, 1792, 4to.—*Fabricii. Bibl Lat. Med. Moreri.*

JUXON (William) bishop of London, and subsequently archbishop of Canterbury, prelate of distinguished mildness, learning, and piety. He was born in the city of Chichester in 1582, and educated at Merchant Tailors' school, whence he removed in due course, in 1598, on one of the scholarships attached to that seminary to St John's college, Oxford. The law appears to have been his original destination, and he even went so far as to enter himself a member of one of the inns of court. It is supposed that the friendship he contracted at this period of his life with his fellow collegian, Laud, might subsequently

induce him to take orders, on which he obtained the livings of St Giles, Oxford, and of Somerton. In 1621 he was elected to the presidency of St John's, and by the continued patronage of his friend, was raised in rapid succession to the deanery of Worcester, 1627, the clerkship to the royal closet, 1632, the bishopric of Hereford, 1633, and to that of London before the expiration of the same year. Favoured by the same influence, he also secured the personal countenance and esteem of Charles I in so high a degree, that in 1635 he was appointed lord high treasurer of England. The nomination of a churchman to this dignified and responsible situation, a circumstance which had not occurred for several preceding reigns, excited a strong sensation among the puritanical party, who made it the ground of severe invective against the government, and more particularly against the primate, who was with justice suspected of being the principal adviser of the measure. With regard to Juxon personally, however, there seems to have been no ground of complaint, since, on his resignation of the office, after having held it something less than six years, the integrity and ability with which he discharged its various duties, were admitted on all hands. During the whole progress of the unhappy contest which followed, he maintained an unshaken fidelity to the king, whom he attended during his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight and on the scaffold, on which occasion he received from the hand of Charles, the moment previous to his execution, his diamond George, with directions to forward it to his son. After the king's death, the parliament threw him into confinement for contumacy, in refusing to disclose the particulars of his conversation with the king, but he was soon released, and continued to live in privacy until the restoration. He was then called again into public life, and to added dignity, being raised to the primacy. Archbishop Juxon survived his elevation little more than two years, dying June 4, 1663. His remains were deposited at his own desire in the chapel of St John's college, Oxford, where his memory is deservedly held in veneration, as a liberal benefactor and an ornament to the foundation.—*Biog. Brit.*

KAB

KAAS (Nicholas) a wise and patriotic Danish statesman. He was born in 1535, and studied in the universities of Germany. In 1573 he was made chancellor of Denmark, and on the death of king Frederic II, in 1588, he was nominated the first of the four regents to govern the kingdom during the minority of Christiern I. Being attacked with a mortal disease before the coronation of that prince, he sent for the young monarch when he lay on his death bed, and addressed him in the following terms —"Sire, I promised your father, in his last moments, that I would do all in my power to see the crown placed on the head of your majesty. Since that satisfaction is denied me, I will at least contribute to that event, by placing in your hands the key of the place, where, since the death of your august father, the crown and other regalia have been preserved. Take it in the name of God, and wear the crown with glory, sway the sceptre with wisdom and clemency, bear the sword with justice, and keep the globe with judgment." He died in 1594. His correspondence with learned foreigners has been published in the epistolary collection of Chytræus, and the "Law of Jutland," printed at Copenhagen, 1590, 4to, is said to have been principally reviewed, corrected, and much augmented by the care of the chancellor Kaas. —*Biog. Univ.*

KABRIS (Joseph) a Frenchman, the peculiarity of whose adventures entitles him to some notice. He was born at Bordeaux, and having entered into the naval service of his country, he was taken prisoner during the last war, and conveyed to England. He obtained permission to become a sailor on board a South Sea whaler, and the vessel being wrecked on the coast of the island of Noukahiwa, in the Pacific ocean, Kabris fell into the hands of the inhabitants, who are cannibals. They were on the point of slaying him, to feast on his carcass, when he was saved by the intercession of the king's daughter, a young girl, who shortly after became his wife. He was then invested with the marks of distinction peculiar to the royal family, and installed in the office of chief justice of the island. He administered the laws, according to his own account, much to the satisfaction of the people, a task rendered comparatively easy by the simplicity of their institutions. A thief is punished by tying him to a tree for several days, an assassin is killed by the family of the victim, and his body divided among the different tribes, while the traitor is flayed alive, and thrown into the sea, as not worthy even of being eaten. Kabris had for nine years been in the enjoyment of domestic happiness and legal reputation among the Noukahiwans, when he was carried away, as he stated, while asleep, by the Russian navigator, captain Krusenstern. When he arrived at Petersburg, he was appointed professor of swimming, in the imperial school for the navy. He returned to France in 1817, intending, after visiting Bordeaux, to go back to his wife and family at Noukahiwa. To raise funds for his expenses on his journey, he exhibited himself to the public at Paris and elsewhere, his face being tattooed in the New Zealand style of decoration. While on his travels for this purpose, he died suddenly at Valenciennes, in 1822.—*Lit. Chron.*

KADLUBKO, or KADLUBEK (Vincent) a Polish historian, who was a native of Karnow in Gallicia, and became provost of Sendomir. He was nominated to the bishopric of Cracow in 1208, and after holding the see ten years, he resigned it to become a cistercian monk, and died in a Gallician monastery of his order in 1223. He was the author of a work published in 1612, under the title of "Historia Polonica, cum Commentario anonymi," reprinted at Leipsic in 1712. The history of Kadlubko finishes at the year 1202, but there is a continuation by his commentator to 1424. His work is valuable for its general accuracy and fidelity.—*Biog. Univ.*

KAEMPFER (Engelbert) a Westphalian physician, born at Lemgow in 1651. Having prosecuted the study of natural philosophy with great success at Dantzic, Thorn, Cracow, and Upsal, he travelled into Persia in quality of physician to the Swiss embassy, and proceeding afterwards to Batavia, accompanied that sent by the Dutch authorities to the Japanese isles in 1690 in a similar capacity. Three years after he returned to Europe, and having passed some time in the capital and other parts of the United States, during which period he graduated as MD at Leyden, retired to the place of his nativity, where he published in 1712 an account of his philosophical pursuits during his stay in the East, and a catalogue of the botanical and other rarities he had taken that opportunity of collecting His other works are, a "History of Japan," of which there is an English translation in two folio volumes, "Decas Observationum Exoticarum," and "Amœnitates Exoticæ." His death took place at Lemgow in 1716.—*Rees's*

KAIN (Henry Lewis le) a celebrated French actor, who was born at Paris April 14, 1728. He was originally a maker of surgeons' instruments, and owed his theatrical debut to an introduction to Voltaire, who, struck with his talents for the buskin, drew him from his shop, and by his advice and instruction qualified him to appear on the Parisian stage. It is somewhat remarkable that the poet never saw his protegée perform in public, as Le Kain made his first appearance as an actor a few days after Voltaire set out for Prussia, and when after a long absence he returned to Paris, the tragic hero had descended to the tomb. Le Kain made his debut in the character of Brutus, September 4, 1750. In spite of some physical imperfections, he succeeded admirably in exhibiting the more violent emotions of the mind, and raised himself to the head of his profession. He was unfortunately addicted to vicious indulgences, consequent probably to his former habits of life, which injured the respectability of his private character, and debilitated his constitution. His habits of low debauchery at length occasioned his death, which took place, owing to an inflammation of the bowels, in 1778, at the age of forty-nine. He is said to have left behind him the sum of one hundred thousand crowns which he had accumulated by the exercise of his professional abilities.—*Nouv Dict. Hist.*

KALKBRENNER (Christian) a native of Munden in Prussia, born there of Jewish parents in 1755. He displayed at an early age a strong passion for music, which his friends, seeing the bent of his genius, encouraged, with a view to his practising that science as a profession. He was first placed by them under Emanuel Bach, master of the chapel to the elector of Hesse-Cassel, whence having made considerable progress, both in the practical and theoretical knowledge of his art, he removed to Berlin, and entered the service of prince Henry of Prussia, brother to Frederic the Great In 1798 he made a musical tour through Germany, Italy, and France, and settled finally at Paris, where his reputation obtained him the appointment of singing master to the academy of music. In this situation he continued till his death in 1806. He was the author of five operas, "La Veuve de Malabar," "Democritus," "La Femme et le Secret," "Olympie," (which was unsuccessful,) and "Œnone," as well as of several didactic treatises on music, but his most valuable literary production is his "Histoire de la Musique." This work, of which he only lived to complete the first volume, printed in 1802, contains much valuable information on the state of music among the ancient Hebrews and Greeks.—*Biog. Dict of Mus.*

KALM (Peter) a Swedish traveller and natural philosopher of the last century, born in 1715 He made a progress during 1717 and the two following years through a considerable portion of North America, and on his return to Abo, where he was botanical professor, published his travels, with a copious account of the productions of the soil, and the natural curiosities of the countries he had visited. There is an English translation of this work by Forster, printed in 1771. Kalm subsequently travelled over several parts of the Russian dominions, with the view of increasing his information as a naturalist, and died soon after his return in 1779.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

KANT (Immanuel) a celebrated German professor of logic, metaphysics, and moral philosophy, who has obtained much celebrity in his own country, as the founder of a new philosophical sect He was born at Konigsberg in Prussia, in 1724, and his father, who was of Scottish extraction, was a saddler in humble circumstances. He was instructed in reading and writing at the charity school of his parish, whence, by the kindness of an uncle, a wealthy shoemaker, he was sent to the collegium Fredericianum. His favourite study at the university was that of mathematics and the branches of natural philosophy connected with them, and on the completion of his academical education, he accepted the situation of tutor in a clergyman's family. After remaining a teacher for some years he returned to Konigsberg, and supported himself by private instruction, until in 1746, being then only twenty two years of age, he began his literary career with a small work, entitled

"Thoughts on the Estimation of the Animal Powers, &c." In 1754 he acquired great reputation by a prize essay, on the revolution of the earth round its axis, and was admitted to the degree of MA. He then commenced a course of lectures on the pure and practical mathematics, and from time to time published works which are now of little importance, compared with his new metaphysical system, the first traces of which are to be found in his inaugural dissertation, written in 1770, when he was appointed a professor in the university of Konigsberg Seated at length in the chair of metaphysics, his subsequent productions were almost all of that nature, until in 1781 he published his "Critique of Pure Reason," which contains the system commonly known under the title of the "Critical Philosophy." To this work in 1783 he published a second part, entitled "Prolegomena for future Metaphysics, which are to be considered as a Science." In 1786 he was appointed rector of the university of Konigsberg, to which office he was again called in 1788, and though now far advanced in life, he continued his literary industry by the publication of numerous works in farther developement of his philosophical principles until 1798, in which year he took leave of the public as an author, and gave up all his official situations. He lived for some years afterwards in a state of corporeal and mental decay, until released by death on the 12th of February 1804. Kant was a man of high intellectual endowments, and possessed so clear a conception, and so strong a memory, that he obtained an acquaintance with almost every science by reading only, and by the extraordinary faculty by which he retained every thing which had once passed through his mind. The Kantian or critical philosophy has been very generally admitted in Germany, and for a time banished every other from the protestant universities. When duly considered, however, by the veteran and unprejudiced metaphysician, it will be found to discover little which is new beyond its phraseology and classification, and it is already beginning to give way, even in the country which gave it birth. Any adequate explanation of a system, remarkable at once for subtilty of reasoning and obscurity of phraseology, will not be expected in an abridgment of this kind. We therefore refer to an able view of its fundamental principles, in the supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica, to Nitsch's General and Introductory View of Professor Kant's Principles, &c., and to Dr Willich's Elements of the Critical Philosophy, all which accounts have been written with a view to English readers, and more especially the last, which professes to give an adequate statement of the origin and tendency of all the works of this philosopher.—*Encyclop. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

KASTNER (Abraham Gotheif) an eminent mathematician and professor of mathematics at Gottingen, was born at Leipsic in 1719. He exerted himself in conjunction with the most celebrated geometers of Germany Segner and Karsten, to restore to geometry its ancient pretensions, and to introduce more precision and accuracy of demonstration into the whole of mathematical analysis. Germany is in consequence indebted to Kastner for several able works on every part of the pure and practical mathematics, as also for a "History of the Mathematics," 2 vols. 1797. To scientific skill he added the rarely accompanying talent of poetical and epigrammatic humour, as appears by several works of that description. He died in 1800.—*Tilloch's Philos. Mag. Biog. Univ.*

KAIE (Lambert Ten) a Dutch divine, who distinguished himself by his researches relative to the language of his native country. He published, in two volumes quarto, "An Introduction to the Knowledge of the Dutch Language," Amsterdam, 1723, besides which he was the author of a dissertation on the connexion between the Gothic tongue and the Dutch, a life of Jesus Christ, and a memoir on the beau-ideal in the arts of painting, sculpture, and poetry. He also collected a rich cabinet of pictures, &c. which evinced his taste and skill in the fine arts.—*Biog. Univ.*

KAUFFMAN (Maria Angelica) the daughter of a Swiss painter, who herself attained to considerable eminence as an artist. She was born at Coire in 1740, and studied painting both at Rome and Venice; from which latter city she came to England at the invitation and under the patronage of the Wentworth family. After residing many years in this country, during which period she obtained a seat among the royal academicians, she contracted a marriage with the chevalier Zucchi, a native of Venice and a professor of her favourite art, whom she accompanied to Italy, and continued to reside in that country for the remainder of her life. Many of her most admired productions remain in England, and a large proportion of them have been engraved by Bartolozzi and others. Her death took place in 1807 at Rome.—*Edition of Pilkington by Fuseli.*

KAUNITZ (Wenceslaus Anthony, prince) a German statesman, who was a native of Vienna. He was one of a numerous family, and was therefore at first destined for the church, but he quitted that profession for politics. In 1737 he was made a counsellor of state, and two years after he was sent as imperial commissioner to the diet of Ratisbon. In 1742 he was employed as minister plenipotentiary at the court of Sardinia, and in 1744 made minister of state for the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia. He was next occupied with the affairs of the Netherlands, and in 1748 he assisted at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. The empress Maria Theresa then conferred on him the order of the golden fleece, and sent him as envoy to Paris. After being again employed in the Netherlands, he returned to Vienna in 1753, and took the office of chancellor of state, in addition to that of supreme director of the affairs of the Netherlands and of Lombardy, with the rank of minister of state, which he retained till his

death. His most important public service was the conclusion of the treaty of alliance between Austria and France in 1756. He was made a prince of the German empire in 1764, and survived that period about thirty years, dying June 27, 1794, at the age of eighty-three. He enjoyed to the last the confidence of the reigning sovereigns, but the later years of his life were spent in philosophical retirement.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog Univ.*

KAYE, in Latin, Caius. There were two eminent scholars of this name in the sixteenth century, contemporaries and heads of colleges in their respective universities of Cambridge and Oxford, concerning the comparative antiquity of which seats of learning they carried on a warm controversy with each other. JOHN KAYE, the elder of the two, was born at Norwich in 1510, and was educated for the medical profession, first at Gonvil hall, Cambridge, of which society he was elected a fellow, and afterwards at Padua and Bologna, in which latter university he graduated as MD. On his return to England he became physician to the court, and retained that office during three successive reigns He also now became a munificent benefactor to the society in which he had commenced his education, and which still bears his name in lieu of its former designation of Gonvil-hall. This foundation he augmented by a liberal provision for the maintenance and education of twenty-three scholars, besides other large endowments, for the perpetual support of which he bequeathed the principal part of his property at his decease. Dr Kaye was himself the first master of this increased establishment, now known as Caius college, and added to the old building the quadrangle, also called after himself. Besides the controversy already alluded to, which commenced by his "History of Cambridge," in which he makes the foundation of that university to be coeval with the reign of the emperor Theodosius, he was the author of treatises "On the English Breed of Dogs," "On rare Plants and Animals," "On the Hot Springs of England," "On the correct mode of Pronouncing the Greek and Latin Languages" "De Ephemera Britannica," and some medical tracts, "De Medendi methodo," "Hippocrates de Medicamentis," &c. He died at Cambridge in 1573, surviving scarcely by a year his namesake and opponent, Dr THOMAS KAYE, who was a native of one of the northern counties of England, and who having graduated as AB. at University college, Oxford, took holy orders, and was elected fellow of All Souls. He was afterwards appointed public registrar, but for some irregularity lost the situation. This alleged misconduct, of whatsoever nature it might have been, does not appear to have impeached his moral character, as almost immediately subsequent to the death of Mary, we find his name enrolled as having been presented to a stall in Salisbury cathedral. This piece of preferment, in less than three years, was followed up by his elevation to the headship of the college in which he had matriculated Besides the treatise, entitled "Assertio Antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academiæ," to which we have before referred, and of which an edition appeared in 1730, in two octavo volumes, comprising the arguments of both the disputants, he also published a translation of Erasmus's work on St Mark's gospel.—*Biog. Brit. Wood.*

KAZWINI (ZACHARIAH BEN MOHAMMED BEN MAHMOUD) an Arabian geographer and naturalist of the thirteenth century. He was a native of Casbin in Persia, and according to some authors he studied jurisprudence, and became cadi of Wacet and of Hillah, in Irak-Arabi. He is supposed to have died in 1283. Little is known of his personal history, but many of his works are still extant the merit of which is such as to have gained him the title of the Arabian Pliny. The most important of his productions is divided into two parts, the first relating to astronomy, and the second to the terrestrial elements He also wrote a description of the earth, and history of its inhabitants, and, according to D Herbelot, he likewise produced a history of Casbin. Bochart, Hyde, Jahn, Assemani, Wahl, sir W Ouseley, and other modern Orientalists, have availed themselves of the labours of this learned Arabian.—*Biog. Univ.*

KEACH (BENJAMIN) a baptist minister, born at Stokebaman in Buckinghamshire, in 1640 In 1664 he was sentenced to stand in the pillory for the publication of a book, called the "Child's Instructor," after which he was chosen pastor of a baptist congregation in Southwark, where he died in 1704. He was author of two works in the manner of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, which made a great noise in their day, entitled 'The Travels of Godli-" and "The Travels of Ungodliness.' He is now best known by his "Tropologia, or Key to open Scripture Metaphors," folio, 1682, reprinted in 1778, and by his "Exposition of Parables"—*Crosby's Hist of the Baptists.*

KEATE, FRS (GEORGE) an English author of the last century, born in 1729, at Trowbridge in Wiltshire. He received the rudiments of his education at Kingston grammar-school, after which he travelled for some time on the continent, and became acquainted at Geneva with Voltaire, to whom he some years afterwards addressed a poetical epistle, under the title of "Ferney." Having become a member of the Inner Temple soon after his return from abroad, he prosecuted the study of the law until called to the bar, but he seems never to have practised as an advocate, although at the time of his decease he was a bencher of the society to which he belonged. His writings are, "Ancient and Modern Rome," a poem, 1760, "Account of the Republic of Geneva," 1761, "Poetic Epistle from Lady Jane Grey to Lord Guildford Dudley," 1762, "The Alps, a descriptive Poem," 1763, "Netley Abbey," 1764, "The Temple Student," 1765, "Ferney," (the poem already alluded to,) 1769, "The Monument in Arcadia," a drama, 1773, and "Sketches from Nature," 2 vols. 1779. Captain Henry

Wilson, in 1783, was shipwrecked on one of the Palos or Pelew Islands, and afterwards succeeded in returning to England, in a vessel built by his crew upon the spot, with the assistance of the king, Abba Thulle, whose son, Lee Boo, accompanied him to Europe. This gentleman placed his papers in Mr Keate's hands, who, from that source, compiled his "Account of the Pelew Islands," which was his last work, his death taking place in the summer of 1797. Mr Keate was a member both of the Royal and Antiquarian societies —*Gent. Mag.*

KLATING (GEOFFRY) an Irish historian of English extraction, who flourished in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Tipperary, and educated for the priesthood of the church of Rome, and having received the degree of DD. from a foreign university, became a distinguished preacher. Being well versed in the ancient Irish language, he undertook to collect the remains of the early history and antiquities of the island, and formed them into a regular narrative, which he drew up in the Irish language, and finished about the time of the accession of Charles I. A due notion may be entertained of this production when it is added, that it commences from the planting of Ireland after the deluge, and extends to the seventeenth year of Henry II, and gives the lives and reigns of one hundred and seventy-four kings of the Milesian race, replete with fictitious personages and fabulous incidents, which, however, it is said the compiler gives as such, and only supposes that real facts may be mixed up in them. This work was translated into English by Dermot O Connor in 1723, and published in London in a folio volume, of which a new edition, with splendid plates of the arms of the principal Irish families, appeared in 1738. Keating, who also wrote an "Elegy on Lord Decies," and some other pieces of a religious kind, is supposed to have died about the middle of the seventeenth century.—*Harris's Edition of Ware's Ireland.*

KEATS (JOHN) a young English poet, of extraordinary promise, and almost as extraordinary performance, was of humble origin, and born October 29, 1796, at a livery stable, kept by his grandfather in Moorfields. In childhood he was sent to Mr Clarke's school at Enfield, where he remained till the age of fifteen, and was then bound apprentice to Mr Hammond, a surgeon, in Church street, Edmonton. On leaving Mr Hammond, he attended St Thomas's hospital, but his inclination to poetry having been cultivated by his teachers at school, who marked his unusual turn of mind, and meeting when he came out in the world with the other encouragements of it natural to literary and stirring times, he found himself unable to pursue his profession, and gave way entirely to the ambition of becoming a great poet. What induced him to exhibit this ambition with the more eagerness was an introduction he had at this time to Mr Leigh Hunt, who was struck with admiration at the specimens of premature genius laid before him. Mr Keats's first volume of poems, many of which were written in his teens, accordingly made its appearance in 1817, when he was in his twenty-first year. This was followed by "Endymion, a Poetic Romance," in 1818; and in the year 1820 he published his last and best work, "Lamia, Isabella, and other Poems," all which publications excited remarkable attention. Mr Keats's poetical faculty was of a nature to make its way into notice under any circumstances, and would unquestionably have done so, but the political and other opinions to which his attention had been early directed, the public connexions to which he was introduced, and the generous enthusiasm, natural to great talents, which would not allow him to conceal either, soon brought on him a host of critics, some of whom were but too happy to mask their political hostility under the guise of public zeal. An attack from a review, the conductors of which were actuated by this motive, completed the difficulties with which Mr Keats had to contend, and his constitution never having been very strong, and undergoing a severe shock in the illness and death of a younger brother, whose bedside he had attended when he ought to have been nursing an illness of his own, not to mention some other perplexities of a nature too delicate, though unfounded, to be mentioned here, he put forth his last volume with little hope of its doing any thing but shew what he might have done, and withdrew into silence and the arms of his friends to die. It is certain, that he had made up his mind to this premature end a good while before it took place. During his sufferings, which were considerable, owing to the consciousness of what he might have performed, the disdain of his own physical weakness, which subjected him to impressions from his enemies that he otherwise despised, and above all, to a very tender hope which he had reason to indulge, and which he now saw he must give up in this world, he nevertheless exhibited a manly submission, and took a pleasure in shewing himself sensible of the attentions he experienced. After residing some months in the houses of Mr Charles Brown, Mr Leigh Hunt, and other friends at Hampstead, he was prevailed upon to try the climate of Italy, where he arrived, but without effect, in the month of November, 1820, accompanied by his friend Mr Severn, a young artist of great promise, since well known as the principal English student at Rome, and in Rome, on the 27th of December following, in the arms of this gentleman, who attended him with undeviating zeal, he expired, completely worn out, and wearied of life. His lingering death-bed was so painful to him, that he used eagerly to watch the countenance of the physician, in hopes of seeing what others would have called the fatal sentence, yet so sweet was his natural taste of life, and so irrepressible his poetical tendencies to the last, that a little before he died, speaking of the grave he was about to occupy, he said "He felt the daisies

growing over him." He was interred in the English burying ground, near the monument of Caius Cestius, and not far from the grave in which was soon after deposited his poetical mourner, Mr Shelly, who had made him the handsomest offers to come and live with him in Tuscany. It is a mistake to attribute Mr Keats's death, as lord Byron has done among others, to the attacks of the critics, and his lordship was told of it, before the passage to that purpose in Don Juan appeared, but a lively couplet, with a good rhyme to it, is hard for a wit to part with. The attacks may have accelerated, and undoubtedly embittered his death, but the cause of it was a consumptive tendency, of an extreme kind, and of long standing. When his body was opened, there was scarcely any portion of lungs remaining. The physicians declared, that they wondered how he could have held out so long, and said, that nothing could have enabled him to do it but the spirit within him. Mr Keats had a very manly, as well as delicate spirit. He was personally courageous in no ordinary degree, and had the usual superiority of genius to little arts and the love of money. His patrimony, which was inconsiderable, he freely used in part, and even risqued altogether, to relieve the wants of others, and farther their views. He could be hot now and then, and perhaps was a little proud, owing to the humbleness of his origin, and the front he thought it necessary to present to vulgar abuse. He was handsome, with remarkably beautiful hair, curling in natural ringlets. Mr Keats's poems have been so often criticised both by friends and enemies, and have succeeded, since his death, in securing him so unequivocal a reputation as a highly promising genius, that it will be necessary to say comparatively little of them here. If it was unlucky for his immediate success, that he came before the public recommended by a political party, it was fortunate for him with posterity, that he began to write at a period when original thinking, and a dependance on a man's own resources, were earnestly inculcated on all sides. Of his standing with posterity we have no doubt. He will be considered, *par excellence*, as *the young poet*, as the one who poured forth at the earliest age the greatest unequivocal exuberance, and who proceeded very speedily to show that maturity brought him a judgment equal to the task of pruning it, and rendering it immortal. He had the two highest qualities of a poet, in the highest degree—sensibility and imagination. His Endymion, with all its young faults, will be a store-house for the lovers of genuine poetry, both young and old, a wood to wander in, a solitude inhabited by creatures of superhuman beauty and intellect, and superabundant in the luxuries of a poetical domain, not omitting "weeds of glorious feature." Its most obvious fault was a negligence of rhyme ostentatiously careless, which, by the common law of extremes, produced the very effect he wished to avoid—pressure of itself on the reader. The fragment of Hyperion, which was his last performance, and which extorted the admiration of lord Byron, has been compared to those bones of enormous creatures which are occasionally dug up, and remind us of extraordinary and gigantic times.—*Original Com.*

KEBLE (Joseph) an English lawyer of almost incredible industry, though as it would seem of little practice in his profession. His father, Richard Keble, was a sergeant-at law during the commonwealth, and his own birth took place about the year 1632. Having gone through a course of university education at Jesus college, Oxford, and being appointed, by the interest of his father with the dominant party, a fellow of All Souls in 1648, he entered himself of Gray's Inn, and in 1658 was called to the bar. Three years afterwards he began to signalize himself by the constant regularity of his appearance in the court of King's Bench, where from that time to the day of his decease, a period of nearly half a century, he occupied himself incessantly with writing out reports of the various cases which came before the court, being himself, it is confidently asserted, never once professionally employed there, even so much as to make a motion. At the chapel belonging to his inn of court, Mr Keble was no less persevering, and after his decease copies of upwards of 4000 sermons, delivered by various preachers in that place of worship were found in his hand writing. His printed works include, "A new Table to the Statute Book,' compiled in 1674, "An Explanation of the Laws against Recusants," 1681, 8vo.

An Assistance to Justices of the Peace," folio, 'Reports from the King's Bench," folio, 3 vols, an essay "On Human Nature," and another, "On Human Actions." But by far the greatest proof of his unwearied assiduity, appears in upwards of one hundred folio and fifty quarto volumes of manuscript, which he left behind him. His death took place suddenly in the month of August 1710 —*Biog. Brit.*

KECKERMAN (Bartholomew) an eminent Prussian Calvinist divine and philosophical professor, was born at Dantzic in 1571. He received the first rudiments of learning from James Fabricius, and studied divinity and philosophy at the university of Wittemberg. He subsequently became Hebrew professor at Heidelburgh, and finally co-rector of the celebrated academical institution in his native city. In this capacity he proposed to initiate students in philosophy in a more compendious manner, and with that view drew up a great number of systems and treatises of logic, ethics, metaphysics, physics, astronomy, &c, and was so assiduous in writing and teaching, that his health became irreparably injured, and he died in 1609, at the early age of thirty eight. His works were published at Genoa in 1684, in 2 vols. folio, the most valuable part of which consists of his systematic treatises on rhetoric, &c.—*Melchior Adam. Moreri.*

KEDER (Nicholas) an antiquary and artist, born at Stockholm in 1659. After having finished his studies in Sweden, he

travelled into other countries, to acquire a knowledge of foreign languages, and to make a collection of medals and of designs of ancient monuments. On his return home he was made archæological assessor of the chancery, and Charles XI employed him to arrange a cabinet of Roman medals. He was consulted relative to the devices, inscriptions, and emblems on the medals struck by the government, and on the occasion of his having letters of nobility conferred on him in 1719, a commemorative medal was made with the inscription *Nobilis qui bonus*. He died in 1735. His works consist of a treatise, entitled Thesaurus Nummorum Sueo-Gothicorum," dissertations in Latin, his own life in the same language, inserted in the "Acta Litteraria Sueciæ," 1747, and a poem in French. —*Biog. Univ.*

KEENE (EDMUND) bishop of Ely, the son of an alderman of Lynn in the county of Norfolk, where he was born in 1713. From the Charterhouse school he removed to Caius college, Cambridge, but quitted that society in 1739, on being elected fellow of Peter-house. His brother, sir Benjamin Keene, procured him the following year, from sir Robert Walpole, the valuable benefice of Stanhope in the diocese of Durham, in the gift of the crown. Eight years afterwards, on the death of Dr Whalley, he was chosen head of his college, and was called on in his turn to serve the office of vice-chancellor of the university. In 1752 he was raised to the episcopal bench, as bishop of Chester, and two years afterwards resigned his university appointments. Bishop Mawson dying in 1770, Dr Keene was translated to the see of Ely, the revenues of which diocese he much improved, as well as the general condition of the pecuniary resources of the bishopric, by procuring an act of the legislature, enabling him to part with the old and dilapidated palace which then occupied the site of Ely-place on the north side of Holborn, and to erect with the proceeds the present episcopal residence in Dover-street, Piccadilly, the surplus of revenue derived from this source, after the erection of the new building, being estimated at upwards of 5000*l.* per annum. Dr Keene as a prelate was celebrated for his unaffected piety, learning, and munificence, his death took place in 1781.— *Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

KEILL (JOHN) an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher of the last century. He was born at Edinburgh in 1671, and studied in the university of that city, under the mathematical professor, David Gregory. On the removal of that gentleman to Oxford, Mr Keill went with him, and was admitted a student of Baliol college. There he exhibited experiments illustrative of the Newtonian philosophy, by means of an apparatus of his own invention, and he likewise acquired great credit by his examination of Dr Burnet's Theory of the Earth, and of Whiston's Speculations on the same subject. In 1700 he read lectures on natural philosophy, as deputy for the Sedleian professor, sir Thomas Millington. He published in 1701, his "Introductio ad veram Physicam," which was several times reprinted, and was translated into French. About 1708 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and at that period he carried on a controversy with Leibnitz, relative to the discovery of the doctrine of fluxions, in which Keill advocated the cause of sir Isaac Newton, in opposition to the claims of Leibnitz. In 1709 he was appointed treasurer to the German exiles from the palatinate, and he attended them to the settlements provided for them by our government in America. He returned home next year, and was made Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. He not long after defended the philosophy of Newton against the Cartesians, in a paper presented to the Royal Society, "On the Rarity of Matter and the Tenuity of its Composition." In 1711 he received the appointment of decypherer to the queen, and in 1713 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of MD. He published in 1715 an edition of Euclid's Elements, and three years after, a Latin work on astronomy, which he translated into English, and printed in 1721, under the title of "An Introduction to the true Astronomy, or Astronomical Lectures, read in the Astronomical School of the University of Oxford." This was his last labour in the cause of science, as he died September 1st, 1721.—KEILL (JAMES) younger brother of the foregoing was born in 1673, and studied medicine at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Leyden. Returning to England he read lectures on anatomy both at Oxford and Cambridge, and obtained the diploma of MD. at the latter university. In 1703 he settled as a physician at Northampton, and practised there with much reputation till his death, which happened in 1719, owing to that horrible disease a cancer in the mouth. He was the author of a popular compendium of the Anatomy of the Human Body, 12mo, and he carried on a controversy with Dr Jurin, and published several physiological tracts and papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow.—*Biog. Brit. Martin's Biog. Philos.*

KEISER (REINHARD) an eminent musician and composer of Leipsic, born 1673, and educated in the university belonging to his native city. He is considered as the father of German melody, and possessed a fancy as inexhaustible as original, being the author of one hundred and eighteen operas, in all of which is discernible the vigour of a fertile imagination, corrected by study and experience. Of these, his "Circé," brought out at Hamburgh, in 1734, was the last and most beautiful. He was for many years director of the opera-house at Hamburgh, and on one occasion saved that concern from absolute ruin, by his exertions in bringing out no fewer than eight new operas in one year. Keiser died in 1735, and it is much to be regretted that, from the scarcity of the scores, his writings are now comparatively little known.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

KEITH (JAMES) a brave and experienced

warrior, as well as an able and successful politician, field-marshal of Prussia, and the confidential friend of its sovereign. He was descended of a noble house in Scotland, being the youngest son of William Keith, earl-marshal of that kingdom, and was born in 1696. As the cadet of a family more illustrious than wealthy, the law was marked out for him by his father, as the pursuit by which he was to attain to competence and reputation; but the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715 developed at once his military propensities, and gave the future colour to his fate. His mother, herself warmly attached to the house of Stuart, added her persuasions to the dictates of his own inclination, and nothing more was wanting to induce him, at the early age of nineteen, to join the Pretender's standard. The issue of the battle of Sheriffmuir, so unfortunate to the cause he had embraced, drove him into voluntary exile; he escaped from the conflict wounded and with difficulty, and effected a retreat to France. Here he subsisted for some time on supplies furnished him from Scotland, and applied himself with great diligence and perseverance to the study of mathematics and military tactics, having previously made considerable progress in classical and general literature, under the auspices of the celebrated Ruddiman. In 1717 he quitted Paris for Italy, whence he proceeded to Spain, in the capital of which kingdom he was fortunate enough to obtain the countenance and friendship of the duke of Liria, who procured him a command in Ormond's Irish brigade. He subsequently accompanied his patron, when appointed ambassador to Russia, where, through the duke's recommendation, he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general from the czarina, who also conferred on him the order of the black eagle. In the Russian service he continued several years, distinguishing himself as well in the field as in the cabinet, during the wars of the country of his adoption with Turkey and Sweden. In the revolution, which ended by the elevation of the czarina Elizabeth to the throne, he also took a prominent part; but at length, on some disgust, he requested and obtained his dismissal. On leaving Russia he went to Berlin, where the king of Prussia, to whom his abilities were well known, received him with open arms, and raised him to the distinguished and responsible post of governor of his metropolis, and field-marshal of his forces. He made him also his confidential companion, selecting him as his associate in a tour which he made incognito through part of the north of Europe. In the subsequent wars of that martial monarch, field-marshal Keith continued to display the greatest military talent as well as zeal in his service, till his career was finally closed by a cannon-shot, in the unfortunate battle of Hochkirchen, fought on the 14th of October, 1758.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

KEITH (THOMAS) a native of Brandsburton, near Beverley, Yorkshire, born 1759. Having received a respectable education from his parents, and finding himself on their decease much straightened in his pecuniary resources, he came to London in 1781, with the view of turning his talents to account, and soon acquired distinction as a mathematician. In 1804 his reputation as an accountant procured him the appointment of secretary to the master of the king's household, to which was added six years afterwards, the professorship of geography and sciences to the princess Charlotte of Wales. In 1814 the situation of accountant to the British Museum becoming vacant, the archbishop of Canterbury conferred it on Mr Keith, who retained it till the day of his death, June 29, 1824. His writings are, "The Complete Practical Arithmetician," 1789, an abridgment of which afterwards passed through several editions. An "Introduction to the Science of Geography;" "An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," 1801; a "Treatise on the Use of the Globes," 1805; and "Elements of Geometry," 1814. He also superintended the publication of several editions of "Hawney's Complete Measurer," and "Paterson's Book of Roads."—*Gent. Mag.*

KELLERMANN (FRANCIS CHRISTOPHER) duke de Valmy, peer and marshal of France, senator, grand cordon of the legion of honour, grand cross of the order of St Louis, &c. He was born at Strasburgh in 1735, and entered into the army as a private hussar at the age of seventeen. His ardour, intelligence, and passion for arms soon attracted the observation of his superiors; and having given manifest proofs of his talents and courage in the seven years' war, he was made an officer, and rapidly promoted, till in 1788 he was made a quarter-master general. Having adopted with enthusiasm the principles of the revolution, he was in 1792 appointed commander of the army of the Moselle. He then effected a junction with Dumourier, on the plain of Champagne; and on the 17th of September he greatly distinguished himself by his defence of the position of Valmy, which contributed much to the success of the campaign. He next served under Custine, who denounced him to the National Convention; and though he justified himself against the accusation of that officer, several similar attacks followed; and at length he was arrested and confined in the military prison of the abbey at Paris. Fortunately his trial did not take place till after the expiration of the reign of terror, and he was acquitted. In 1795 he took the command of the army of the Alps and Italy; but he was soon superseded by Bonaparte. On his return to Paris in 1798, he was nominated a member of the military board, established by the directory. In 1801 he was president of the conservative senate, and the following year made a marshal of the empire. Under Napoleon he served with credit in Germany and Prussia; but having in 1814 voted for the restoration of royalty, he continued to be employed under the new regime till his death in 1820.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S.*

KELLLY, alias TALBOT (EDWARD) a famous reputed alchymist and necromancer, was born at Worcester in 1555, and educated at Gloucester hall, Oxford. Wood observes, that being of an unsettled mind, he left Oxford abruptly, and was guilty of some crime in Lancashire, for which he lost his ears. He afterwards became an associate of the learned and credulous Dr Dee, in his ridiculous incantations and Rosicrucian impostures, to whose article we refer for their adventures in Germany, previous to their quarrel and separation in 1589. For some time after Kelley contrived to live handsomely by his impostures, until the detection of some of his impositions induced the emperor Rodolph to imprison him. He had the address however to obtain his release, and is even said so far to have conciliated the emperor, as to obtain the honour of knighthood. He was soon detected in new knaveries, and being imprisoned a second time, he attempted to escape from a window, by means of his sheets, but falling to the ground from a considerable height, he expired soon after, in consequence of the bruises which he received, in 1595. His works are, "A Poem of Chemistry," and "A Poem of the Philosopher's Stone,' both inserted in Ashmole's Theatrum Chymicum Britannicum, a treatise, his right to which however is questioned, entitled, "De Lapide Philosophorum," published at Hamburgh in 1676, 8vo, and several Latin and English discourses printed in Dr Meric Casaubon's "True and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr John Dee and some Spirits." According to Linden in his treatise "De Script is Medicis," Kelley was also author of "Fragmenta, aliquot edita a Combachio Geismar," 1647, 12mo, several of his MSS. are in the Ashmolean museum at Oxford.—*Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. *Weaver's Funeral Monuments.*

KELLGREN (JOHN HENRY) a Swedish poet and man of letters, born in 1751. He studied in the university of Abo in Finland, and afterwards delivered lectures on literature at that place. He then removed to Stockholm, where he distinguished himself by his talents for poetry and the drama. He was fortunate enough to obtain the patronage of the king, Gustavus III, and was one of the first members of the Swedish academy founded by that prince. He died April 12, 1795. The works of Kellgren consist of odes, epistles, and tragedies, translations from Horace, Tibullus, and Voltaire, and essays on moral philosophy, and he was also conductor of a periodical journal.—*Biog. Univ.*

KELLISON (MATTHEW) an English Catholic divine of considerable eminence as a controversial writer, was born in Northamptonshire about 1560, and brought up in the family of lord Vaux, whence he was sent for education to the English colleges at Douay and Rheims. He afterwards went to Rome, where he remained seven years, and on his return was created DD, and became chancellor of the university of Rheims. After a residence of twelve years at Rheims, he removed to Douay in 1613, and was declared president of that college by a patent from Rome. He died January 1, 1641. His works are, "Survey of the New Religion," "Reply to Sutcliffe's Survey of the New Religion," "Oratio coram Henrico IV," "The Gagg of the Reformed Gospel," "Examen Reformationis," "The Right and Jurisdiction of the Prince and Prelate," "A Treatise on the Hierarchy of the Church," "A brief and necessary instruction for the Catholics of England," &c. Sutcliffe and Montague were his chief Protestant controversial opponents.—*Dodd's Church Hist.*

KELLY (HUGH) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1739, on the banks of the lake of Killarney in Ireland. His father was a person of good family, in reduced circumstances, who being obliged to depend upon his own personal industry in Dublin, could do no better than supply his son with a small portion of education, and apprentice him to a staymaker. He accordingly served out his time in that capacity, and then repaired to London, where he met with no success in his own business, but having attained the friendly notice of an attorney of reputation, who employed him in his office, he remained in this situation until by accidental acquaintance with some booksellers he was enabled to cultivate his literary inclinations, by becoming editor to the Ladies' Museum and other periodical publications, in which his light vein of poetry and facility in the composition of minor essays, soon procured him ample employment. His industry enabled him to cope with the added difficulties of a wife and rising family, and politics also engrossing a share of his attention, he wrote many pamphlets on public affairs, and among others a "Vindication of the Administration of Mr Pitt." "The Babbler," a collection of essays in two volumes, "Louisa Mildmay," and a poem in imitation of the Rosciad of Churchill followed, and in 1767 appeared his first comedy of "False Delicacy," the decided success of which led to the composition of "A Word to the Wise." The latter was driven from the theatre by a report that he was employed to write for the ministry, but a liberal subscription by the court party when the piece was published, made him ample amends in a pecuniary point of view. A tragedy called Clementina succeeded, but it met with little attention, and aware of the political hostility which existed against him, he induced a friend to father his "School for Wives," which was received with decided approbation, and acknowledged by the real author when its success was ensured. In the mean time he resolved to study the law, and entering himself a member of the society of the Middle Temple, he was called to the bar in 1774. His next dramatic production was the "Romance of an Hour," which was succeeded by the "Man of Reason," the last of his dramatic attempts, for, injured by his too sedentary application, an abscess formed in his side, which terminated his existence on the 3d of February, 1777, in the thirty eighth year of his age. He left a widow and five

children, for whose benefit his play of "A Word to the Wise" was performed before a crowded audience about a month after his death. His works were also collected and purchased in 4to, with a life of the author. Kelly was a lively and versatile writer of respectable, but not commanding talent, and his drama is ingenious, but too pathetic and sentimental for a due infusion of the vis comica, on which account, although a few of his pieces were popular for a season, not one of them retains the stage —*Life as above.*

KELLY (JOHN) a learned English clergyman, a native of Douglas in the isle of Man, where his ancestors had from time immemorial possessed a small freehold. He was born in 1750, and was educated at the free grammar school of Douglas, and was led by his early sympathies to pay a particular attention to the vernacular dialect of the Celtic tongue, which was spoken in the island. His skill in the Manks language, of which at the age of seventeen he sought to compile a grammar and dictionary, introduced him to bishop Hildesley, who employed him in translating the Bible into the Manks tongue, and ordained him a minister of the episcopal congregation of Ayr in Scotland. Here he was engaged by the duke of Gordon to attend the studies of the marquis of Huntley, and through the same patronage he obtained the rectory of Copford in Essex. On the attainment of this preferment he entered at St John's college, Cambridge, and attained the degree of LLD. In 1803 he published "A Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic, or Language of the Isle of Man," and in 1805 issued proposals for "A Triglot Dictionary of the Celtic Tongue, as spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man," which last was nearly completed when the sheets were destroyed by the fire on the premises of Mr Nichols the printer. Doctor Kelly died in 1809.—*Gent. Mag*

KELLY (MICHAEL) the son of a wine merchant of Dublin, of the same name, who for many years acted as master of the ceremonies at the castle. The subject of this article was born in the year 1762, and at a very early age gave proofs of a strong genius for music, which his father encouraging, placed him under the best masters which the Irish metropolis could furnish. Rauzzini being at this time engaged in Dublin, gave him lessons in singing, and prevailed on his friends to send him to Naples, where he arrived in his sixteenth year, and was much patronized by sir William Hamilton, the British minister at that court, studying under Fineroli, at the Conservatorio La Madona della Loretto He also received lessons from Aprili, the first singing master of his day, who procured him an advantageous engagement at Leghorn. He subsequently performed with success at most of the Italian theatres, in quality of *primo tenore*, and travelling into Germany, was one of the original singers in the "Nozze di Figaro" of Mozart, with which celebrated composer he contracted a close intimacy during his stay at Vienna, where he had accepted an engagement in the service of the emperor Joseph. By this monarch he was much caressed, till having at length obtained permission for a year's absence in order to visit his friends in Ireland, he never returned to the continent, but settled in London. Here he made his first appearance at Drury Lane theatre in April 1787, as Lionel, in the opera of "Lionel and Clarissa," and retained his situation as first singer at that theatre, the musical performances of which he also directed till his final retirement from the stage. In 1797 he furnished the music to 'A Friend in Need," "The Castle Spectre," &c which in the succeeding year he followed up by the most popular of all his compositions, the airs, marches, &c. in Colman's musical romance of "Bluebeard." From this period till 1819 he continued to write, and in the course of the intervening years set upwards of sixty pieces, most of which were successful. For some time previous to his decease he had been partially deprived of the use of his limbs by a paralytic affection, his faculties and memory were however spared him to the last. Of the latter an evidence exists in his "Reminiscences," an amusing work, in two volumes, 8vo, which appeared a few months previously to his decease, replete with anecdotes of his contemporaries and familiars. His death took place at Ramsgate on the 15th October, 1826 —*Biog. Dict. of Mus. Kelly's Reminiscences.*

KEMBLE (JOHN PHILIP) one of the most eminent tragedians of the British stage since the days of Garrick. He was the eldest son of Roger Kemble, manager of a company of comedians at Prescot in Lancashire, in which county he was born February 1757, and received the rudiments of education at the Roman Catholic seminary of Sedgeley park, Staffordshire With the view of qualifying him for one of the learned professions, he was afterwards placed by his father at the college of Douay, where he early distinguished himself by his proficiency in elocution. On his return to England, having completed his academical pursuits, he entered immediately upon the profession of an actor, for which he had long exhibited a decided predilection, performing at Liverpool York, Edinburgh, and other provincial towns of inferior note. At this period of his life he produced a tragedy on the story of Belisarius, which was acted at Liverpool besides altering and adapting to the stage several of the works of the early English dramatists. He also printed, about the same time, a volume of "Fugitive Pieces," in verse, with the appearance of which he was however so dissatisfied, that on the very day after their publication, he bought up and destroyed every copy he could recover. One which escaped his hands has since been sold by Mr King, the auctioneer, for 3*l.* 5*s.* Mr Kemble appeared for the first time in London on the Drury-lane boards, September 30, 1783, in the part of Hamlet, and was received with great applause, it was not, however, till the secession of Smith from the stage in 1788, that he took that decided lead in tragedy which

he ever after maintained. In 1787 he married Mrs Brereton, daughter of Mr Hopkins, the prompter of Drury-lane theatre. On the secession of Mr King, Mr Kemble succeeded to the management of Drury lane theatre, which he enjoyed with only a short interruption till 1801, during which period the drama was much indebted to him for various and considerable improvements. He also used the influence which his situation gave him in restoring to the stage several old plays of merit, as well as in bringing forward many new productions, some of which were considerably altered and improved by himself. Among these are said to be "Deaf and Dumb," "The Stranger," "Siege of Belgrade," &c.. In 1794 he brought out a musical entertainment of his own, founded on the incidents of a French novel, and entitled "Lodoiska," which had a great run at the time, and has since been revived with benefit to the theatre. In 1802 he visited the continent, and having passed twelve months at Paris and Madrid, returned to London, when he purchased a sixth share of Covent garden theatre, and became manager of that establishment Here he continued his career with great success, till the destruction of the theatre by fire in 1809. In the autumn of the same year, the present edifice being constructed, opened with an increase of prices, which, together with certain obnoxious arrangements in regard to the private boxes, created for a series of nights the disturbances known by the name of the O P riots and gave rise to a contest between the management and the public, in which the former was at length worsted Mr Kemble took his farewell of the stage on the 23d of July 1817 on which occasion he was complimented with a public dinner and other honourable tokens of esteem, and shortly after retired to the continent, where he died at Lausanne in Switzerland, February 26, 1823, of a paralytic attack, after a few hours' illness As an actor, Kemble was of the school which qualifies spontaneous conception and feeling with profound consideration, measured dignity, and learned precision. His merits were therefore differently appreciated by the admirers of the drama, according to their various theories, in respect to impulsive or reflective personation. By all however he was regarded as a highly gifted actor, and the impression which he made in characters more immediately adapted to his style of excellence, such as Cato, Coriolanus, Hamlet, John, Jaques, Penruddock, &c. will last as long as the recollection of them. His management both of Drury lane and Covent garden theatres, but especially of the latter, was also marked by the exhibition of much refined and accurate taste, in the rectification of scenic decoration, and the adoption of appropriate costume, adding thereby both to the splendour and illusion of the drama. The learning, elegant manners, and accomplishments of Mr Kemble, introduced him into the best company in reference both to rank and talent, by whom he was at once courted and esteemed, and taken altogether, he may be regarded as a conspicuous instance of the compatibility of his profession with dignified self-estimation and general respect.—GEORGE STEPHEN KEMBLE, brother of the foregoing, an able actor. He was born May 3, 1758, at Kingstown in Herefordshire, his mother, herself an actress, having played that very night the part of Anne Bullen, in the the play of Henry VIII, was put to bed just at the time when, as queen, she was supposed in the drama to have given birth to the princess Elizabeth. He was originally destined for the medical profession, and apprenticed to a surgeon at Coventry, but soon quitted it for the stage, and after going through the usual ordeal of the provinces, appeared at Covent-garden September 24, 1783. He afterwards became successively manager of the theatres of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Newcastle, and acting manager at Drury-lane. On the stage he was chiefly remarkable for playing Falstaff, it is said without stuffing His last appearance on the boards was in the part of sir Christopher Curry, May 20, 1822, a fortnight before his death —*Ann. Biog. Boaden's Life of Kemble.*

KEMP, Mus D. (JOSEPH) a musical composer of great respectability, born in 1778 at Exeter, in the cathedral of which city he was early placed as a chorister under the celebrated William Jackson, at that time organist there In 1802, having obtained the situation of organist in Bristol cathedral, he removed thither, and in the same year composed one of his best anthems, "I am Alpha and Omega," for the benefit of the "Institution for affording Assistance to the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in indigent Circumstances." In 1807 a prospect of advancement in his profession opening to him in the metropolis, he went to London, and although disappointed in the immediate views which brought him up, continued to reside there till 1814, when he returned to his native city. His war anthem, "A Sound of Battle is in the Land," performed by him at Cambridge in 1809, as an exercise for his bachelor's degree in music, was much admired, and the favourable impression it produced occasioned a dispensation being granted to him of the time usually deemed necessary to be passed between the taking that degree, and attaining that of doctor in the same science, to which he was admitted in the July of the same year. While in London, Dr Kemp delivered several courses of lectures at the Russel and other institutions, in which he explained his 'New System of Musical Education, proving the Science to be one of Simplicity, arising out of a Scale of Nature." He died May 22, 1824. His principal works are, his "New System," printed on upwards of 100 cards, "Twenty Psalmodical Melodies," "The Jubilee," an entertainment performed at the Haymarket, "The Siege of Ischa," an opera, and "The Vocal Magazine," with a variety of songs, glees, duets, &c.—*Biog. Dict of Mus.*

KEMPELEN (WOLFGANG, baron von) fa-

mous as the inventor of the automaton chess player, was a native of Presburg in Hungary He displayed much talent when young as a mechanic, and as early as 1769 he announced the completion of his automaton or androides, which afterwards attracted so much attention. In 1783 the chess-playing figure was first exhibited at Paris, and it afterwards made its appearance in London, where it surprised and puzzled those who witnessed its performance. It consisted of a figure in a Turkish dress, seated at a table, the top of which was marked as a chess-board. The arm of the automaton, by means of internal machinery, was capable of executing about a dozen motions, which it appeared to perform spontaneously, so as to play a game at chess with any visitor. Baron Kempelen or his assistant was always present on these occasions, to direct by some incomprehensible method the motions of the figure. While the movements were taking place, the noise of a fly wheel was heard, and after a certain time the machinery required winding up like a clock, before it could again be brought into action. Various conjectures have been advanced as to the means by which the action of this machine was directed. The most probable of which is, that a child was concealed in a drawer under the table which supported the chess board. It is true that the whole cavity beneath the table, as well as the body of the figure, was *opened* and *exhibited* to the spectators previously to the commencement of an exhibition, but as the inside of the automaton and the space under the table were not shown at the same time, the child might move from one part to the other, so as to deceive those who witnessed the performance. It is easy to conceive that by means of some audible signal, the baron might have directed the evolutions of the automaton. This very ingenious man also constructed a speaking figure, of which he published an account in a curious work, entitled "La Mecanisme de la Parole, suivi de la Description d'une Machine Parlante, et enrichi de 27 Planches," Vienne, 1791, 8vo, also printed in German. He contrived likewise a printing press for the use of Mademoiselle Paradies, a famous blind musician. As specimens of his literary talents, he published German poetry, a drama called "Perseus and Andromeda," "The unknown Benefactor," a comedy, &c. He died at Vienna in 1804.—*Biog. Univ. Edinburgh Encyclop. Art. Automaton.*

KEMPIS (THOMAS a) rendered eminent by the popularity of his devotional tract, was born in 1380 at Kemp, a village in the diocese of Cologne, whence he took his name. He studied in a seminary of considerable repute at Deventer, where he was admitted on a foundation for the charitable instruction of the children of persons in humble circumstances. Here he became distinguished for his piety and attachment to a contemplative life, on which account in 1399 he obtained letters of recommendation from the founder of the monastery of regular canons of Mount St. Agnes, in the district of Zwoll, of which his brother was prior. After a probation of six years, he received the habit of the order, and in 1423 was ordained a prior. He spent the remainder of a long life in the assiduous practice of the prescribed duties of the cloister, and in composing sermons, devotional treatises, and lives of devout persons. He died in 1471, in the ninety-second year of his age, leaving a high reputation for humility, benevolence, and sanctity. His works, which are chiefly practical and devotional, are written in a pleasing, animated, and impressive style, not untinctured with enthusiasm, and of these a collection was printed at Antwerp, 1615, 3 vols. 8vo. Many of them have been translated into various languages, particularly the celebrated treatise "De Imitatione Christi," which however has also been attributed to John Gerson, a benedictine abbot, who lived some time before Kempis, and a long controversy, the particulars of which may be seen in our authorities, existed for sixty years, without settling the point. This celebrated work was translated into English by Dr Stanhope, and first printed in 1696.—*Freheri Theatrum. Cave. Dupin Gent. Mag.* vols 83 and 84.

KEN (THOMAS) a learned and pious dignitary of the English church, who was a native of Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire, and was educated at Winchester school and New college, Oxford He obtained a fellowship in Winchester college in 1666, and subsequently a living in the Isle of Wight, and a prebendal stall at Westminster. About 1679 he went to Holland to officiate as chaplain to the princess of Orange, and afterwards to Tangier, as chaplain to the earl of Dartmouth. In every station which he held, he exhibited a conscientious propriety of conduct and unyielding morality, which procured him the respect of the licentious court of Charles II, and strange as it may appear, conciliated the favour of that profligate prince. For, residing at Winchester when the king, attended by his female favourites, visited that city, his house was destined by his majesty's harbinger for the lodging of Nell Gwynn, but Dr Ken, thinking such an inmate unsuitable for a man of his function, positively refused to admit her. When the king was informed of his conduct, he coolly said, Mrs Gwynn must find lodgings elsewhere, and to the surprise of his courtiers, he took the first opportunity to promote this conscientious supporter of the dignity of his character. Dr Ken became a chaplain to Charles II, in whose reign he was made bishop of Bath and Wells. His firmness of principle was again exemplified in his petition to James II, against reading the declaration for liberty of conscience, in which he was associated with archbishop Sancroft and five other prelates, with whom he encountered the memorable prosecution, the event of which greatly contributed to weaken the authority of the misguided monarch. After the revolution, bishop Ken refused to take the oath of allegiance to king William, in consequence of which he was deprived of his preferment. He

was however highly respected by those who held opposite sentiments, and queen Anne bestowed on him a pension. He resided much with the family of Thynne at Longleat in Wiltshire, and died there in 1711. His works, consisting of sermons, poems, &c. were published in 4 vols. 8vo. 1721, with an account of his life by his nephew, sergeant Hawkins.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

KENNEDY (James) bishop of St Andrews, Scotland, and founder of the college of St Salvador. He was the younger son of James Kennedy, of Dunmure, by the countess of Angus, his wife, daughter of Robert III, and was born about 1405 or 1406. Entering into holy orders, he was preferred by James I to the bishopric of Dunkeld and in 1440 advanced to that of St Andrew's. During the minority of James III, he was appointed one of the lords of the regency, but in fact enjoyed the whole power, and conducted himself with great prudence. He died in 1446, and was interred in the collegiate church, in the precincts of St Salvador, which college or university he liberally endowed for the maintenance of a provost, four regents, and eight bursars or exhibitors. He is said to have written some political advices, entitled "Monita Politica," and a 'History of his Own Times," both of which are probably lost.—*Mackenzie's Lives.*

KENNEDY (John) a physician, born in Scotland, who resided some years at Smyrna, and died at an advanced age in 1760 He is recognised as an antiquary of considerable abilities, but very little is known of his personal history. He wrote a dissertation on the coins of Carausius, of which 206 were in his own possession, in which he maintained that Oriuna was that emperor's guardian goddess, while Dr Stukeley affirmed that she was his wife. It is lamentable to add, that this foolish controversy produced much needless exasperation.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

KENNEDY (John) a clergyman of the establishment, who was rector of Bradley in Derbyshire, where he died in 1770 He was deemed a skilful mathematician, and was author of "A Scripture Chronology," 8vo, "An Examination of Jackson's Chronological Antiquities," 8vo, "The Doctrine of Commensurability," 8vo. He also attempted a perfect chronology of the Hebrew Bible, in regard to which his opinions were controverted by Ferguson, and by the rev Thomas Bowen of Bristol, in the Christian Magazine.—*Gent.*

KENNET (White) a learned English prelate, born at Dover in 1660. He was the son of a clergyman, and was educated at Westminster school and Edmund hall, Oxford, where he applied closely to study, and entered the lists as a political partizan, by the publication, in 1680, of a pamphlet, which greatly offended the whigs of that period. The next year he published a ballad, in which he advocated similar sentiments, and in 1684 appeared his translation of the "Encomium Moriæ" of Erasmus. About the same time he took the degree of MA. and was presented to the living of Ambrosden in Oxfordshire. In 1686 he made public a translation of Pliny's panegyric on the emperor Trajan, which was considered as a covert eulogium on the reigning monarch, James II, but he regarded the imputation as injurious to his character, and therefore warmly contradicted it. While out on a shooting-party, in 1689, his skull was fractured by the bursting of his gun, in consequence of which he was obliged to undergo the operation of trepanning, and ever after wore a black patch on the injured part. At Oxford he distinguished himself as an eloquent preacher, and an active academical tutor. In 1693 he obtained the rectory of Shottesbrook in Berkshire, in 1699 he became DD. and the next year was appointed minister of St Botolph's, Aldgate, London. He was made archdeacon of Huntingdon in 1701, at which time he engaged in a controversy with Dr Atterbury, relative to the power of the English convocation. He now indeed courted the patronage of the whigs, whom he had formerly satirized, and through the influence of the duke of Devonshire he obtained the deanery of Peterborough. His opposition to Sacheverel exposed him to much obloquy, and he was denounced as an enemy to the queen and her government Considered as a traitor to the cause he had first espoused, means were adopted to render [illegible] among which was the representation of the dean under the character of Judas, in a painting of the last supper which was placed as an altar-piece in the church of Whitechapel, by order of the rector Dr Welton. This picture attracted much notice, and being deservedly reprobated, it was at length removed by the direction of the bishop of London. Dr Kennett maintained his popularity in spite of all opposition, and in 1718 he was promoted to the bishopric of Peterborough, which he held till his death in 1728 The works of bishop Kennet relate to antiquities, ecclesiastical history, and theology, and they display considerable talent and industry. He assisted in editing a collection of English historians, 3 vols folio, and published "Parochial Antiquities, attempted in the History of Ambrosden, Burcester, and other adjacent parts," 1695, 4to, since reprinted, "The Register and Chronicle, ecclesiastical and civil," 1728, fol. both which works are still held in estimation. *Aikin's G Biog. Biog. Univ.*

KENNET (Basil) younger brother of the bishop, born in 1674. He was educated for the same profession at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow in 1697. Through the interest of his brother, he was made chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, a situation which exposed him to some danger from the power of the Inquisition. Orders were issued for his imprisonment, but the remonstrances of lord Sunderland, the secretary of state, secured his freedom, and he retained his post till ill health obliged him to return home. He died after at Oxford in 1714. Among his publications, which rela

chiefly to theology and classical literature, is a treatise on Roman Antiquities, which was reckoned the best work on the subject till it was superseded by the late production of Dr Adam.—*Biog. Univ. Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

KENNICOTT (BENJAMIN) an eminent episcopal divine and biblical critic, who was a native of Totness in Devonshire, where his father was parish clerk. After being educated in a grammar school at Totness, he obtained the office of master of a charity school in the same place. His disposition for study attracted the observation of some friends, by whose assistance he became a student of Wadham college, Oxford, in 1744. Here he applied himself with assiduity to theological researches, and in 1747 he gave a specimen of his talents in "Two Dissertations, the first on the Tree of Life in Paradise, and the second on the Oblations of Cain and Abel." Soon after he was chosen to a fellowship at Exeter college, and as a tribute to his merit, the degree of BA. was conferred on him without the payment of the usual fees. He proceeded MA. in 1750, about which time he formed the design of collating the Hebrew MSS of the Old Testament, and in 1753 he published a tract, entitled, 'The State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament considered," the object of which was to draw the attention of the public to his undertaking. Some of the members of the university viewed this scheme with apprehensive alarm, and Mr Horne, afterwards bishop of Norwich, wrote a pamphlet, entitled, "A View of Mr Kennicott's Method of correcting the Hebrew Text, with three Queries formed thereon, and humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Learned and Christian World." These and other animadversions which his plan provoked, did not however deter the learned critic from proceeding, and accordingly having obtained a liberal subscription, he commenced his task of collation in 1758, from which period he published annual accounts of the progress which he made. He was now presented to the vicarage of Culham in Oxfordshire, and appointed one of the preachers at Whitehall. He took the degree of DD. in 1761, and a pension of 200*l.* was bestowed on him by the king. In 1767 he obtained the office of keeper of the Radcliffe library, and in 1770 he was made a prebend of Westminster, which preferment he exchanged for a canonry at Christchurch. His death took place August 18, 1783. The Hebrew Bible of Dr Kennicott, with the various readings of MSS. appeared in 1776, 2 vols. folio, to which he added, "Dissertatio in Vetus Testamentum Hebraicum, cum variis lectionibus," 1780, folio. He also published tracts and sermons, and wrote "Remarks on select Passages of the Old Testament," printed after his death.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict. Aikin's G. Biog.*

KENRICK (WILLIAM) a miscellaneous writer of some celebrity, was born at Watford in Hertfordshire. He was brought up to the business of a rule-maker, which he quitted with a view to cultivate literature, and he might have ensured respectability had his conduct been equal to his abilities. He procured a doctor's degree at Leyden, and seems to have appeared for the first time as an author in a pamphlet, entitled "The Grand Question debated, or an Essay to prove that the Soul of Man is not, neither can it be Immortal," 1751. This he immediately answered himself in a "Reply," to prove the exact reverse, a piece of quackery in which he often indulged afterwards, when desirous of attracting attention to his productions. He followed up these publications with "The Kapelion," "The Pasquinade," in imitation of the Dunciad, and similar minor poetical attempts, which attracted little notice. In 1758 appeared his "Epistles, Philosophical and Moral," which afford the best specimens of his poetry. About the same time he engaged as a writer in the Monthly Review, and in 1765 published "A Review of Dr Johnson's new edition of Shakspeare," and thereby produced a controversy, in which however Johnson himself took no part. In 1766 he produced his not unamusing comedy, entitled Falstaff's Wedding, in professed imitation of Shakspeare, which piece went through two editions, but was only performed once for a benefit. He soon after wrote another comedy, called "The Widowed Wife," which had but middling success. In 1770 and 1771 he published two pieces on the perpetual motion, and in 1772 was involved in a law suit with Garrick, whom he libelled in an abusive poem, entitled "Love in the Suds." In 1773 he collected the works of Lloyd, and produced "The Duellist," a comedy which lasted only one night. He also compiled a "Dictionary of the English Language," 4to, which is a work of some talent. In 1774 he delivered lectures on Shakspeare, and the following year commenced "The London Review," which contained many critiques of merit, contaminated however by personal hostility, and a malignant and vituperative style. He also undertook translations of the works of Buffon and Voltaire, and certainly exhibited great literary industry. He died in 1779, less lamented than he might have been, had he exerted the talents which he possessed in a manner more honourable to literature, and considerative of the claims and feelings of others.—*Monthly Rev. Encyc. Brit.*

KENT (EDWARD, duke of) fourth son of George III, king of Great Britain, was born Nov. 2, 1767. He was educated in England by Dr Fisher, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, and was then removed to Gottingen, and subsequently to Geneva, where he remained until 1790, when he proceeded in a military capacity to Gibraltar. He subsequently served under lord Dorchester in Canada, and in 1793 fought under sir Charles Grey at the capture of St Lucie. In 1794 he again repaired to America, and served as major general until 1796, when he became lieutenant general, and returned to England. In 1799 he was created duke of Kent and Strathern, and earl of Dublin, and the same year revisited America, but returned again in 1800. In 1802 he was

made governor of Gibraltar; but his notions of discipline being exceedingly rigid, (a failing which produced great military dissatisfaction wherever he commanded,) so dangerous a mutiny followed, that he was recalled the following year. In 1818 he married the youngest daughter of the duke of Saxe Coburg, and the widow of the prince of Leinengen. Having been led into expenses, which exceedingly diminished his income, he laudably adopted a plan of strict economy, and led a very retired life, first in Germany and then in England, to reduce it to practice. In May 1819 his duchess produced him a daughter, who was called Alexandrina Victoria, the first of which names was adopted in compliment to the Russian emperor Alexander. This princess at present immediately following the duke of Clarence in the succession, may be deemed heiress presumptive of the crown in the second generation. Soon after this event, the duke of Kent retired to Sidmouth for the benefit of his health, but while resident there he was attacked by a pulmonary complaint, which carried him off very suddenly on the 23d of January, 1820. The duke of Kent was a prince of respectable endowments, and the liberal patron of every feasible scheme for the relief and improvement of his fellow creatures, a fact which made his military severity the more remarkable. The truth however was, that he had the improvement of the moral condition of the soldiery very much at heart, and sought their benefit by incompatible means. His Royal Highness was an excellent letter-writer, and pleasing orator, and at the time of his death was highly popular, and generally respected. His widow still survives, and with her brother, prince Leopold, the husband of the late lamented princess Charlotte, at present assumes the principal guardianship of the infant princess, who is so likely to become the future sovereign of Great Britain.—*Peerage. Ann. Biog.*

KENT (James) an English musician, of deserved credit for the simplicity and harmony of his sacred compositions. He was born in 1700 at Winchester, and educated in the choir of that cathedral under Vaughan Richardson, till his talent procured his removal to the Chapel Royal, where, under Dr Croft, he laid the foundation of his future excellence. He became subsequently organist, first to the chapel of Trinity college, Cambridge, and eventually succeeded to a similar situation in his native city, where he remained till his decease in 1776. Few pieces of cathedral music are more generally popular than his anthems, "Hear my Prayer" and "My Song shall be of Mercy."—*Biog. Dict. of Mu*

KENT (William) an ingenious artist, was born in Yorkshire in 1685. He was apprenticed to a coach-painter, but conscious of superior talent, repaired to London, where he obtained patronage, and was enabled by the munificence of some friendly gentlemen to repair to Rome, and to study under cavalier Luti. He also became acquainted with lord Burlington, who, on their return to England, lodged him in his house, and obtained him employment as a painter in the walks both of history and portrait. In these departments of art however he never obtained celebrity, his talent lying chiefly in ornamental architecture, some specimens of which at Holkham, Stowe, and other places, are much admired. He is also regarded by Horace Walpole as the inventor of modern gardening, which he rendered more natural, graceful, and pleasing. He leaped the sunk fence, says the last-mentioned writer, and saw that all nature was a garden. He likewise broke up the old uniformity of straight lines and corresponding parts, and threw wood, water, and ground into the beautiful shapes presented by nature. The taste of Pope is supposed to have aided that of the artist, and when time shall have defaced the works of the latter, his fame will live in the poet's allusion to the scenes of Esher,

"Where Kent and Nature vied for Pelham's love.

The patronage of queen Caroline and several persons of rank procured for him the places of master-carpenter, architect, principal painter, and keeper of the pictures to the crown. He died at Burlington house in 1748, aged sixty-five, and was buried at Chiswick.—*Walp le's Anec. of Paint.*

KENYON (Lloyd, lord) an eminent English lawyer, the son of Lloyd Kenyon, esq. of Gredington in Flintshire, where he was born in 1733. After having been articled clerk to an attorney in the country, he became a student at Lincoln's inn, and commenced barrister in 1761. He practised first in the court of Chancery, and then in that of the King's Bench, where he distinguished himself by his defence of lord George Gordon, on his indictment for treason in 1780. He was made attorney general in 1782, then a Welsh judge, and in 1784 was promoted to the office of master of the rolls. He succeeded lord Mansfield as chief justice of the court of King's Bench in 1788, when he was raised to the peerage. He died in 1802.—*Brydges's Edit. of Collins's Peerage.*

KEPLER (John) a celebrated astronomer and mathematician, known in the annals of science as the discoverer of the laws of motion of the planetary bodies which compose the solar system. He was the son of a military officer, and was born at Wiel in the duchy of Wirtemberg, December 27, 1571. The narrow circumstances of his father exposed him to difficulties in the progress of his studies, but the native energy of his mind enabled him to overcome them, and he took his degrees in philosophy at Tubingen. In 1591 he became the pupil of Michael Mæsthnus, an eminent mathematician, under whom he made a great progress. He soon after applied himself to divinity, and acquired some fame as a preacher, but he relinquished the gown for a profession more suited to his inclinations, and in 1594 obtained the mathematical chair in the university of Gratz in Styria. In 1596 he

married a lady of noble family, and two years after he was expelled from his office in consequence of his professing the Protestant faith, but he was soon recalled by the states of Styria. At length he received an invitation from Tycho Brahe to settle at Prague as his assistant in the prosecution of his astronomical researches, under the patronage of Rodolph, emperor of Germany. He consequently resigned his post, and removed with his family and library to Bohemia in the year 1600. His own illness on his arrival, and the death of the Danish philosopher in the following year, prevented Kepler from co-operating with him in his scientific pursuits, but he was introduced to the emperor, who ordered him to complete the tables begun by Tycho Brahe, which were to be called the "Rodolphine Tables." On this work he was occupied during the greater part of the remainder of his life, and he carried it on and completed it amidst the inconveniences and obstacles which arose from the irregular payment of his pension from the emperor, and of the expenses attending the undertaking. In 1609 he published a specimen of the work, and in 1627 it issued from the press in a finished state. About two years after he retired to Sagan in Silesia, where he again suffered from want of punctuality in the payment of his pension. This obliged him to take a journey to Ratisbon to obtain the arrears due to him, and the fatigue of travelling brought on an illness which put an end to his life soon after his arrival in that city, in the month of November 1630. Among his numerous scientific productions may be mentioned his "Cosmographical Mystery," 1596, "Optical Astronomy," 1604, "Account of a new Star in Sagittarius," 1605, "New Astronomy, or Celestial Physics," in Commentaries on the Planet Mars, "New Ephemerides, from 1617 to 1620," "Copernican Astronomy," 1618, 1622, "Harmony of the World," and a treatise on "Comets," besides which he wrote on chronology, the geometry of solids, trigonometry, logarithms, and dioptrics. To this great philosopher we owe the discovery of the true figure of the orbits of the planets, which he demonstrated to be ellipses, and he farther showed that the planets describe areas proportioned to their periodic times of revolution, and that the squares of their periodic times are proportioned to the cubes of their mean distances. Such are the principles of planetary motion, generally denominated the laws of Kepler.—*Martin's Biog Philos. Hutton's Mat. Dict. Aiken's Gen. Biog.*

KEPPEL (Augustus) a celebrated English admiral, the second son of William earl of Albemarle. He entered the sea service at an early age, and accompanied admiral Anson round the world. Having by his professional zeal and ability gradually reached distinction in the service, in 1778 he was appointed to the command of the channel fleet. On the 12th of July in that year, he fell in with the French [illegible] count d'Orvilliers off Ushant, when ensued, which, although partial, was very warm while it lasted. A short delay becoming necessary to repair damages, when that labour was accomplished, the admiral made signal for his van and rear divisions to assume their proper stations. This order was obeyed with great alacrity by sir Robert Harland, who led the van, but sir Hugh Palliser, commanding the rear, took no notice of the signal, and refused to join his commander until night prevented a renewal of the battle. The conduct of the rear admiral being fiercely attacked in the public papers, he demanded of his commander-in-chief a formal disavowal of the charges brought against him. The latter, although he had made no complaint himself, indignantly refused, on which admiral Palliser immediately exhibited articles of accusation against him, although he had a second time sailed with him, and had not before uttered a syllable to his prejudice. The lords of the Admiralty immediately fixed a day for the trial of admiral Keppel, who was honourably acquitted, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament for his services. Palliser was next tried, and reprimanded, but the public indignation was so great, that he was obliged to resign his seat in the house of Commons, and to vacate several offices which he held under government. In 1782 admiral Keppel was raised to a peerage under the title of viscount Keppel baron Elden, and was at two different periods appointed first lord of the Admiralty. He died in October 1786 unmarried. He was regarded as very able in his profession, and a man of great integrity and humanity.—*Collins's Peerage.*

KERALIO (Lewis Felix Guinement de) an ingenious man of letters, who was a native of Rennes in Brittany. He embraced the military profession, and after having attained the rank of major, he retired from the service with the decoration of the order of St Louis. He then fixed his residence at Paris, where he devoted his time to the study of literature and the education of his daughter. About 1756 he was called to Parma to undertake the office of governor to the infant don Ferdinand, who had at the same time for his tutor the abbé Condillac. Soon after he became professor of tactics at the military school under the patronage of the duke de Choiseul, which post he filled with great reputation till the period of the Revolution, when on the establishment of military schools in the provinces, he was nominated inspector general. He also was made commandant of a battalion of the national guard of Paris. His death took place at Grosley, in the vale of Montmorency, December 10, 1793. He was the author of "Histoire de la Guerre des Russes et des Turcs, en 1736—39 et de la Paix de Belgrade," 2 vols. 12mo, "Histoire de la Guerre entre la Russie et la Turquie, et particulierement de la Campagne de 1759 avec des Notes et des Observations," 1773, 4to besides other works original and translated.—*Biog. Univ.*

KERGUELIN TREMAREC (Yves Joseph de) an eminent French navigator, born at Brest about 1745. He entered young into

the navy, and obtained the rank of lieutenant in 1767. After being employed on an expedition to the coast of Iceland, to protect the whale fishery, he was sent by his government on a voyage of discovery to the South Sea. On his return, he gave a flattering account of a supposed continent towards the South Pole, some points of which he had visited. He was sent in 1773 to make farther discoveries, but the result of his researches only served to show the little value of the country he discovered; and he was arrested and confined in the castle of Saumur, after his return to France, on the charge of having ill-treated one of his officers. In his prison he wrote several memoirs relative to maritime affairs, and having at length obtained his liberation, he again engaged in the sea service. He died in 1797. Kerguelin published accounts of his voyage to Iceland, and likewise of his southern expeditions. His name is preserved in the appellation of an island in the southern hemisphere, Kerguelin's land, or the Isle of Desolation.—*Biog. Univ.*

KERI (JOHN) a learned Hungarian prelate of the seventeenth century. After completing his studies, he became a member of the religious order of the hermits of St Paul, and was some time after taken from the cloister to be made bishop of Sirmium, whence he was translated to the see of Watzen. He died at Tyrnau in 1685. Besides many other works, he was the author of a curious history of the invasions of Hungary by the Turks, entitled "Ferocia Martis Turcici."—KERI (FRANCIS BORGIA) a native of Zemplin in Hungary, who entered into the society of the jesuits, among whom he was for some time professor of philosophy and mathematics. He cultivated astronomy with much success, and made some improvements in the telescope. He died at Buda in 1769, leaving behind him the reputation of great worth and learning. His literary reputation depends on his works relative to the history of the eastern empire, entitled "Imperatores Orientis compendio exhibiti, ex compluribus Græcis Scriptoribus, a Const. Mag. ad Const. Ult." 1744, folio, and "Imperatores Ottomanici a capta Constantinopoli," 1749, folio, in nine parts, continued by Father Nich. Schmit.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

KERR (ROBERT) a surgeon at Edinburgh, who distinguished himself as an industrious writer. He was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of Edinburgh, and devoted himself principally to the cultivation of the physical sciences, relative to which he published several works, original and translated. He died in May 1814. Among the productions of his pen are Lavoisiers's "Elements of Chemistry;" Berthollet's Essay on Bleaching, and Cuvier's Essay on the Theory of the Earth, translated from the French, "The Animal Kingdom, or Zoological System of Linnæus," 1792, 4to, "The Natural History of Quadrupeds and Serpents," 1802, 4 vols. 8vo, "A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Berwick," 1809, 8vo, "Memoirs of the Life of William Smellie," 1811, 2 vols. 8vo; and a "General Collection of Voyages," 18 vols. 8vo.—*Watt's Bibl. Brit. Biog. Univ.*

KERSAINT (ARMAND GUY SIMON, count de) a native of Paris, of a family belonging to the province of Britanny. He entered into the navy, and served with credit previous to the commencement of the French revolution. He connected himself with the philosophical, whose writings prepared the way for that event, and in 1788 he published a pamphlet, entitled "Le Bon Sens," 8vo, in which he attacked the privileged orders. In the constituent assembly he was often consulted on naval affairs, and his measures being opposed, he warmly attacked his adversaries in his speeches and in the public journals. He took an active part in the proceedings of the national convention, and became a member of the jacobin club, but after the dispersion of that society in 1791, he joined the more moderate party of the Girondists. He attempted in vain to stop the career of the terrorists, and on the trial of the king, he proposed an appeal to the people, and the seclusion of the monarch till the restoration of peace. Finding his efforts unavailing, he sent in the resignation of his seat in the convention. Called to account for his conduct, he defended himself with firmness, and refused to resume his place. His friends made great efforts to save him from the proscription which awaited him, but in vain, for having endeavoured to conceal himself he was discovered, and put to death December 4, 1793, at the age of fifty-two. Besides writing tracts on naval and political affairs, he was engaged with Condorcet and others in the "Journal de la Societé de 1789," 13 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S.*

KETT (HENRY) an able divine and an accomplished scholar, born at Norwich in 1761. He commenced his education at the grammar-school of his native city, under Mr Lemon, and benefited also much by the occasional assistance and instructions of the celebrated Dr Parr. In 1777 he was removed by his friends to Oxford, and entered as a commoner at Trinity college in that university, where he obtained a scholarship the following year. In 1783 he graduated as AM, and soon after succeeded to a fellowship, and became one of the college tutors. In 1790 he was appointed Bampton lecturer, and in October 1793, became a candidate for the professorship of poetry against Mr Hurdis, but lost the election by a minority of twenty votes. In 1808 he resigned his tutorship, and shortly afterwards all his college offices, though he still continued a resident of Oxford till the winter of 1823, when he retired to Charlton in Gloucestershire, on his marriage with Miss White, a lady of that place. Mr Kett's death was occasioned by incautiously venturing out of his depth while bathing, when on a visit to his friend sir J. Gibbons of Stanwell, June 30, 1825. The only church preferment of which he died possessed, was the perpetual

curacy of Hykeham, Lincolnshire, a sinecure, although in the course of his university career most of the valuable benefices belonging to his college had been by turns at his option, all of which he systematically and disinterestedly declined in favour of his juniors. By his will the bulk of his property, amounting to 25,000*l.*, was bequeathed, after his widow's decease, to three charitable institutions, of which the Radcliffe Infirmary was one. His writings, devotional and miscellaneous, consist of contributions to the "Olla Podrida," a series of essays published by him in 1787, in conjunction with Mr Munro and Dr (afterwards bishop) Horne, "Juvenile Poems," 1790. His collection of youthful effusions he afterwards took some pains to suppress, being perhaps principally incited by the criticisms of his friends, who freely professed themselves of opinion that his poetic powers were not of the first order. To this circumstance his friend and fellow collegian Warton, alluded in an epigram, which derived its point from a personal peculiarity of Mr Kett, and which probably tended to enforce his desire of calling in these productions of his early muse, it runs thus—

"Our Kett not a poet!
Why how can you say so?
For if he's no Ovid,
He's surely a Naso.

He also published, "History the Interpreter of Prophecy," 1798, a treatise evincing much reflection and extensive reading, which has received the marked approbation of bishops Tomline and Porteus, to the former of whom the author bequeathed the copyright. It has gone through several editions. "A Tour to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland," followed in the same year, and in 1802 appeared the work by which he is most generally known, his "Elements of General Knowledge," which ran rapidly through nine editions. His other works are, "Logic made easy," 1809, "Emily, a Moral Tale," 1809 and 1812, a new edition of "Headley's Beauties of English Poetry, with a Life of the Author," 1810, and "Flowers of Wit," 2 vols. 12mo, 1814. He is also said to have left behind him in MS. a translation of Lubinus' collection of Greek Proverbs with notes, a work in which he had been some years engaged.—*Gent. Mag.*

KETTLEWELL (John) was born at North Allerton in Yorkshire, March 10, 1653. He was educated at the free-school of his native town, whence he was sent to Edmund-hall, Oxford, and in 1675 obtained a fellowship in Lincoln college. He entered early into orders, and was very young when he wrote his celebrated book, entitled "Measures of Christian Obedience," although not published until 1681. In 1682 lord Digby presented him to the living of Coleshill in Warwickshire, but refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary at the Revolution, he was deprived of it in 1690, and retired to London, where he continued to write and publish books as he had done during his residence in the country. He died of a consumption in 1695, at the age of forty-two. His works are collected and printed in 2 vols. folio.—*Memoirs of his Life*, 1718. *Biog. Brit.*

KEULEN (Ludolph van) a Dutch geometrician, who taught mathematics at Breda and afterwards at Amsterdam. He acquired great celebrity by his calculation of the approximate correspondence between the diameter of a circle and its circumference. In this respect he far surpassed Archimedes, Metius, Vieta, and other mathematicians, who had preceded him. He died at Leyden in 1610, and was buried in the church of St Peter in that city. His writings consist of a treatise in Dutch, of which Snellius published a translation, entitled "De Circulo et adscriptis," 1619, 4to, "The First Principles of Arithmetic and Geometry," and "Geometrical Problems."—*Montucla's Hist of the Mathematics. Biog. Univ.*

KEYSLER (John George) a German antiquary, who was a native of Thornau. He was born in 1689, and after having finished his studies at the university of Halle, he travelled in Germany, France, and the Netherlands, as tutor to the sons of count Giech Buchau. He subsequently undertook the tuition of the grandsons of baron Bernstorff, minister of state to the elector of Hanover, with whom he visited several parts of Europe. He was in England in 1718, when he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement, under the patronage of his pupils in Hanover, where he died in 1743, aged fifty-four. He was the author of a work of much learning and research, entitled "Antiquitates Selectæ Septentrionales et Celticæ," 1720, and of travels through Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, &c of which there is an English translation.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

KHILKOFF (Andrew Jacob Levitch) a Russian prince, who was sent by Peter the Great ambassador to Sweden in 1700. He had scarcely arrived there when war broke out between Russia and Sweden, and Charles XII, irritated against the cabinet of Moscow, took the unjustifiable step of imprisoning the Russian ambassador, who remained in confinement nearly twenty years. He employed himself in writing the history of his native country, a work which became very popular in Russia. Being set at liberty on peace taking place, he died in his way home, at the isle of Aland in October 1718.—*Biog. Univ.*

KIDDER (Richard) bishop of Bath and Wells, a prelate of considerable learning and ability. Wood assigns Sussex as the county which gave him birth, other accounts state him to have been a native of Suffolk. He received a university education at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, of which he became a member in 1649. Succeeding to a fellowship of this society, he took holy orders, and obtained from the college the benefice of Stanground, Huntingdonshire, of which he was deprived in 1662, for refusing episcopal ordination. His firmness or his conviction, however, appear at length to have given way, as

he afterwards, on conforming, was presented to the living of Rayne in Essex, by the earl of Essex. In 1674 he was collated to St Mary Outwich in the city of London, seven years after which he obtained a stall in Norwich cathedral, and in 1681 was farther promoted to the deanery of Peterborough. In 1691 bishop Ken being deprived of the see of Bath and Wells, on account of his adherence to the cause of James II, dean Kidder was selected by William as his successor, and he was in consequence raised to the episcopal bench. Two years after his elevation he preached the Boylean lecture, and continued to preside over his diocese for more than twelve years, till the memorable storm which passed over most parts of the west of England, on the night of the 26th of November 1703. On this occasion the bishop and his wife had retired to rest, when they were overwhelmed by the sudden fall of a stack of chimnies in the episcopal palace at Wells, and were not extricated till life in both had become extinct. Many of the bishop's works survive him, the principal of which are, a "Demonstration of the Messias," in three parts originally printed in three octavo volumes, with his Boylean lecture annexed, and again in folio. "A Commentary on the Pentateuch," in 2 vols. 8vo, his preface to which drew him into a controversy with Le Clerc, who has published the correspondence, written in elegant Latin, in his "Bibliotheque Choisie," also "The Young Man's Duty, "Charity directed," and other devotional and polemical tracts.—*Biog. Brit.*

KIEN-LONG, emperor of China, distinguished for his love of literature, was born in 1710, and succeeded his father, Yuntschin, in 1735. He lived in a state of peace until 1759, when he engaged in war with the Songarians, and taking possession of all Calmuc Tartary, he extended his dominions to the frontiers of Siberia and Bucharia. The conquest of Calmuc Tartary also gave him virtual possession of Thibet, and he secured his conquests by establishing strong garrisons. He was in his turn annoyed by an invasion on the part of the sovereign of Ava, in which great ravages were committed, but the enemy finally retreated. Kien Long favoured the Christian religion, but rather in a private than in a public manner, as in 1753 he interdicted its exercise by a formal order, and he had previously even persecuted those who openly professed it. The missionaries were in consequence obliged to proceed with great caution, although several of them were in the emperor's service, and treated with great respect, as men of science and learning. On the suppression of the jesuits in 1774, China was less visited by scientific persons than heretofore, which induced Kien-Long to send to Canton, and invite artists and learned men of all the European nations, and particularly astronomers. This sovereign possessed on his own part a taste for poetry and natural history Of his poetical talents we have specimens in his panegyrics on the tea-plant and on the Tartarian capital of Moukden both of which eulogies have been translated into French by father Amiot, missionary at Pekin; who also supplied a version of a poem by the emperor in Chinese verse, on the conquest of Calmuc Tartary. Kien-Long, resolving to immortalize the remembrance of his victories by the graver, engaged French artists to copy some Chinese paintings, in which they were represented, but Louis XV had them engraved for him at his own expense. The larger Chinese collection on agriculture contains several poems of this monarch on rural occupations and incidents, and he established a library of no fewer than 600,000 volumes, containing copies of all the most interesting works in China. Into this collection he admitted three books, written by the jesuits, on the Christian religion. A description of the Chinese empire, which appeared in Busching's Magazine, was also compiled by his order. Kien-Long seems to have been of a mild and benevolent disposition upon the whole, although occasionally represented as otherwise. He died at Pekin 1. 1786, after a reign of fifty years.—*Hunsching's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the Eighteenth Century.*

KIERNANDER (John Zecharia) a zealous missionary, was born at Akland in Sweden, November 21, 1711. He was educated at the university of Upsal, and at the age of twenty-four repaired to Halle in Saxony, where he was patronized by professor Franke, who recommended him to the English society for promoting Christian knowledge. Under the auspices of the latter, he was sent out a missionary to Cuddalore, on the surrender of which to the French in 1758, he removed to Calcutta, and opened a school, preaching sometimes in the English and at others in the German and Portuguese languages. In 1767 he laid the foundation of a new church at Calcutta, the expense of which, amounting to 8000*l.* fell chiefly on himself, and he also erected a school close to it for two hundred and fifty children. Embarrassed by these efforts, his church was seized by his creditors, but was redeemed by the pious interference of Mr Grant. He subsequently accepted the office of chaplain at the Dutch settlement of Chinsura, on the capture of which in 1795, he removed once more to Calcutta, where he died in April 1799.—*Asiatic Ann. Reg.*

KILLIGREW. There were three brothers of this name, equally distinguished by their loyalty, wit, and talents, who flourished under the two Charleses. They were the sons of sir Robert Killigrew, a knight of a good family. William, the eldest, was born in 1605, at Hanworth, Middlesex, and after going through the usual course of a university education at St John's college, Oxford, made the tour of Europe. On his return to England he obtained a place at court, as one of the gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber to Charles I, with the government of Pendennis castle. During the civil wars he suffered materially both in purse and person, in consequence of his obstinate adherence to the royal cause, in

recompense for which he received after the restoration the honour of knighthood, and on the marriage of Charles II, obtained the post of vice-chamberlain. This situation he enjoyed more than two and twenty years, employing his leisure hours in the cultivation of a taste for the drama and general literature. He composed four plays, "Selindra," "The Siege of Urban," "Ormasdes," and "Pandora," Oxford, folio, 1666. These pieces, though now forgotten, were popular in their day, and received the approbation of the poet Waller in particular. His other writings are, "Midnight and Daily Thoughts," and the "Artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court," 8vo, two essays written in the decline of life on the instability of human happiness. He died in 1693.—THOMAS, the second, was born in 1611, and died before his elder brother in 1682. He was one of Charles I's pages, and on the decline of the king's party, accompanied the prince of Wales into exile. During this his forced absence from England, he visited France, Italy, and Spain, and after the restoration, was appointed by the new king, with whom he was a great favourite, one of his grooms of the bedchamber. A lively vein of pleasantry, combined with a certain oddity both of person and manner, appear to have placed him high in the good graces of Charles, who would frequently allow him free access to his person when characters of the first rank and dignity in the state were refused it, till Killigrew at length became almost the inseparable companion of his monarch's more familiar hours. He wrote eleven pieces for the stage, which have been collected and printed in one volume folio, 1664, but we look in vain in them for traces of that facetiousness and whim, which, together with the encouragement he received from royalty, procured him the appellation of "King Charles's jester." He lies buried in Westminster abbey.—HENRY, the youngest of the three, was one year younger than his brother Thomas, whom he survived about six years. He was educated for the church at Christchurch, Oxford, and acted for a while as chaplain to the cavaliers. In 1642 he graduated as doctor in divinity, and obtained a stall at Westminster. From this piece of preferment the parliamentarian party ejected him during the Commonwealth, when he, in common with the rest of his family, underwent considerable deprivations, but on the re establishment of monarchy, he was fortunate enough to obtain, in addition to the restoration of his prebend the living of Wheathamstead, Herts, and the mastership of the Savoy. He appears in his youth to have possessed the same bent towards the drama which marked the other two, and even wrote a tragedy when only seventeen years old, under the title of "The Conspiracy." In 1652 he published a corrected version of this piece, changing the name to that of "Pallantus and Eudora." These are extant, beside several sermons of his composition.—The females of this family boast also several names distinguished in the annals of literature. Dame CATHERINE KILLIGREW, wife of sir Henry, a descendant of the same stock, knighted for his diplomatic services, was celebrated as one of the most accomplished scholars of her day. She was the daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, of Giddy hall, Essex, born about the year 1530, and to a familiar acquaintance with the classical as well as some of the Oriental languages, united considerable poetic talent. Her death took place in 1600. ANNE KILLIGREW, daughter of the divine mentioned in a former part of this article, was born in 1660. She gave strong indications of genius at an early age, and became equally eminent in the sister arts of poetry and painting, as well as distinguished for her exemplary piety and unblemished virtue amidst the seductions of a licentious court. She was one of the maids of honour to the duchess of York, of whom, as well as of her husband, afterwards James II, she executed portraits. She fell a victim to the small pox in the summer of 1685, and has not only been characterised by Wood as "A grace for beauty and a muse for wit," but has also been celebrated by the greatest of her literary contemporaries, John Dryden. Several historical paintings of hers are in existence, and a quarto volume of her poems appeared the year after her decease. The ode written by Dryden on this lady, is peculiarly admired by Dr Johnson. She was buried in the Savoy chapel, where is a very neat monument with a Latin inscription, commemorating her beauty, accomplishments, and virtues. Praised as she has been, Wood asserts, that she was even superior to the commendations so freely bestowed on her.—*Biog. Dram. Ballard's Learned Ladies.*

KIMBER. There were two English authors of this name in the last century, father and son. Of these, ISAAC the elder, born at Wantage, Berks, in 1692, was a dissenting minister at Nantwich, Cheshire, and afterwards preached to a congregation which assembled at a chapel in Old Artillery lane, London. His principal source of income however was derived from the booksellers, for whom he compiled a "History of England," 4 vols. 8vo, a "Life of Bishop Beveridge," prefixed to an edition of his works, a "Life of Oliver Cromwell," 8vo, together with a variety of discourses, essays, &c. some of which appeared in the London Magazine. His death took place in 1758. His son EDWARD, born 1719, was apprenticed to a bookseller, but quitted the business early in life for the army, in which he served a campaign in America. On his return to England he left the service, and became an author by profession, in which capacity, besides editing the London Magazine, to which his father had been a principal contributor, he also published a "History of England," in ten octavo volumes, a peerage and a baronetage of the United Kingdoms, and "The Adventures of Joe Thompson," a novel. He died in 1769.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

KIMCHI, the name of three learned Jewish rabbis, who flourished about the close of

the twelfth, and the commencement of the thirteenth centuries. Of these, DAVID and MOSES were the sons of rabbi JOSEPH, born in Spain, and though both eminent for their literary attainments, and their familiar acquaintance with many Oriental languages, yet David far exceeded both his father and brother in reputation. He is considered as the best grammarian of his nation, and his writings are still regarded as standard works among the Jews. Of these the best known to the general reader are, an excellent grammar and lexicon of the Hebrew tongue, which furnished Buxtorf with the materials for his "Thesaurus" and "Lexicon Linguæ Hebraicæ." His commentaries on the books of the Old Testament are also highly esteemed. His grammar first appeared at Venice in 1545, and was soon followed by a treatise on the Hebrew radicals. Rabbi David passed the principal part of his life in Narbonne, and in the schism which took place between the Spanish and French Jews in 1232, respecting the books of Raimonides, was appealed to by both sides as an arbitrator. He lived to an extreme old age, and died in 1240. The best edition of his "Dictionarium Talmudicum" is that of 1506, folio.—*Moreri.*

KING (EDWARD) a poet of the seventeenth century, chiefly memorable as having been the subject of Milton's monody, entitled Lycidas. He was in 1632 a fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, and appears to have been distinguished alike for his private worth and for his literary abilities. As his celebrated eulogist informs us—

- - - - - "He knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme."

He was unfortunately drowned in 1637, in his passage to Ireland from Chester. Some of his compositions have been published in Nichols's Collection of Poetry.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

KING (EDWARD) a very profound and erudite English antiquary. He was a native of Norwich, and studied at Clare hall, Cambridge, and afterwards at Lincoln's inn, where having completed his education as a lawyer, he was called to the bar. He obtained the office of recorder of King's Lynn in Norfolk, but was chiefly distinguished for his attention to literature. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal society in 1767, and three years after, he became a fellow of the society of Antiquaries. Of the latter he was elected president, Feb. 21, 1784, after the death of Dr Milles, but circumstances induced him to resign the office on the 23d of April following, when lord De Ferrars, afterwards marquis Townshend, was chosen in his stead, and Mr King withdrew entirely from the society. Whilst he continued connected with that learned association, he published several valuable papers in the Archæologia, particularly a series of "Observations on Ancient Castles." He subsequently produced a most elaborate work in three volumes folio, entitled "Munimenta Antiqua,' comprising a variety of information relative to English architecture anterior to the Norman conquest, the result of much personal research and extensive reading. He also published a tract relating to Oxford castle, but he did not confine his attention to archæology, for besides some smaller pieces, he was the author of a treatise entitled "Morsels of Criticism, tending to illustrate some few Passages in the Holy Scripture upon philosophical Principles, and an enlarged View of Things," 1788, 4to. This production, as well as his "Remarks on the Signs of the Times," 4to, displays a partiality for fanciful speculation, more or less observable in all the works of this learned and ingenious writer. He died in London, April 16, 1807.—*Gent. Mag.*

KING (GREGORY) a draughtsman and writer on heraldry in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Lichfield, and after being educated at a grammar school in that place, he became secretary and assistant to sir William Dugdale, and having acquired a knowledge of engraving, he was afterwards employed by Ogilby in executing the plates for some of his numerous compilations. In 1677 he obtained the office of rouge dragon, and subsequently that of Lancaster herald, and he also was secretary to the commissioners of public accounts, and to the comptrollers of the army. Besides a political tract, he published "The Order of the Installation of Prince George of Denmark, Charles Duke of Somerset, and George Duke of Northumberland," as knights of the garter, and a similar work relating to the Installation of Henry duke of Norfolk, Henry earl of Peterborough, and Lawrence earl of Rochester. He died in 1712, aged 64.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

KING (Dr HENRY) a divine and poet of the seventeenth century. He was the son of Dr John King, bishop of London, whom James I, by what may fairly be termed a royal pun, used to style "The King of Preachers." The son of this prelate was born in 1591, and was educated at Westminster school and Christ's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of MA. Having been ordained, he was made chaplain to James I, and after enjoying some inferior benefices, in 1638 he was promoted to the deanery of Rochester, and in 1641 he became bishop of Chichester. This preferment he lost on the subversion of the episcopal government in the church, but recovered it at the restoration of Charles II. He died in 1669. His works consist of sermons and other religious publications, besides "A poetical Version of the Psalms," "Poems, Elegies, Paradoxes, and Sonnets," 1657, 8vo, and poetical pieces in Greek and Latin.—*Fuller's Worthies. Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

KING (JOHN GLEN) an English divine and writer on ecclesiastical antiquities. He was born in Norfolk in 1731, and received his education at Caius college, Cambridge, where he proceeded BA. in 1752, and MA. in 1763. He subsequently obtained the degree of DD. and became a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. In 1764 he was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Petersburg, and while in that situation he composed a

work, entitled "The Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church in Russia, containing an Account of its Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline," 1772, 4to, and in 1778 he published "A Letter to the Bishop of Durham, containing some Observations on the Climate of Russia and the Northern Countries, with a View of the Flying Mountains at Zarsko Sello, near St Petersburg," 4to. Returning to his native country, he obtained the rectory of Wormley in Hertfordshire, in 1783, and he afterwards officiated as preacher at a chapel in the metropolis. He died in 1787. He published in the Archæologia "Observations on the Barberini Vase," and at the time of his death he was engaged in writing on numismatics.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

KING (PETER) baron king of Ockham, an eminent English lawyer and theological writer. He was born in 1669, in the city of Exeter, where his father carried on the business of a grocer. He was intended for the same occupation, but displaying a strong inclination for literature, Mr Locke, his maternal uncle, persuaded his father to send him to the university of Leyden. He appears to have turned his attention chiefly to divinity, and the fruit of his studies appeared in a work, entitled "An Inquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the primitive Church," 8vo, but on his return from Leyden, he became a student of the Inner Temple, and in 1699 he was introduced into the House of Commons, as member for Beeralston in Devonshire. He did not however relinquish his theological researches, having published in 1702, "The History of the Apostle's Creed," as the author of which he is principally known in the literary world. In 1708 he was chosen recorder of London, and received the honour of knighthood. He was appointed by the house of Commons, one of the managers of the trial of Dr Sacheverel in 1709, and in 1712 he appeared as the gratuitous defender of the famous Whiston, on his prosecution for heresy. On the accession of George I. in 1714, he was made chief justice of the Common Pleas, and nominated a member of the privy council, and in 1725 he succeeded lord Macclesfield as lord chancellor, when he was raised to the peerage. He resigned the seals in 1733, and died in July the next year.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

KING (RICHARD) a clergyman of the church of England, whose polemical writings attracted some notice. He was a native of Bristol, and was educated at New college, Oxford, where he proceeded MA. in 1774, and also obtained a fellowship. He afterwards became vicar of Steeple Morden in Cambridgeshire, and in 1782 he married the daughter of sir Francis Bernard, a lady distinguished for her literary talents. He was likewise rector of Worthing in Shropshire, and held both livings till his death in 1810, at the age of sixty. He is best known as the author of "Letters from Abraham Plymley to his brother Peter, on the Catholic Question," besides which he published a treatise on the Inspiration of the Scriptures, and another on the alliance between Church and State.—*Gent. Mag.*

KING (THOMAS) a distinguished theatrical performer and dramatic writer, born in London in 1730. He is said to have been articled to an attorney, but led by inclination he left the lawyer's desk to join a company of players. In 1748 he made his first appearance at Drury lane theatre, and after performing two seasons without attracting much notice, he repaired to Bath, and also went to Ireland, where his path to professional eminence was less obstructed by the interests of rival performers. Having established his reputation as a comic actor, he returned to Drury lane in 1759, and soon became a great favourite with the public. In 1763 he produced a musical entertainment, called "Love at First Sight," in which for the first time he exhibited a specimen of his talents as a vocalist. In 1766 he arrived at the height of his reputation by his performance of the part of lord Ogleby, in the Clandestine Marriage. In 1770 and 1771 he was manager and part proprietor of the Bristol theatre, which situation he relinquished for a share in the theatre of Sadler's Wells. He disposed of his interest in the latter in 1782, and became deputy manager at Drury lane, where he remained about six years, and then visited Dublin and Edinburgh. Returning to London in 1789, he performed at Covent-garden, but soon resumed his former station at Drury-lane theatre, and held it till 1801, when he withdrew from the stage, in consequence of a dispute with some of the proprietors. He survived his final retreat about four years, dying December 11, 1805. Besides the piece already mentioned, he was the author of "Neck or Nothing," a farce, "A Peep behind the Curtain, or the New Rehearsal," a comedy, "Wit's last Stake," a comedy, and "Lover's Quarrels," altered from Vanbrugh.—*Biog. Dram. Thesp. Dict.*

KING (WILLIAM) a man of wit and learning, who flourished at the beginning of the last century. He was born in London in 1663, and received his education partly under Dr Busby at Westminster, whence he removed to Christ Church college, Oxford. He took the degree of MA. in 1688, and commenced author, by publishing a refutation of the errors of Varillas, relating to Wickliffe, in his History of Heresies. He now entered on the study of jurisprudence, and having taken his doctor's degree, he became an advocate in the ecclesiastical court. In 1694 he published "Animadversions upon the pretended Account of Denmark," designed as an answer to lord Molesworth's work relative to that country. Dr King's piece procured him the office of secretary to the princess, afterwards queen Anne. He produced in 1698, "A Journey to London," a burlesque on Dr Martin Lister's Journey to Paris, which was followed by the "Transactioneer," a satire on the Royal Society, and its president sir Hans Sloane. In 1702 or 1703 he went to Ireland,

where he was made judge of the Admiralty, commissioner of prizes, keeper of the records, and vicar-general to the primate, but he reaped little emolument from these lucrative places, owing to his indolence and inattention. Returning to England in 1708, his friends procured him the office of gazetteer, which he soon resigned, and died December 25, 1712, of disease brought on by intemperance. He assisted in the tory journal, called the "Examiner," and published a translation of Ovid's Art of Love, and other pieces of light poetry. His "Original Works in Prose and Verse," 1776, 3 vols. 8vo, were edited by Mr John Nichols.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

KING (William) a learned Irish prelate, who was a native of Antrim, but of Scottish extraction. He received his education at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took the degree of BA. in 1670, and that of MA. in 1673, when he was ordained a deacon. The next year he entered into full orders, and was appointed chaplain to the archbishop of Tuam in 1676. He was subsequently made a prebend and precentor of Tuam, chancellor of the church of St Patrick at Dublin, and minister of St Werburgh's parish in that city. His zealous opposition to the measures of the Roman Catholic party, in the reign of James II, insured his preferment after the expulsion of that prince. In 1688 he was promoted to the deanery of St Patrick's, and in 1691 he was consecrated bishop of Derry. In 1702 he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin, and in 1717 he was nominated one of the lords justices of Ireland, an office which he also filled in the years 1721 and 1723. He died May 8th, 1729, aged seventy-nine. He was distinguished for his wit as well as his learning. Having been disappointed in his expectations of being raised to the primacy of Ireland on the death of archbishop Lindsey, it being assigned as a reason for passing him over, that he was too far advanced in years,—he received Dr Boulter, the new primate, at his first visit, without paying him the customary compliment of rising to salute him, apologizing for the apparent incivility by saying, "My lord, I am sure your grace will forgive me, because you know *I am too old to rise.*" Archbishop King is principally noted at present as the author of a treatise, "De Origine Mali," the object of which is to show that the presence of natural and moral evil in the world is not inconsistent with the power and goodness of the supreme being. This work provoked the animadversions of the celebrated Bayle, as it impugned his arguments on the Manichean system. Some remarks on it were likewise published by Leibnitz, whose objections, as well as those of other opponents, are considered in the additions to an English translation of the work, by Law, afterwards bishop of Carlisle.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

KING (William) an ingenious writer of the last century. He was born near London in 1685, and received his education at Baliol college, Oxford, where he proceeded LLD. in 1715. He was made secretary to the duke of Ormond, and afterwards to the earl of Arran, successive chancellors of the university, and he subsequently became principal of St Mary-hall, and public orator. His death took place in 1763. He edited some of the works of Dr South, and published many tracts in the Latin language, chiefly on temporary topics, besides which he wrote an amusing autobiographical work, containing anecdotes of his contemporaries, which made its appearance only a few years since, in an octavo volume.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

KINGSTON (Elizabeth, duchess of) was born in 1720, and was the daughter of colonel Chudleigh, governor of Chelsea college, who dying while she was young, left her almost unprovided for. She resided with her mother, who, through the interest of Pulteney, afterwards earl of Bath, procured her the post of maid of honour to the princess of Wales, the mother of his late majesty. Her wit and beauty procured her many admirers, and in spite of the levity of her manners, a serious offer of marriage from the duke of Hamilton. But while that nobleman was on the continent, Mrs Hanmer, the aunt of Miss Chudleigh, with whom she was on a visit, persuaded her niece to marry privately captain Hervey, a naval officer, afterwards earl of Bristol. She soon conceived a violent dislike of her husband, heightened by the discovery that she had been deceived into an opinion that the duke of Hamilton had forgotten her. Her marriage, which took place August 4th, 1744, was kept a secret, and her refusal of advantageous proposals of marriage which she subsequently received, offended her mother, and subjected her to reproaches which induced her to go abroad. She went in company with a major in the army, with whom she proceeded to Berlin, where they parted. She is said to have been well received by the king of Prussia, and also at the court of Dresden, and on her return to England (as Miss Chudleigh) she resumed her situation of maid of honour. Desirous of breaking off her union with captain Hervey, she adopted the infamous expedient of tearing the leaf out of the parish register, in which her marriage was entered; but repenting of this step in consequence of her husband's succeeding to the peerage, she contrived to have the leaf replaced. Not long after, the duke of Kingston made her a matrimonial offer, on which she endeavoured to procure a divorce from lord Bristol. He at first opposed her scheme, but at length he assented to it, and she obtained the wished-for separation. On the 8th of March 1769 she was openly married to Evelyn Pierrepont duke of Kingston, on whose death in 1773 she found herself left mistress of a splendid fortune under the condition of her not again becoming a wife. But she was not permitted to enjoy her riches undisturbed. The heirs of the duke commenced a suit against her for bigamy, in consequence of which she was tried before the house of Lords, and was found guilty, but on her pleading the privilege of peerage, the

usual punishment of burning in the hand was remitted, and she was discharged on paying the fees of office. Her property had been so secured that it was not affected by this process. The remainder of the life of this remarkable woman was spent abroad, and she died at her seat near Fontainebleau in France, August 28, 1788.—*Biog. Univ.*

KIPLING, DD. (THOMAS) dean of Peterborough and regius professor of divinity at Cambridge, of St John's college in which university he was a member. In 1792 he preached the Boyle's lecture, but never printed it, and the year following a Mr Fred, fellow of Jesus college, publishing some opinions hostile to the established church, Dr Kipling accepted the unpopular office of promoter or prosecutor against him in the university courts, a proceeding which terminated in Mr Fred's expulsion, and drew upon himself some severe strictures from the pen of Dr Edwards, a unitarian clergyman. Dr Kipling died in February 1821. His works are, "The Elementary Parts of Dr Smith's Complete System of Optics," 4to, 1778, "Codex Theodori Bezæ Cantabrigiensis, Evangelia et Apostolorum Acta complectens, quadratis Literis Græco-Latinis," folio, 2 vols 1793, "The Articles of the Church of England, proved not to be Calvinistic," 8vo, 1802, and an 8vo pamphlet, entitled "Certain Accusations brought lately by the Irish Papists against British and Irish Protestants examined," 1809.—*Gt. Mag.*

KIPPIS (ANDREW) an eminent dissenting divine and biographer, was born at Nottingham, March 28, 1725, being the son of a silk hosier of that town. He was educated under Dr Doddridge at Northampton, and in 1746 became minister of a dissenting congregation at Boston in Lincolnshire. In 1750 he removed to Dorking in Surrey, and in 1753 succeeded Dr Hughes, as pastor to a dissenting congregation in Prince's-street, Westminster. His settlement at Westminster laid the foundation of an extensive connexion with the general body of protestant dissenters, and on the death of Dr Jennings in 1763, he was appointed classical and philological tutor to the academy supported in London by the funds of William Coward, esq. and sustained that office with great approbation for more than five and twenty years. In 1767 he received the degree of DD. from the university of Edinburgh, and in 1778 and 1779 became a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Society. On the discontinuation of Coward's academy, he assisted some time in another institution formed at Hackney, for the education of ministers and others in the dissenting connexion, but in a few years afterwards resigned his share in the conduct of it. He died of a fever, originating in a cold caught on a journey on the 5th of October 1795, leaving behind him a high and merited reputation for learning, conduct, and abilities. Dr Kippis was a frequent writer in the Monthly Review, and laid the foundation of the "New Annual Register." On the application of the dissenters in 1772, for the enlargement of the act of toleration, he wrote a "Vindication" of that proceeding. In 1783 he published "Considerations on the Provisional Treaty with America." He was also author of lives of sir John Pringle, captain Cook, Dr Doddridge, and Dr Lardner, that of captain Cook singly, and those of the others to be prefixed to new editions of their works. But the literary undertaking to which Dr Kippis devoted his principal attention during the later years of his life, was an improved edition of the "Biographia Britannica." This work has attained considerable reputation, but was conducted on a plan so elaborate, that no termination of it on the same scale is ever likely to be attempted. The labours of Dr Kippis extended only to five folio volumes, forming a very small part of the projected plan. His candour and liberality as a biographer are conspicuous, but his anxiety to make all his authorities testify for themselves, gives a diffuse undigested result, which might have been beneficially avoided by more spirit and decision in regard to the value of their information.—*Pees's Cyclop. Gt. Mag. Aikin's G Biog.*

KIRBY (JOHN JOSHUA) a native of Parham in Suffolk, who, from the humble condition of a house painter, raised himself by his talents and industry to a respectable rank among the artists of his day, and was elected a fellow both of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He was born in 1716, and first attracted public notice by a series of drawings, which he published, taken from the monumental and other antiquities of the county in which he lived. A treatise on perspective, which he edited in 1754, increased his reputation, and introduced him to the knowledge of the earl of Bute, through whose interest he was appointed drawing-master to queen Charlotte, and clerk of the works at Kew palace. His other writings are, "The Perspective of Architecture," 2 vols. folio, 1761, printed at the expense of the late king, "A Map of Suffolk," 1766, originally drawn by his father, and a vindication of the principles laid down in his work on Perspective against the attacks of an Italian named Sirigatti. He is also known as the father of the celebrated Mrs Trimmer. Mr Kirby died in 1774.—*Chalmers's Biog Dict.*

KIRCHER (ATHANASIUS) a learned German jesuit, born at Fulda, about the commencement of the seventeenth century. Having completed his education at Wurtzburg in Franconia, he became in 1635 a member of the college belonging to his order at Avignon. Father Kircher was a good Orientalist, as well as an excellent mathematician, but the fanciful nature of some of his studies has caused most of his productions to be considered rather curious than useful. The elucidation of hieroglyphics was a favourite pursuit with him, in his attempts to unravel which, he occasionally fell into some singular absurdities. His industry as a writer was unwearied, the whole of his works occupying no fewer than twenty volumes in folio, eleven in quarto, and three in octavo. Of these the principal are, his "Œdipus Ægyptiacus," 4 vols. folio;

" Obeliscus Ægyptiacus," " Phonurgia Nova," " Ars magna sciendi Combinatoria," " Prælusiones Magneticæ," fol, " Itinerarium extaticum," 4to, " Mundus Subterraneus," 2 vols., " Musurgia Universalis," 2 vols. folio, " Turris Babel," " China Illustrata," " Primitiæ Gnomonicæ Catoptricæ," 4to, " Arca Noe," " Polygraphia," folio, " Organum Mathematicum," " Lingua Ægyptiaca restituta," " Ars magna lucis et umbræ," folio, &c. &c. In his " Musurgia" he lays claim to the invention of the Æolian harp, and in his " Phonurgia Nova,' to that of the speaking trumpet. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew and mathematics at Rome, where he died in 1680.—There were also two protestant divines of the same name in Germany about the same period. Conrad Kircher, a native of Augsburg is advantageously known as the compiler of an excellent concordance of the Old Testament in Greek and Hebrew, the corresponding words of the former language being arranged throughout under those of the latter. This work was printed at Frankfort in 1607.—The other, John Kircher, was born at Tubingen in the dutchy of Wirtemburg, and made some noise by his conversion from protestantism to the Romish church, the reasons for which change he published, and provoked several answers from the Lutheran champions. He went into Hungary in 1640, and is supposed to have died there soon after.—*Moreri.*

KIRCHMAN (John) a native of Lubeck in Germany, eminent for his classical attainments. He was born in 1575, and having acquired the rudiments of a learned education in his native city, went in 1593 to Frankfort on the Oder. Here he continued to prosecute his studies with equal perseverance and success till 1597, when he proceeded to Jena, and afterwards entered himself of the university of Strasburg. The state of his finances precluding all possibility of indulging from his own means his favourite propensity, which led him to foreign travel, he was at length fortunate enough to acquire the confidence of a rich citizen of Luneburg, who sent him through France and Italy at his own expense, in quality of tutor to his son. On his return in 1602 he settled at Rostock, where the following year, his reputation as a sound scholar obtained him the professorship of poetry. In 1604 he published the work by which he is most advantageously known to posterity, a dissertation " On the Funeral Ceremonies used among the Romans." He also published another work, " De Annulis," which was much esteemed as a correct illustration of that branch of antiquities. He was much employed in education, and a great many scholars were sent to him from the various cities of Germany. While at Rostock, he contracted a marriage, and was at length called to preside over the university of Lubeck. He left many works behind him, among which, in addition to the one already mentioned, are " The Horoscope of the Duke of Mechlenburgh," and treatises on logic and rhetoric. He performed the functions of rector of the university of Lubeck with great care, which however did not prevent it from declining. His death took place in 1643.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Moreri.*

KIRKLAND (Thomas) an ingenious medical and surgical writer and practitioner, who studied at the university of Edinburgh and took the degree of MD. He established himself as a physician at Ashby de la-Zouch, in Leicestershire, where he pursued his professional career to the advanced age of seventy-seven, and died in 1798. In the early part of his life he attended the family of lord Ferrers at Stanton Harold, where he was called when that nobleman shot his steward, Mr Johnson. Dr Kirkland behaved with great spirit and address on that unfortunate occasion, and was principally instrumental in procuring the arrest of the homicide. As a surgeon he distinguished himself by a controversy with Mr Pott, relative to the propriety of amputation in cases of compound fractures. He also wrote on gangrene, fevers, puerperal diseases, apoplectic and paralytic affections, &c., but his principal performance is entitled, " An Inquiry into the present state of Medical Surgery,' 1783, 1786, 2 vols 8vo.—*Gent. Mag. Reuss. Edit.*

KIRSTENIUS (Peter) a celebrated physician, was born at Breslau in Silesia, in 1577. He was the son of a merchant, who died while he was an infant, and he was designed by his guardians for trade, but in consequence of his avidity for knowledge, being allowed to embrace a learned profession, he was sent to study physic at several of the German universities. Having heard a high character of the works of Avicenna, he resolved to study Arabic in order to read them in the original language. He took the degree of MD. at Basil, and returning to Breslau, was made rector of the college in that city, but at length he confined himself wholly to the practice of physic and the cultivation of the Arabic language, in which he printed such works as he deemed most useful. He was finally invited by the celebrated chancellor Oxenstiern to Sweden, and was made medical professor at Upsal, where he died in 1640. He is author of " Grammatica Arabica," " Tria Specimena characterum Arabicorum," " Decas Sacra Canticorum Arabicorum," " Vitæ quatuor Evangelistarum ex codice Manuscripto Arabice," " Liber Secundus Canonis Avicennæ," " Liber de vero usu et abusu Medicinæ," " Notæ in Evangelium S. Matthæi ex collatione textuum Arabicorum, Syriacorum, Ægyptiacorum, Græcorum, et Latinorum."—*Moreri.*

KIRWAN (Richard) a distinguished modern writer on chemistry, geology, and the kindred sciences. He was a native of the county of Galway in Ireland, and was educated at the university of Dublin, where he took the degree of LLD. He devoted himself with great ardour to chemical and mineralogical researches, and became a member of the Royal Irish academy, and also a fellow of the Royal Society. He published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1781, 1782, and 1783,

"Experiments and Observations on the Specific Gravities and Attractive Powers of various Saline Substances;" which important subject he farther prosecuted in the Philosophical Transactions for 1785. In 1784 appeared his "Elements of Mineralogy," 2 vols. 8vo, which was translated into German by Crell, and subsequently republished with additions and improvements. In 1787 he published an "Essay on Phlogiston and the constitution of Acids," designed as a defence of the theory of chemistry advanced by Dr Priestley. This very ingenious production was translated into French by the advocates for the anti-phlogistic hypothesis, and published with animadversions on the rival system, which made a convert of Dr Kirwan, whose rejection of the principles he had so ably supported, had a considerable influence in producing the revolution which took place in chemical science. He produced, besides the foregoing works, "An Estimate of the Temperature of different Latitudes," 1787, 8vo, a treatise on the Analysis of Mineral Waters, 8vo, and another on Logic, 2 vols 8vo, to which may be added, various communications to the learned societies to which he belonged At Dublin he founded an association for the express purpose of cultivating mineralogy, and as a geologist he distinguished himself by advocating what has been called the Neptunian theory of the earth, in opposition to that of Dr James Hutton. His death occurred in 1812.—*Gent. Mag.*

KIRWAN (Walter Blake) an Irish divine, eminent for his popularity as a preacher. He was born at Galway in 1754, and educated at the English Catholic college of St Omers, whence he removed to Louvain, where he took priest's orders, and became professor of philosophy. In 1778 he was appointed chaplain to the Neapolitan embassy in London, and attained some fame by his exertions in the pulpit. In 1787 he resolved to conform to the establishment, and preached to his first protestant congregation in St Peter's church, Dublin. His skill in the delivery of charity sermons was so great, that in 1788 the governors of the general daily schools of several parishes in Dublin entered into a resolution, "That from the effects produced by the sermons of the rev. Walter Blake Kirwan, from the pulpit, his officiating in this metropolis was considered a peculiar national advantage, and that vestries should be called to consider the most effectual method to secure to the city an instrument, under providence, of so much public benefit" In the same year he was preferred to the prebendary of Howth, and to the rectory of St Nicholas, Dublin, and finally presented to the deanery of Killala. Wonders are told of his attraction as a preacher, and it was often necessary to keep off the crowds from the churches in which he preached by guards and palisadoes. He died exhausted by his labours, October 27, 1805, leaving a widow with two sons and two daughters, to the first and last of whom was granted a pension of 300*l.* per annum. In 1814 a volume of his sermons was published, which is the only work of his which reached the press.—*Life prefixed to Sermons.*

KLAPROTH (Martin Henry) a very eminent German writer on chemistry and mineralogy. He was chemical professor at Berlin, and particularly distinguished himself by his skill in the analysis of various substances, especially those belonging to the mineral kingdom. He discovered the metal called uranium, and ascertained the properties of tellurium and titanium, and he also discovered the zircon earth and the mellitic acid. His analytical researches, which are extremely interesting and important, are chiefly comprised in his "Beitrage zur chemischen kenntniss der Mineralkorper," Berlin, 1800, 1810, 5 vols. 8vo, and "Chemische abhandlungen gemischten inhalts," Berlin, 1815, 8vo. Selections from his chemical essays have been translated into English. Klaproth died, far advanced in years, in the beginning of 1817.—*Biog. Univ.*

KLEBER (J B) a French military officer of distinction under the republican government. He was a native of Strasburgh, and is said to have been an architect, which profession he relinquished for the army, and entered into the service of the bishop of Munster, which he left in 1783 for that of France He rapidly obtained advancement during the first revolutionary commotions, and in 1793 he was employed against the royalists of La Vendee. He was afterwards removed to the army of Ardennes, and then to that of the Sambre and Meuse, in which he displayed great skill in his manœuvres during the campaign of 1794, when he was a general of a division. In 1795 he commanded at Dusseldorf, and in 1796 he contributed much to the success of Jourdan at the opening of the campaign The directory gave him the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, which he resigned to Hoche. After the treaty of Campo Formio, he passed to the army professedly destined for the invasion of England, and he then accompanied Buonaparte in his expedition to Egypt. He was wounded at the attack of Alexandria, but he marched into Syria, where he commanded the corps of observation during the siege of Acre, and the rear-guard in the ensuing retreat. When Buonaparte left Egypt, Kleber was appointed commander of the army in his room, a situation of great difficulty and danger, from the state of the French troops and the power of the enemies to whom they were opposed. He however captured the city of Cairo, and made an alliance with Murad Bey. The unpromising situation of affairs induced him to enter into negociations for the removal of the French army from Egypt, but before that event took place he was assassinated by an Arab, in 1800.—*Biog. Univ. Dict. Hist. des H. M. du 18me. S.*

KLEIN (James Theodore) an eminent naturalist, who was born at Konigsberg, in 1685. He became secretary to the senate of Dantzic, a situation which afforded him leisure for the cultivation of science. He carried on an extensive correspondence, and wrote on

almost every department of natural history. Cuvier represents him as having been a most industrious student, but deficient in taste and genius. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of St Petersburg, of the Royal Society of London, and of the Institute of Bologna, and one of the founders of the Society of the Lovers of Natural History of Dantzic. He died in 1759. A list of his works, which are very numerous, may be found in our authorities.—*Biog. Univ. Gronovii Bibl. Regni Animal. et Lapid.*

KLEIST (EWALD CHRISTIAN VON) a Pomeranian by birth, who, by the exercise of his poetical abilities on the subject of the seasons, has been by some considered the German Thomson. He was born in 1715 at Zoeblin, and after serving with credit in the Danish army, entered that of Prussia, in which he obtained a commission as major to the regiment Von Haussen. He fell in action, gallantly fighting against the Russians at Kunnersdorf in the August of 1759. Besides his celebrated poem on "Spring," printed in 1749, he was the author of some idylls, which are considered scarcely inferior in simple elegance to those of Gesner. He also wrote a series of moral essays, which possess much merit, a romance entitled "Cissides," and a professional treatise on military tactics, which appeared in the year of his death.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

KLINGENSTIERNA (SAMUEL) a Swedish philosopher and mathematician, born near Lindkoping in 1689. He studied at Upsal, where he first applied himself to the law, in compliance with the wishes of his friends, but he relinquished this pursuit for the more congenial study of mathematics. In 1723 he composed two dissertations on the height of the atmosphere, and on the improvement of the thermometer, which were inserted in the memoirs of the Royal Society of Upsal. In 1727 he commenced travelling in Germany, France, and England, and returned to Sweden in 1730. He was then confirmed in the post of professor of mathematics, which had been promised to him during his travels. He held it till his death, October 28th, 1785. Klingenstierna is principally distinguished for his researches relating to optics, and he was the author of many memoirs on various branches of philosophy and mathematics, in the Transactions of the academy of Stockholm, the Royal Society of Upsal, and the Royal Society of London, of which last he was a foreign associate. He also published the Elements of Euclid in Latin, and Muschenbroeck's Natural Philosophy in Swedish.—*Biog. Univ.*

KLOPSTOCK (FREDERIC THEOPHILUS) an eminent German poet, was born at Quedlinburg, July 2, 1724. His father, a man of singular, but elevated character, was bailiff of the place, and he was the eldest of eleven children. After an elementary education at home, he was sent to the college of his native place, where he made himself familiar with the learned languages, and attempted compositions both in prose and verse. In the latter, he wrote some pastorals, and even meditated his future epic of "The Messiah," to which he was excited by a patriotic wish to exalt the poetic character of Germany, in opposition to the sneers of certain French writers, who denied to its natives the possession of any sort of talent for poetry. In 1745 he was removed to the university of Jena, where he studied theology, but in the midst of his academical pursuits, he found leisure to sketch the first three cantos of "The Messiah," which he composed in German hexameters, regardless of the asserted unfitness of the Teutonic languages for the rules of Greek and Latin prosody. In 1746 he removed to Leipsic, and became member of a society of literary young men, who occasionally published their essays in a paper, entitled "The Bremen Contributions," in which he inserted his completed cantos of the Messiah. He subsequently quitted Leipsic, and became tutor in the house of a relation named Weiss, about which time an amatory, but unrequited attachment, gave a peculiar hue to his poetical labours. At length the publication of ten books of his "Messiah," made his name celebrated throughout Germany, and acquired him hosts both of admirers and of critics. The former were chiefly among those who were equally alive to poetry and devotion, while the latter were composed of stern theologians who disliked the mixture of scripture history with poetical invention, and of rigid grammarians who carped at his innovations in regard to style and versification. Klopstock himself profited by these controversies, but wisely forbore to mingle in them. In 1750 he travelled into Switzerland, where he was received with great respect, and he became so pleased with the scenery of that country, and the simple manners of its inhabitants, that he intended to spend the remainder of his life there, when he received an invitation from baron Bernstorff to reside at Copenhagen, with assurances of such a pension as would permit him to devote himself solely to literature. He acceded to this proposal, and proceeding to Copenhagen, by way of Hamburgh, he there became acquainted with Miss Muller, an amiable young lady of literary talents, who having read his Messiah with enthusiasm, had ardently desired to see the author. The steps by which this acquaintance ripened into tenderness, are described with great beauty and simplicity in his well-known letters, written when she had become his wife, to Samuel Richardson, and afterwards published in that writer's correspondence. The reception of Klopstock at Copenhagen was highly cordial, and the manner in which he passed his life is most interestingly described in the same letters. He lost this amiable and affectionate lady in childbed a few months after the foregoing pleasing account was sketched, and to perpetuate her memory he published in 1759 some literary productions which she left behind her. He lived chiefly at Copenhagen until 1771, when he removed as Danish legate to Hamburgh, and he subsequently became counsellor to the

marquis of Baden, who rewarded him with a pension. He employed the latter part of his life chiefly in the revision of his Messiah and other works, and died at Hamburgh March 14, 1803, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was interred with great solemnity. Klopstock, as a poet, is distinguished by exuberance of imagination and sentiment, but amidst his sublimity, which is very great, he is apt to lose himself in metaphysical abstractions, and his excess of feeling sometimes approaches to extravagance. The Messiah, in twenty cantos, containing twenty thousand hexameter lines, proves at once his fertility and prolixity His odes, lyric poems, and dramas are all much admired by his countrymen, but the latter are better adapted to the closet than the stage A great portion of the poetical merit of Klopstock consists in his noble and energetic style and diction, which unhappily can scarcely be appreciated out of Germany. He was also a prose writer of no mean rank, and his "Grammatical Dialogues" in particular are much esteemed —*Mem. of Fred and Mary Klopstock. Rees's Cyclop. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

KLOTZ (CHRISTIAN ADOLPHUS) an eminent German scholar and critic, was born in 1738 at Bischofswerden near Dresden. He showed a very early attachment to letters, which induced his father, who was a clergyman, to spare no expense in his education. After acquiring the rudiments of learning by private tuition, he repaired to Gorlitz, and studied the Greek and Latin classics under Baumgarten. Here he distinguished himself favourably by the composition of a Latin poem on the destruction of Zittau, and by a treatise in defence of Curio against Plutarch and Dion Cassius. In 1758 he removed to Leipsic, where he took a part in the "Acta Eruditorum," and wrote two satirical pieces, entitled "Mores Eruditorum" and "Genius Sæculi," the severity of which against the prevailing taste for classifying and generalizing science, produced him a host of enemies. In 1761 he published "Opuscula Poetica," and repaired from Leipsic to Jena, where he opened a school. The next year however he accepted a professorship at Gottingen, and published a treatise "De Veracundia Virgilii," "Miscellanea Critica," and applied himself with great assiduity to the study of ancient gems and paintings. His celebrity now produced him offers from more than one German prince, but for some time he preferred the chair of philosophy at Gottingen, to which he was appointed by the king of Great Britain. Some attacks on his reputation at Gottingen at length induced him to accept the invitation of the king of Prussia to become professor of philosophy at Halle, previously to his departure to which town, he published, "Historia Humanorum Contumeliosorum et Satyricorum." At Halle he published a second work of the same kind, and also established a literary society. He died in 1771, and just before his death revised all which he had written on coins, and published "Opuscula Nummaria quibus Juris Antiqui Historiæque nonnulla capita explicantur." Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote, "Oratio pro Lapsu Latinitate," "Libellus de Minutiarum Studio," "Animadversiones in Theophrasti Characteres Ethicos," "Dissertatio de felici Audacia Horatii," "Elegiæ," "Carmina," "Funus Petri Burmanni," "Ridicula Literaria," and various other pieces and dissertations, a list of which may be seen in our authorities.—*Harles de Vitis Philologorum. Rees's Cyclopædia.*

KLUIT (ADRIAN) a Dutch historian and juridical writer He was born at Dort in 1735, and studied at Utrecht, where he became a proficient in ancient literature He was employed as a teacher in several schools, and at length was made rector of that of Middleburg, where he obtained a professorship in 1776. Three years after he was nominated professor of archæology, and Dutch history and diplomatics at Leyden His political opinions occasioned his removal from the chair in 1795, notwithstanding which he continued his lectures and literary labours till 1802, when he was restored to his office In 1806 he was constituted professor of statistics under the regal government His death took place January 12, 1807, owing to the destruction of his house from the explosion of a boat laden with gunpowder, which was moored to the quay near which he resided. Among his principal productions is his history of the political affairs of Holland to 1795, 5 vols 8vo —*Biog Univ.*

KNELLER bart (sir GODFREY) an eminent portrait painter, was born at Lubeck about 1648. His father, who was surveyor-general of the mines to count Mansfelt, designed him for a military life and he was sent to Leyden to study mathematics and fortification. Subsequently perceiving his decided bent for painting, he wisely acquiesced, and placed him under Bol and Rembrandt at Amsterdam He visited Italy in 1672, where he became a disciple of Carlo Maratti and Bernini, and painted several historical pieces and portraits both at Rome and Venice. He did not however remain long in Italy, and on his return he was induced to visit England, in company with his brother John Zachary Kneller, in 1674. They were recommended to a Hamburgh merchant, for whom Godfrey painted a much admired family picture, which being seen by the duke of York, the latter introduced the painter to Charles II, by whom he was much patronised. He was equally favoured by James II and William III, for the latter of whom he painted the beauties at Hampton-court, and several of the portraits in the gallery of admirals. He also took the portrait of the czar Peter for the same sovereign, who in 1698 knighted and made him gentleman of the privy chamber. Queen Anne continued him in the same office, and George I made him a baronet. He continued to practise his art to an advanced age, and had reached his seventy fifth year at his death in 1723. His interment took place in Westminster abbey, under a splendid monument erected by Rysbrach, on which appears an epitaph by Pope. Kneller as an artist is

accused of sacrificing his just reputation to lucre, on many occasions his negligence being extreme. The airs of his heads are extremely graceful, and his colouring is lively, true, and harmonious, his drawing correct, and his disposition judicious. On the other hand he displays a singular paucity of imagination in his pictures, even in his portraits, the heads alone merit much attention, the attitudes, action, and drapery being insipid, unvarying, and ungraceful. Wealth was his leading object, and that he attained, spending however with great freedom. He was extravagantly vain, possessed a fund of humour, and a lively talent at repartee, many pleasant specimens of which have been duly recorded. About seventy five of his heads have been engraved.—*Walpole's Anec. D'Argenville Vies de Peint. Bug Brit.*

KNIGGE (Adolph Francis Fredrick, baron von) a German philosopher and man of letters, born near Hanover in 1757. He studied at Gottingen, and after having made some campaigns as a military man, he visited many of the courts and cities of Germany, more in the character of a philosophical observer of men and manners, than as a candidate for wealth or honours. He died May 6, 1796, at Bremen, where he belonged to the collegiate chapter. Baron Knigge published many works on philosophy, morals, and the belles lettres in a popular style, which procured him much reputation among his contemporaries. The best of his productions is his 'treatise "Uber dem Umgang mit Menschen'—Of Commerce with Mankind.—*Biog. Univ.*

KNIGHT, esq (Richard Payne) an eminent patron of learning and the fine arts to the study and encouragement of which he devoted a great portion of his time and ample fortune. His father, a man of large landed property, from a dread lest the delicacy of his son's constitution should be still farther impaired by the discipline of a public school, kept him at home till his fourteenth year, prohibiting, from the same motive, almost all application to study, but on his decease, which took place at that period, young Knight was placed at a large seminary, where he soon distinguished himself by his love for, and progress in, classical literature. The pursuit of this, his favourite study, formed afterwards the principal relaxation from his public duties, as representative of Ludlow, for which borough he sat in several successive parliaments. In every thing connected with *virtu* he was eminently skilled, and his opinion eagerly consulted, while the splendid collection of ancient bronzes, medals, pictures, and drawings assembled in his museum at his house in Soho-square, evinced equal proofs of his taste and liberality. The whole of this valuable collection he bequeathed at his death to the British museum, a patriotic legacy which was afterwards legalized by an act of parliament, passed expressly for that purpose. As an author he distinguished himself by the force and depth of his critical acumen, the variety of his knowledge, and his perfect familiarity with the domestic habits and customs of the ancients. His principal prose writings are, "An Account of the Remains of the Worship of Priapus, lately existing at Isernia in the Kingdom of Naples, and its connexion with the Mystic Theology of the Ancients," 4to, 1786, an "Analytical Essay on the Greek Alphabet,' 4to, 1791, "Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste," 8vo, 1805, and "Prolegomena in Homerum," reprinted in the Classical Journal. In his capacity of poet, he published "The Landscape," a didactic poem 8vo, 1794, a review of which he afterwards printed in 1795, "The Progress of Civil Society," a didactic poem, 4to, 1796, and a monody to the memory of Fox, 8vo, 1806. His last work was "The Romance of Alfred. Among his manuscripts is said to be a curious and valuable correspondence with the late John Philip Kemble, on the subject of the Greek drama. In politics Mr Knight was a whig of the old school. He died April 28, 1824, aged seventy six.—*Ann. Biog*

KNIGHT (Samuel) an English divine, born in 1674 in London, where he was brought up at St Paul's school, and afterwards removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. He is principally known as the author of a well written and interesting life of Dr John Colet, dean of St Paul's, and founder of the establishment in which he received the rudiments of his education. Dr Knight also published a similar biographical memoir of the dean's learned contemporary and friend, Erasmus, which is replete with much valuable information. He was fortunate in obtaining some rich ecclesiastical preferments, holding the vicarage of Chippenham and the rectories of Boroughgreen and Bluntesham, with a stall in Ely cathedral and the archdeaconry of Berkshire. His death took place in 1746 when his remains were deposited in the chancel at his living of Bluntesham in Huntingdonshire.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Dict.*

KNIGHTON or KNYGHTON (Henry) an English ecclesiastic and historian, who flourished during the latter moiety of the fourteenth century. He was a canon of Leicester abbey, and besides a chronicle of events from the Norman invasion to his own times, wrote a more detailed account of the life and actions of Richard II, with the circumstances which led to, and accompanied the usurpation of the crown by Bolingbroke. This work is to be found in the collection of 1652.—*Nicolson' Hist. Lib.*

KNOES (Olaus Anderson) a learned Swede, born about the middle of the eighteenth century. After having been for some time a tutor in the university of Upsal, where he obtained the degree of master of arts, he became professor at the gymnasium of Skara, in the province of Westgothia. He died in 1804. Professor Knoes deserves notice as the historian of Swedish literature. His works are "Historia Academiæ Upsaliensis," part i—viii, Upsal, 1757—90, and "Historiola litteraria Vestrogothiæ Latinorum Poetarum," part i—viii; besides dissertations and letters.—*Biog. Univ.*

KNOLLES (Richard) author of an able and well-known history of the Turks, was born in Northamptonshire, and was entered at the university of Oxford about 1560. He is said to have been a fellow of Lincoln college, which he left to be master of the free school of Sandwich in Kent, and he proved himself adapted to the situation, by publishing for the use of his scholars a compendium of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Grammar, London, 1600 Aiming at the higher character of historian he composed his "History of the Turks," folio, 1610, being the labour of twelve years It has passed through several editions, and is executed in a manner which has transmitted his name with honour to posterity Several continuations have appeared, the last of which is that of sir Paul Rycaut. Knolles is also author of the lives and conquests of the Ottoman kings and emperors, until 1610, and "A Brief Discourse on the Greatness of the Turkish Empire." He likewise translated Bodin's "Six Books of a Commonwealth" Dr Johnson thought so highly of Knolles's history, that he was of opinion nothing could have prevented him from being more popular, but the remoteness and barbarity of the people whose story he relates.—*Athen. Oxon Johnson's Rambler*, No. 122.

KNORR (George Wolfgang) a German engraver, born at Nuremburg, December 30, 1705. Till the age of eighteen he followed the occupation of a turner, after which he adopted that of engraving. He also cultivated painting, and executed some landscapes Later in life the study of books gave him a taste for natural history, to which he principally devoted his talents He published "Thesaurus Rei Herbariæ Hortensisque universalis &c" 1750, folio, "Deliciæ Naturæ selectæ," folio, and a collection of monuments &c from ancient sepulchres. He died in 1758 —*Biog Univ.*

KNOIT (Edward) a learned English jesuit, whose real name was Matthias Wilson and who is chiefly known by the part which he sustained in the controversy with Chillingworth He was born at Pegsworth in Northumberland, in the year 1580, and having been educated, took priest's orders, and in his twenty-sixth year entered among the jesuits He taught divinity at the English college at Rome, and was afterwards appointed provincial of England. He died in London, in January 1656, and was buried in the church of St Pancras. This jesuit was the author of several controversial works, in which he displayed great acuteness and learning. It was in answer to him that Chillingworth wrote his "Religion of the Protestants," to which Knott rejoined by a work entitled "Infidelity unmasked," wherein the latitude of principle displayed by his opponent afforded him several advantages.—*Biog. Brit. Moreri.*

KNOWLES (Thomas) an able English divine and excellent classical scholar, born in 1725 at Ely, and educated in the grammar-school of that city, whence he removed on a scholarship to Pembroke hall, Cambridge. Of this society he in due course became fellow, and obtained eventually a stall in the cathedral belonging to his native place, with the livings of Ickworth, Chedburgh, and Winston, and the lectureship of St Mary's at Bury, in which latter place his death occurred in 1802. He was the author of a great variety of devotional and controversial tracts, among which are a series of twelve sermons, on the existence and attributes of the Deity, printed together in one octavo volume, "Lectures for Passion Week," six epistles of "Advice to a Young Clergyman," "Primitive Christianity in Defence of the Trinity," a "Reply to Clayton's Essay on Spirit," "On the Divine Legation of Moses," "On Charity and Sunday Schools," The Fithe Bill," "The Test Act," &c &c. and a sermon on the ceremony of episcopal confirmation, as practised in the church of England —*Gent. Mag.*

KNOX (John) the chief instrument and promoter of the reformation in Scotland. He was descended from an ancient and honourable family, and born at Gifford in East Lothian, in 1505 He received his primary education at the grammar school of Haddington, whence he was removed to the university of St Andrews, where he received the degree of MA much before the usual age. Having embraced the ecclesiastical profession, he began as usual with the study of scholastic divinity, in which he so much distinguished himself, that he was admitted into priest's orders before the time appointed by the canons. He soon became weary of the subtle theology of the schools, and resolved to apply himself to that which was more plain and practical. This alteration of opinion led him to attend the sermons of Thomas Guillaume or Williams, a friar of eminence, who was so bold as to preach against the pope's authority, and he was still more impressed by the instructions of the celebrated George Wishart, so that he quickly relinquished all thoughts of officiating in the church of Rome, and became tutor to the sons of the lairds of Long Niddrie and Ormistoun, who had embraced the reformed doctrines Here he contrived to preach not only to his pupils, but to the people of the neighbourhood, until interrupted by cardinal Beaton, archbishop of St Andrews, who obliged him to abscond, and he thought of retiring to Germany The persuasion of the fathers of his pupils, and the assassination of Beaton by the Leslies, encouraged him to remain, and he took shelter under the protection of the latter in the castle of St Andrews, where he instructed his scholars, and notwithstanding the opposition of the sub-prior and clergy of St Andrews he preached the principles of the reformation with extraordinary courage and boldness. This continued until the castle of St Andrews surrendered to the French in July 1547, when he was carried with the garrison into France, and remained a prisoner on board the gallies until the latter end of 1549 Being then set at liberty, he passed over to England, and arriving in London, was licensed either by Cranmer or the protector Somerset, and appointed preacher, first at Berwick, and after-

wards at Newcastle. In 1552 he was appointed chaplain to Edward VI, and preached before the king and council at Westminster, who recommended Cranmer to give him the living of Allhallows in London, which he declined, not choosing to conform to the English liturgy as it then stood. It is even said that he refused a bishopric, regarding all prelacy as savouring of the kingdom of antichrist. He however continued his practice as an itinerary preacher, until the accession of Mary in 1554, when he quitted England, and sought refuge at Geneva, where he had not long resided, before he was invited by the English congregation of refugees, then at Frankfort, to become their minister. He unwillingly accepted this invitation, at the request of John Calvin, and continued his services until embroiled in dispute with Dr Cox, afterwards bishop of Ely, who strenuously contended for the liturgy of king Edward. Knox, in his usual style of bold vituperation, having, in a treatise published in England, called the emperor of Germany as great an enemy to Christ as Nero, his opponents accused him to the senate of treason, both against the emperor and queen Mary, on which he received private notice of his danger, and again retired to Geneva, whence, after a residence of a few months, he ventured in 1555 to pay a visit to his native country. Finding the professors of the protestant religion greatly increased in number, and formed into a society under the inspection of regular teachers, he finally joined them, and produced so great an effect by his exertions, both in Edinburgh and other places, that the Roman catholic clergy, alarmed at his progress, summoned him to appear before them in the church of the black friars in that metropolis, on the 15th May 1556. This summons he purposed to obey, resting on the support of a formidable party of nobles and gentry, which so alarmed his opponents, that they dropped the prosecution. Thus encouraged, he continued preaching with additional energy and boldness, and was even induced to write to the queen regent, Mary of Lorraine, a letter, in which he earnestly exhorted her to listen to the Protestant doctrines. While thus occupied, he was strongly invited to pay a visit to the English congregation at Geneva, and he accordingly departed for that place in July 1556. He was no sooner gone, than the bishops summoned him to appear before them, and as that was impossible, they passed sentence of death against him as a heretic, and burnt him in effigy at the cross at Edinburgh. Against this sentence he drew up an energetic appeal, which was printed at Geneva in 1558, previously to which, he was invited to return to Scotland, and had actually reached Dieppe on his way, when he received other letters recommending delay, which epistles he answered by such strong remonstrances against timidity and backsliding, that those to whom he addressed them entered into a solemn bond or covenant, dated December 3, 1557, "that they would follow forth their ... and commit themselves and whatever God had given them into his hands, rather than suffer idolatry to reign, and the subjects to be defrauded of the only food of their souls." Knox in the mean time had returned to Geneva, where he published his treatise entitled, "The First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women," chiefly aimed at the cruel government of queen Mary of England, and at the attempt of the queen regent of Scotland to rule without a parliament. A "Second Blast" was to have followed, but the accession of queen Elizabeth to the throne of England, who was expected to be friendly to the Protestant cause, prevented it. In April 1559 he would have visited England, but was prevented by the resentment felt by Elizabeth at his late treatise, he therefore proceeded directly to Scotland, where he found a persecution of the protestants just ready to commence at Stirling. With his usual intrepidity he hurried to the scene of action to share the danger, and mounting a pulpit, by a vehement harangue against idolatry, he inflamed the people with extreme rage. The indiscretion of a priest, who, immediately on the conclusion of this discourse, was seen preparing to celebrate mass, and to decorate the altar for that purpose, precipitated his hearers into direct violence, and a general attack was made on the churches of the city, in which the altars were overturned, the pictures destroyed, and the images broken into pieces. The people next proceeded to the monasteries, which massy fabrics they almost levelled to the ground, and acted with a degree of energy and fury which nothing could for the moment resist. As these riotous proceedings were censured both by the reformed preachers, and by the leaders of the same party, historians have agreed to regard them as an unconcerted outrage, and a mere accidental eruption of popular fury. From this time Knox continued to promote the reformation by every means in his power, and by his correspondence with the secretary Cecil, was chiefly instrumental in establishing the negociation between "The Congregation" and the English, which terminated in the march of an English army into Scotland. Being joined by almost all the great men of the latter country, these forces soon obliged the French troops, who had been the principal support of the tyranny of the regent, to quit the kingdom, and the parliament was restored to its former independence. Of that body, the majority had embraced Protestant opinions, and no opportunity was omitted of assailing the ancient religion, until at length the presbyterian plan, recommended by Knox and his brethren, was finally sanctioned, the old ecclesiastical courts being abolished, and the exercise of religious worship, according to the rites of the Romish church, prohibited. In August 1561, the unfortunate Mary, then widow of Francis II, king of France, arrived in Scotland to reign in her own right. She immediately set up a mass in the royal chapel, which being much frequented, excited the zeal of Knox, who was equally intolerant with the leaders of the conquered party, and in

the face of an order of privy council, allowing the private mass, he openly declared from the pulpit, "that one mass was more frightful to him than ten thousand armed enemies, landed in any part of the realm." This freedom gave great offence, and the queen had long and angry conferences with him on that and other occasions, in which he never paid the slightest homage, either to sex or quality. He preached with equal openness against the marriage of Mary with a papist, and Darnley, after his union, being induced to hear him he observed in the course of his sermon that "God set over them, for their offences and ingratitude, boys and women." The share taken by this ardent and intrepid minister in the ensuing unhappy transactions is subject rather for history than biography. In the year 1567 he preached a sermon at the coronation of James VI, when Mary had been dethroned, and Murray appointed regent. In 1572 he was greatly offended with a convention of ministers at Leith, for admitting the titles of archbishop and bishop to remain during the king's minority, although he approved of the regulations adopted in reference to their elections. At this time his constitution was quite broken, and he received a great additional shock by the dreadful news of the atrocious massacre of St Bartholomew. He had however strength enough to preach against it, which he desired the French ambassador might be acquainted with, but soon after took to his bed, and died on the 24th of November, 1572. He was interred at Edinburgh, several lords attending, and particularly the earl of Morton, that day chosen regent, who, as soon as he was laid in his grave, thus exclaimed, "There lies he who never feared the face of man, who hath been often threatened with dag and dagger, but yet both ended his days in peace and honour for he had God's providence watching over him in an especial manner when his life was sought" The character of this eminent reformer has been sketched with great candour and impartiality by Dr Robertson, in his history of Scotland, who, in observing upon the severity of his deportment, impetuosity of temper, and zealous intolerance, justly observes, that the qualities which now render him less amiable, fitted him to advance the reformation among a fierce people, and enabled him to encounter dangers, and surmount opposition, to which a more gentle spirit would have yielded. This is a truth which can be rejected neither by warm admirers on the one hand, nor by those who, imbued with the tolerant notions of a more enlightened era, are shocked at the absence of moderation on all sides. That John Knox was a man of exalted principles, great intellectual energy, undaunted intrepidity, and exemplary piety and morality, will be freely admitted by the impartial of every class. He was twice married, and had two sons by his first wife, who were educated at St John's college, Cambridge, of which they became fellows. His writings, in addition to those already mentioned, are "A faithful Admonition to the Professors of the Gospel of Christ in the Kingdom of England," 1554, "A Letter to Queen Mary, Regent of Scotland," "A steady Exhortation to England for the speedy embracing of Christ's Gospel." After his death appeared his "History of the Reformation of Religion within the Realm of Scotland," at the end of the fourth edition of which, Edinburgh, 1732, folio, are appended all his other works.—*M'Crie's Life of Knox. Robertson's Hist of Scot.*

KNOX (ROBERT) an English mariner in the East India service, was born about 1641. He went to sea in a ship commanded by his father in 1660 and was wrecked on the coast of Ceylon, in which island he remained a captive among the natives for twenty years. At the expiration of that time he contrived to escape to a Dutch settlement, whence he obtained a passage to Batavia, and thence to England In 1681 he published his "Historical Relation of the Island of Ceylon." He was cousin to Strype, the historian.—*Preface to the above Work.*

KNOX, DD. (VICESIMUS) an eminent divine, author of a variety of works both in theology and polite literature. He was born December 8, 1752, and educated at Merchant Tailors' school, whence he proceeded in due course upon a fellowship to St John's college, Oxford On the death of his father, he was chosen his successor in the head mastership of Tunbridge grammar-school, over which he presided thirty three years, till, retiring in 1812, he was himself in turn succeeded by his son. He held the livings of Rivenwell and Ramsden Crays in Essex, and the chapelry of Shipbourne in Kent. His works, many of which have been translated into various European languages, are, "Essays Moral and Literary," 3 vols 8vo and 12mo, "Liberal Education," 2 vols. ditto, "Winter Evenings," 3 vols. ditto, "Personal Nobility, or Letters to a Young Nobleman," 1 vol. 12mo, "Christian Philosophy," 2 vols. 12mo, "Considerations on the Nature and Efficacy of the Lord's Supper," 1 vol 8vo, and a pamphlet "On the National Importance of Classical Education," with a variety of sermons on different occasions. He also published for the use of his school, expurgated editions of Horace and Juvenal, and a series of selections from the works of the best English authors, generally known as "Elegant Extracts" and "Elegant Epistles." On the commencement of the war consequent on the breaking out of the French Revolution, several pamphlets in opposition to the belligerent councils which prevailed, were generally attributed to him, as well as a translation of Erasmus's "Bellum dulce inexpertis," printed with the signature "Antipolemus." He is also regarded as the author of a searching tract, entitled, "The Spirit of Despotism," published anonymously in 1794, and since reprinted. Dr Knox wrote the Latin language with great purity and elegance both in prose and verse, paying the greatest attention to the harmony and rythm of his sentences. His death took

place at Tunbridge, September 6, 1821.—*Ann. Biog.*

KNOX (William) under secretary of state in the American department, previous to the independence of the United States. He published "Extra Official State Papers, for the Preservation of the Constitution and Promotion of the Prosperity of the British Empire," 1789, 8vo, and "Observations upon the Liturgy," containing proposals for a reformation of that part of the church service. He died in 1810, at the age of seventy eight.—*Orig.*

KNUTZEN (Matthias) a formal professor of Atheism of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Holstein, but first broached his opinions at Konigsberg, in Prussia, and in consequence of assuming, that all ideas of God and religion should be laid aside, and the dictates of reason and conscience be alone pursued, his followers were denominated Conscientiarians. He gave the substance of his doctrines in a short letter dated from Rome, from which it appears, that he denied the existence of both a good and an evil principle, deemed churches and priests useless, and held that there is no life beyond the present, for which conscience is a sufficient guide. He made some noise in his day, and was answered by the Lutheran professor Musæus. He however died in obscurity, as the date of his death is not recorded.—*Moreri. Chaufepie.*

KNUTZEN (Martin) professor of philosophy at Konigsberg in Prussia, was born in 1713, and died in 1751. He left several learned works, the principal of which are, "Systema Causarum efficientium," "Elementa Philosophiæ Rationalis, Methodo Mathematica demonstrata," "Theoremata de Parabolis Infinitis," and a "Defence of the Christian Religion," 4to, in German.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

KOBURGER (Anthony) a printer of the fifteenth century, who exercised his profession at Nuremberg with so much distinction, that Badius Ascensius styles him, "Librariorum Princeps, et inter fideles atque honestos mercatores non inferiori loco positus," and he praises him for the beauty and accuracy of his typography. He printed editions of the Bible and other works, which are much in request among book-collectors. His death took place in 1513.—*Biog. Univ.*

KOCH (Christopher William) professor of public jurisprudence at Strasburgh, a writer distinguished for his laborious researches concerning the antiquities of the middle ages. He was born in 1737, and was educated at the university of Strasburgh, under the celebrated Schoepflin. History, genealogy, and the canon law were the pursuits which chiefly engaged his attention. After publishing an academical dissertation on collation to ecclesiastical dignities and benefices, he produced in 1789 his commentary on the German pragmatic sanction. He succeeded to his professorship on the death of Schoepflin in 1771, and became head of the diplomatic school, whence proceeded many statesmen and ministers. The progress of the French Revolution for a time interrupted his literary pursuits, and having been chosen a member of the legislative assembly, his patriotic opposition to the measures of the Jacobins occasioned his imprisonment. After eleven months captivity, he was liberated on the fall of Robespierre, and he was then called, by the unanimous voice of his fellow citizens, to the direction of the department. He quitted this office in 1795 to resume his professorial duties, which were again interrupted by public employments. In 1810 he was made honorary rector of the academy of Strasburgh, which office he held till his death, October 25, 1813. He was the author of a "View of the Revolutions of Europe, from the Overthrow of the Roman Empire in the West to our own Times," 3 vols. 8vo, a history of treaties since the peace of Westphalia, and other valuable works.—*Biog. Univ.*

KOCHANOWSKI (John) a Polish nobleman, who was one of the best poets his country has produced. He was born in 1532, and studied in Germany, after which he visited Paris, Rome, and Padua, where his talents attracted great notice. He made acquaintance with the chancellor Zamoyski, who became his zealous patron. On his return to Poland, king Sigismund wished to have engaged him in his service, but he preferred the indulgence of his literary taste in retirement to rank and honours. He died about 1584. His works have procured him great celebrity among his countrymen, and his version of the Psalms of David obtained for him the appellation of the Pindar of Poland. His compositions may be found in the "Selection of Polish Authors," printed at Warsaw, 1803 1805, in twenty six volumes.—*Biog. Univ.*

KOEHLER (John Bernard) a native of Lubeck, distinguished in the last century as a classical scholar. At the age of seventeen he published a dissertation on the Deities who presided over marriage among the Greeks and Romans. In 1766 he was nominated professor of history and philosophy in the university of Kiel, and from 1781 to 1786 he occupied the chair of the Greek and Oriental languages at Konigsberg. His death happened April 3 1802. Koehler published Remarks on Dion Chrysostom, 1765, Notes and Observations on Theocritus, 1767, tracts on Roman Law, a German translation of the Iphigenia in Aulis of Euripides, and made collections for an edition of Hesiod, besides writing articles in periodical journals, and other literary labours.—*Biog. Univ.*

KOEHLER, or KOELER (John David) one of the most industrious writers of the age in which he lived. He was born in 1684 near Leipzic, and studied at Wittemberg where he devoted himself to history and the belles lettres. He became secretary to baron de Strahlen, whom he quitted in 1710 for the professorship of logic at Altorf, and he was soon after made librarian to the university. In 1714 he obtained the chair of history, and in 1717 he was appointed tutor to the marquis of Brandenburgh Bayreuth. Notwithstanding

his various engagements, he published a considerable number of valuable works, chiefly relating to history and archæology, of which a list may be seen in our authority. The emperor Charles VI, as a mark of respect for his talents, gave Koehler his portrait, suspended from a chain of gold. He became at length professor of history at Gottingen, and retained the situation for twenty years, dying March 10, 1755.—*Biog. Univ.*

KOENIG. There were several of this name GEORGE MATTHIAS, the first upon record, was a Franconian, born in 1616 at Altorf, where his father had the superintendence of the public library. On his decease he was succeeded by his son, whose learning and abilities also procured him the professorships of Greek and poetry. He compiled a Latin Biographical Dictionary of considerable merit, printed in one quarto volume in 1678. His death took place about the year 1699.—JOHANN GERARD KOENIG, a physician of Courland in Lithuania, born 1728, was a pupil of the celebrated botanist Linnæus. He visited various countries, especially Iceland and the East Indies, keeping up throughout his travels a regular correspondence with his old instructor, on the subject of their mutual study. Much of this has appeared, and the late sir Joseph Banks purchased several manuscript works of this philosopher, respecting the natural productions of the regions he had gone through. He died in India in 1785.—There were also two brothers in the last century, DANIEL and SAMUEL KOENIG, natives of Switzerland. Of these the former translated "Arbuthnot on Ancient Coins" into the Latin language, of which Reitz afterwards published an edition at Utrecht in 1756. Daniel was killed in his twenty-second year at Franeker by the mob, who, in a popular commotion, fell upon him under the supposition that he must be a French spy, as he had been heard to converse in that language. Samuel was a good mathematical scholar, and filled the professor's chair at Franeker in philosophy and ethics. He afterwards settled at the Hague, on the invitation of the prince of Orange, who made him his librarian. Maupertuis, at that time president of the academy at Berlin, of which Koenig was a member, quarrelled with him, and by his influence with the body, procured his expulsion, in consequence of an attack levelled at himself, but an able "Appeal," prevented any diminution of reputation to the discarded associate, who died in 1757.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

KOENIGSMARCK (MARIA AURORA, countess of) the daughter of a Swedish general officer, and born in the territory of Bremen, about 1673. Left to the care of her mother, in consequence of the death of her father, who was killed at the siege of Bonn, she was carefully educated at Hamburgh. In her seventeenth year her mother died, and this misfortune was followed by the loss of her brother, count Philip de Koenigsmarck. That nobleman, after having rendered his name infamous in England by his share in the assassination of Mr Thynne, (for which the persons he employed were executed,) was suspected of an intrigue with the wife of George I, then elector of Hanover, by whose order Koenigsmarck was privately put to death. He left a considerable fortune in the hands of his bankers at Hamburgh, and they refused to surrender it to his heirs, on the pretext that there was no legal evidence of his decease. Aurora and her two sisters went to Dresden to implore justice from the elector of Saxony, Frederic Augustus; and that prince, notorious for his gallantry, smitten with the charms of the beautiful supplicant, left no means untried to seduce her, and at length succeeded. In 1696 she became the mother of a son, named Maurice, known in history as the famous count Saxe. Illness, succeeding her confinement, having given occasion to her being supplanted in the heart of her fickle admirer by a new favourite, she retired to the abbey of Quedlinburg, where she employed herself in the education of her son. The elector however still retained a great esteem for her, and in 1702 he sent her on a diplomatic mission to his formidable enemy Charles XII of Sweden, with whom his claims to the throne of Poland had involved him in a hazardous contest. The countess could not obtain an interview with the stern warrior, on which she pleasantly said, 'She was very unlucky to be the only person in the world on whom that great prince would turn his back.' She afterwards offended Augustus by advising him to displace his principal minister, on which she was forbidden to appear at court. She consoled herself in her retreat by the tenderness of her son, to whose improvement she consecrated the rest of her life. This highly gifted and accomplished female died about 1725. She wrote a great number of odes and other pieces in German, preserved in manuscript at Quedlinburg.—*Biog. Univ.*

KORNER (THEODORE) an eminent German lyric poet, born at Dresden in 1788. In his childhood he manifested an ardent imagination, and a taste for literature, which was encouraged by the attentions of the celebrated Schiller, who was a friend of his father. In 1811 he finished his studies at Leipzic. Being forbidden to attend any of the Saxon universities, on account of his political sentiments, he repaired to Vienna, and became a dramatic writer. His pieces were very successful, and he obtained the post of secretary to the management of the court theatre, with a salary of two thousand florins. Always an enthusiast for the liberty of Germany, the retreat of Buonaparte from Russia inspired him with military ardour, and hastily leaving Vienna, he went to Breslau, and enlisted as a common soldier in the Prussian army. His bravery at the battle of Lutzen procured him promotion. Soon after he was dangerously wounded in an ambuscade. When recovered, he joined the army, and received a lieutenancy as the reward of his conduct in an engagement on the 9th of October, 1812, but he lost his life ten days after on the plains of Leipzic. The

poetical productions of this modern Tyrtæus were collected and published at Vienna in 1814, under the title of "The Lyre and the Sword."—*Biog. Univ.*

KOLBE, or KOLBEN (PETER) a Dutch writer, chiefly known as the author of an account of the Cape of Good Hope. He was born in 1675 in the principality of Bayreuth, where his father was a receiver of the taxes. He studied at Nuremberg under Limmart, director of the school of painting, eminent for his skill in astronomy, in which science Kolbe made so much proficiency as enabled him to give lectures at Halle, where he entered himself a student of the university in 1700. He afterwards travelled with baron von Krosie, privy counsellor of Prussia, and in 1705 he went to the Cape of Good Hope, and was appointed secretary to the colonies of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein. He continued in this situation ten years, when becoming afflicted with blindness, he returned to Europe. He afterwards recovered his sight, and became rector of the school of Newstadt on the Aisch, where he remained till his death, December 31, 1726. He wrote a tract, "De Aquis Capitis Bonæ Spei," inserted in the Acta Eruditorum, Lips. 1716, and "A Description of the Cape of Good Hope," Nuremberg, 1719, folio, which has been translated into English and various other languages. A vehement attack was made upon the accuracy and veracity of Kolben by the French abbé de La Caille, who described his work as more resembling a series of fables than an authentic narrative. On the other hand, Foster, in his "Voyage round the World," ascribes the censures of La Caille to interested motives, and asserts that it would be easy to refute almost every criticism which the abbé has passed on this intelligent and entertaining traveller. The great number of accounts of the Cape of Good Hope published since the works of these writers, render the settlement of the question at present of very little moment.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

KOMARZLWSKI (JOHN BAPTIST) a Pole of a noble family, who was knight of several orders, FRS. of London, member of the Literary Society of Warsaw, &c. He received a good education under the patronage of one of the ministers of king Stanislaus Augustus, and he was employed by that prince on several important missions to the courts of Russia, Germany, and Turkey. His services were rewarded with the rank of lieutenant general, first aide de-camp to the king, and intendant general of mines. On the partition of Poland, he went to Russia, but refusing the offers of Catherine II, who would have retained him in her service, he finally settled at Paris, where in 1809 he published a "Hydrographical Chart of Poland," with the construction of which he had been charged by the late king. He also invented an instrument useful to miners, called the Subterranean Graphometer. He died at Paris in 1810, aged sixty-six. Besides his labours as a man of science, he was the author of a political tract, entitled "Coup d'œil rapide sur les causes réelles de la decadence da la Pologne," 1806, 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

KOOLEN (THEODORE VAN) a classical scholar and Latin poet, born at Leeuwarden in the United Provinces, in 1749. He studied at Franeker, and in 1772 became rector of the Latin school of Campan, in 1779 he removed to Middleburg, and in 1784 he succeeded the learned Schrader, under whom he had been educated, at Franeker. The political commotions which took place in Holland obliged him to quit his office and his country in 1787, when he went to Paris with his friend and colleague, Walckenaer, or Valckenaer, son of the celebrated Hellenist. He returned to Holland in 1795, and occupied a public situation, which he left to accompany M. Walckenaer on an embassy to Spain, and returning with that gentleman, he resided with him during the remainder of his life. He died in 1814. He distinguished himself as an elegant writer of Latin poetry, and a collection he published, under the title of "Delicæ Poeticæ," Amsterdam, 1792, 1805, 8vo, contains many of his compositions, while his critical skill appears in his publication of "Incerti auctoris (vulgo Pindari Thebani) Epitome Iliados Homericæ," 1809, 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

KORTHOLT (CHRISTIAN) There were two learned theologians of this name the elder, a native of Burg in the island of Fermeren, was born in January 1633. Having received the rudiments of a classical education in the place of his birth, he visited Sleswick, Leipsic, Jena, and other German universities, and at length settled at Rostock as Greek professor, in 1662. Better prospects opening to him, through the countenance of the reigning duke of Holstein, he retained his chair little more than three years, when he removed to Kiel as professor of divinity, and eventually succeeded to the vice chancellorship of that university. He published a variety of tracts on subjects connected with religion. Among others, essays "On the Pagan, Mahometan, and Jewish Religions," "On the Origin and Nature of Christianity," "On the Persecutions of the Primitive Church," "On the three Impostors, Herbert, Hobbes, and Spinosa" 4to, "On the State and Progress of Schools and Academies, more especially in Germany," folio, "On the Harmony of Reason with Revelation," "On the Nature of Philosophy," &c. His death took place in the spring of 1694.—His grandson of the same name was born about the year 1709, and was the author of an "Account of the British Antiquarian Society," and an edition of the letters of Leibnitz, written in the French and Latin languages, the former contained in one, the latter in four volumes. He also wrote several devotional tracts, in his capacity of divinity professor in the university of Gottingen, where he died in 1751.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

KOSCIUSKO (THADDEUS) a celebrated Polish patriot. He was of noble descent, but

his family being by no means wealthy, he was educated in the military school at Warsaw, where he made a great progress in the study of mathematics and drawing. He was, in consequence of his proficiency, nominated one of four students sent at the expense of the establishment to improve their knowledge in France. On his return to Poland he had a commission given him, but being refused promotion, he determined to go to America, where war was then carrying on between Great Britain and her colonies. There he became adjutant to general Washington, and acquired by his talents and bravery the esteem of those with whom he served, and he was also rewarded with the cross of the Cincinnati. After the conclusion of the war he lived in retirement in his native country till 1789, when he was made a major-general in the army by the diet, in which the management of public affairs was vested He was afterwards employed as a general of division under the younger Poniatowski, when he displayed great zeal, skill, and courage, in opposition to the attempts of the Russians against the independence of Poland. Finding his efforts for freedom paralysed by the weakness or treachery of others, he gave in his resignation, and was afterwards forced to become an exile from his country He had retreated to Leipzic in 1793, when the Polish army and the people in general impatient under the yoke of Russia, were ready for insurrection. All eyes were turned towards Kosciusko, whom they chose for their leader, and messengers were sent to him from Warsaw to acquaint him with the schemes and wishes of his compatriots. In compliance with the invitation, he proceeded towards the frontiers of Poland, but apprehensive of compromising the safety of those with whom he acted, he was about to defer his enterprise, and set off for Italy. He was however persuaded to return, and arriving at Cracow at the very time when the Polish garrison had expelled the troops of Russia, he was chosen, on the 24th of March 1794, generalissimo, with all the power of a Roman dictator, and he immediately published an act, authorising insurrection against the foreign authorities, and established a new government. He then proceeded to support colonel Madalinski, who was pursued by the Russians, and having joined that officer, they attacked and defeated the enemy on the 4th of April, with inferior numbers. His army now increased to nine thousand men, the insurrection extended to Warsaw, and in a few days the Russians were driven from that palatinate. Kosciusko united his forces with those of general Grochowski and found himself at the head of an army, fifteen thousand strong He obtained some advantage over the Russians on the 8th of June, at Szezekocmy, but the king of Prussia arriving to the assistance of the enemy, Kosciusko suffered a defeat, and was exposed to great personal danger. From this period he waged a disadvantageous warfare against his too powerful opponents till the 4th of October, when he was completely defeated and taken prisoner, at the battle of Maniejowice He was sent to Russia, and confined in a fortress near St Petersburg, till the accession of Paul I, who, through real or affected admiration of the character of Kosciusko, set him at liberty. In May 1797, he took his departure for the American United States, where he was honourably received by the government and people. He returned to Europe the following year, and settled in France, where he passed a great part of the remainder of his life. Buonaparte in vain endeavoured to engage him in his ambitious schemes for the subjection of Poland, and even made use of the name of Kosciusko in his proclamations, but the wary and disinterested patriot comprehended the nature of his designs, and rejected his overtures. He died at Soleure, in Switzerland, on the 16th of October, 1817.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

KOSHER (Henry) an ingenious writer, born in Portugal of English parents. He made a voyage to Brazil, where he resided six years, and having acquired an intimate knowledge of the country, he published in London, in 1816, an interesting account of his travels, reprinted in 2 vols 8vo, in 1817. He died at Pernambuco, in South America, in 1820, at the age of twenty six.—*Biog Nouv. des Contemp. London Mag*

KOSHA BEN LOUKA, a Christian philosopher of Baalbek in Syria, who wrote in the reigns of the successors of Haroun al Raschid. His love of science induced him to go to Constantinople, where he made a collection of valuable works in the Greek language, previously unknown to the Arabians. On account of his learning he was called to Bagdad to translate into Arabic the writings of the Greeks, and when he had completed his task he retired into Armenia, where he died about the end of the ninth century. Among the principal labours of Ben Louka are translations of the "Aphorisms" of Hippocrates, the "Barulcus," of Hero of Alexandria, of which the original is not now extant, and a work of Autolycus on Astronomy. An enumeration of the books composed and translated by this philosopher may be found in the first of the annexed authorities.—*Casiri Bibliot. Arabico-Hispan. Escurial.* tom. i. *Biog. Univ.*

KOTHB'FDDIN or COTBLDDIN (Mohammed Ben Mohammed) an Arabian historian, who was a native of Mecca. When Yemen was conquered by the Turks in 1569, Kothb'eddin was appointed professor in one of the four colleges of the sacred city, where it was his duty to explain the koran according to the doctrines of the sect of the Hanifites, to which he belonged. He is said also to have studied medicine. His death took place in 1580. He wrote a valuable narrative of the Ottoman conquest of Yemen, and an account of the Holy City, *i. e.* Mecca, comprising curious details not to be found elsewhere.—*Biog. Univ.*

KOTZEBUE (Augustus Frederick Fer-

DINAND VON) was born May 3, 1761, at Weimar, in Germany, where his father was a counsellor of legation. He is said to have manifested a talent for poetry when only six years old. His education was commenced at the gymnasium of his native place, and completed at the academies of Duisbourg and Jena. He was destined for the profession of law, but he wished to become a man of letters, and there was scarcely any branch of literature which did not in some degree engage his attention. At the age of twenty he was invited to St Petersburg, by the Prussian ambassador, who was the friend of his father, and who procured him the office of secretary to M. de Bauer, general of engineers On his death, Kotzebue was nominated by the czarina a counsellor, and placed in a judicial situation at Revel, where in 1783 he became assessor of the primary tribunal, and at length president of the government, which post he occupied ten years, with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army. Having received his dismission, he retired to an estate which he possessed at some distance from Narva, and consecrated his leisure to the cultivation of dramatic literature He had previously produced some pieces for the theatre at St Petersburgh, which had contributed to procure him the favour of the empress. In 1792 he was called to the direction of the theatre at Vienna, whither he proceeded but after a short time he relinquished his new situation, and went to Weimar He had resided there three years, when the intreaties of his wife, who was a native of Russia, induced him to return thither, but he had scarcely arrived on the frontiers of the empire, when he was arrested by order of Paul I, who suspected him to be the author of some revolutionary pamphlets, in which he was personally attacked Kotzebue was transported to Kurgan in Siberia, and he published an account of his journey, his residence there, his attempts to escape, and various other adventures, in a very amusing but apparently not very authentic work, entitled "The most remarkable Year of my Life." He was however soon recalled, and, as he states, well received by the emperor, who confided to his direction the theatre of St Petersburgh. This situation he wished to resign, but could not obtain permission to do so till after the death of Paul I. In April 1801, Kotzebue set off for Weimar, where he arrived soon after. Some disputes which he had with Goethe and the two Schlegels induced him to remove to Paris, where he experienced the most gratifying attentions from the French literati, and it is not at all to his credit that he repaid their kindness by the publication of a calumnious work, which he called "My Recollections of Paris." He treated the Italians with equal illiberality in his "Recollections of Rome and of Naples." About the end of 1803 he commenced, in conjunction with M. Merakel, a journal, entitled, "Der Freymuthige"—"The Sincere," in which Napoleon Buonaparte was attacked with virulence. Till 1813 Kotzebue continued to be employed on literature and politics; and to his pen are ascribed many proclamations and diplomatic papers issued by the cabinet of St Petersburgh. He attended the czar in the campaign of 1813 as political secretary to the army, and he was afterwards nominated consul general of Russia at Konigsberg, whence he was called in 1816 to St Petersburgh, to be attached to the office of foreign affairs In 1817 the emperor Alexander authorised him to return to his own country, and appointed him his literary correspondent in Germany, with an allowance of 15,000 roubles, and a commission to give an account of the state of public opinion among the people. The manner in which he executed this employment caused his destruction. His calumnious accusations against the students of the German universities having rendered him the general object of their detestation, one of them, a young enthusiast named Sandt, went to Manheim, where Kotzebue resided, and killed him in his own house, by stabbing him with a poignard, March 23, 1819. Kotzebue is known in England as a dramatist, in consequence of some of his plays having been translated for the British stage. His "Misanthropy and Repentance," the English version of which has received the unmeaning title of "The Stranger," may be considered as a fair specimen of his talents He affixed his name to more than three hundred dramas, but many of them were merely retouched by him, having been purchased of their authors, and others are translations.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv des Contemp.*

KOULI KHAN, see NADIR SHAH.

KRAFT (GEORG WOLFGANG) a German philosopher, who was educated at Tubingen, where he took the degree of MA. in 1728, and the same year was appointed professor of mathematics at St Petersburgh. Five years after he was made lecturer on natural philosophy, and in 1738 he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy of Berlin. His great reputation induced the prince of Wirtemberg, of whose dominions he was a native, to recal him home, to take the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy at Tubingen, where he presided till his death in 1754. Besides several separate works on natural philosophy, he was the author of many interesting and important papers in the Transactions of the Academy of St Petersburgh. One of his most remarkable productions is a description of the house built of ice at St Petersburgh in 1740, which was published in Russian and German, and of which there is a French translation by P. L. Leroi, 1741, 4to, with plates. —*Biog. Univ.*

KRANTZ or KRANTZIUS (ALBERTUS) a learned German historian and philosopher of the fifteenth century, born at Hamburgh, of the ecclesiastical chapter of which, his native city, he was elected dean in 1498, having been for sixteen years previously professor of theology and philosophy in the university of Rostock. His reputation as an able and upright diplomatist too, was so well established, that

in a dispute which occurred between the courts of Holstein and Denmark, the contending potentates voluntarily submitted their difference, which was of a territorial nature, to his arbitration. He was the author of a Latin "Chronicle of the Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway," "A History of Saxony from the earliest Periods," another of the Saxon church, entitled "Metropolis," a "History of the Ancient Vandals," and a treatise on logic, all written in the same language. —*Morert. Nouv. Dict Hist.*

KRASCHENNIKOF (STEPHEN) a Russian traveller and naturalist, born at Moscow in 1712 He was sent in 1733, with three academicians of St Petersburgh, to visit Siberia, and collect an account of the country and its productions. After assisting in their researches, he was directed to proceed to Kamtschatka in 1736, where he prosecuted his researches alone till 1738, when he was joined by Steller, who left him two years after, to embark on an expedition with Bering. Kraschennikof returned to Siberia, and proceeded with the academicians to St Petersburgh in 1743. His labours were rewarded with admission into the Academy of Sciences, and he was nominated professor of natural history From the papers of Steller and his own observations he drew up an account of his travels, which he had finished a short time before his death, in 1754 His book appeared at St Petersburgh, 2 vols 4to, 1754, and an abridged English translation was published in London in 1764, 4to, and it was also translated into French and German.—*Biog Univ*

KRASICKI (IGNATIUS) count de Siczin, prince bishop of Warmia and archbishop of Gnesnia, one of the most illustrious of the Polish literati of the eighteenth century. The first partition of Poland in 1772 having reduced him under the dominion of Prussia and consequently deprived him of his functions in the senate of his country, he endeavoured to benefit the public by his writings. He was much esteemed by Frederick the Great, who took pleasure in his lively and spirited conversation. This prince having one day said to Krasicki—"I hope you will take me into Paradise under your episcopal mantle"—The prelate replied—"No, sire, that would be impossible, for your majesty has cut it too short for it to conceal any contraband commodity." His works, both in prose and verse, are much admired by his countrymen, and he particularly excelled in exposing what was ridiculous in national manners Among his compositions are, "Myszeidos," a heroicomic poem, in ten cantos, on the story of Popiel, one of the ancient kings of Poland, having been devoured by rats and mice, "Monachnomachia, or the War of the Monks," in six cantos, said to be his chef d'œuvre, "Anti-Monachnomachia," in six cantos, "Fables," "The War of Choczim," and imitations of Ossian. He died March 14, 1801, aged sixty-six.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

KRAUSE (JOHN GOTTLIEB) a German writer on philology, who was a native of Silesia. He studied at Breslau, and afterwards at Leipzic, where he proceeded MA. and gave public lectures with great success. At length he became professor of history at Wittemberg, and died there in 1736, aged fifty-two. He conducted the "Neue Zeitungen," or "New Literary Gazette of Leipzic," 1715—1733, 18 vols 8vo, and "Nova Literaria in Supplemento Actorum Eruditorum divulgata," 1718—1723, 6 vols. 8vo, and he also published "Programma de incrementis studio Historiarum Seculo xvii. allatis," Wittemberg, 1727, 4to, and other works relative to the history of literature, and he deserves to be noticed as the author of the notes to Mencke's treatise on the quackery of the learned, signed Crispinus and Kendalicius, in the Leipzic edition of 1712 —*Biog. Univ.*

KRAUSS, or KRAUS (JOHN BAPTIST) a learned German ecclesiastic, one of the most indefatigable writers which the order of St Benedict has produced. He was born at Ratisbone January 12, 1700. After he had gone through his first studies in different convents of Bavaria, having taken the monastic habit at the age of fifteen, he was sent by his superiors to the abbey of St Germain des Prés, Paris. Returning to Ratisbon in 1724, he occupied various offices in the monastery of St Emmeran, of which he was nominated prince abbot in 1742. He presided there twenty years, dying June 14, 1762. Meusel has given a list of his works on theology, criticism, and history, amounting to forty in number Among them are, "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Sancti Emmerani," Ratisb. 1748—50, 4 vols. 8vo, and a history of the abbey of St Emmeran, in German, 1752, 4to.—*Meusel's Gelehrte Deutschland Biog Univ.*

KRAY (baron de) an Austrian general, who was a native of Hungary. He entered young into the army, and served as colonel against the Turks. He was promoted to the rank of major general, and in 1793, 1794, and 1795, he was employed in the Netherlands and upon the Rhine. In 1796 he had a command in the army of Wartensleben, when he so much distinguished himself, that he was made a lieutenant-field-marshal. He displayed in a striking degree his skill and courage in the battles of Altenkirchen, Forcheim, Bamberg, Wetzlar, Giessen, &c. The army commanded by general Werneck having suffered great losses, when opposed by the French under Hoche in 1797, most of the Austrian general officers were tried before a council of war at Vienna, when De Kray was acquitted of blame. He then passed to the army of Italy, and after the death of the young prince of Orange, he had the chief command of the Austrian army. The brilliant manner in which he opened the campaign of 1799, made way for the future triumphs of Melas and Suwarrow. He directed the siege of Mantua, of which he made himself master, and returning to Vienna in February 1800, he was received with great distinction by the emperor Francis. He then succeeded the arch-duke Charles in

the command of the army of the Rhine, but was obliged to retreat before the French, and peace put an end to his military operations. He died at Vienna in January 1801, leaving the reputation of having been one of the ablest of the Austrian generals employed during the French revolutionary wars.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

KROMAYER. There were two German divines of this name, JOHN, the elder, was a native of Cobelen, born 1576. From Eisleben, where he was pastor to a Lutheran congregation, he removed to Weimar, in quality of superintendant, and passed the remainder of his life there. He wrote a paraphrase on the prophetical writings of Jeremiah, "On the Harmony of the Four Evangelists," with two other treatises, entitled "Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Compendium," and "Examen Christianæ Concordiæ." His death took place in 1643.—JEROME, the younger, was nephew to the above, born in 1610 at Zeitz. He studied divinity at Leipsic, and eventually obtained the professor's chair in that science, as well as that of history in the same university. Jerome Kromayer was the author of several polemical and other treatises, written for the most part in the Latin language, the principal of which are, "Historia Ecclesiastica," "Loci Anti-Syncretistici," "Scrutinium Religionum," "Theologia Positivo-polemica," "Polymathia Theologica," and a Commentary on St Paul's epistle to the Galatians, and on the Book of Revelations. He died in 1670.—*Freheri Theatrum. Moreri.*

KRUDENER (baroness VALERIE DE) a religious enthusiast of recent notoriety, was the daughter of the Russian count Wittowkoff, governor of Riga, where she was born in 1760. At an early age she married baron Krudener, appointed ambassador by Catherine II to the court of Berlin, and subsequently to Venice. Here the secretary of legation fell in love with her, and committed suicide, on which event she wrote a romance, which she entitled after her own christian name, "Valerie." At the breaking out of the French revolution she resided in the south of France, but afterwards returned to Germany, where in 1806 she assumed the character of a prophetess, and pleaded a mission to establish the reign of Christ upon earth. On the fall of Napoleon, she followed the emperor Alexander to Paris, and declared, after the example of many similar visionaries in respect to predominant potentates, that he was appointed regenerator of the world. Her predictions excited much attention, and when the allied sovereigns quitted Paris, she retreated into Switzerland, where she preached the approach of the millenium, which induced thousands of the credulous mountaineers to listen to her mission. At length the states interfered, her followers were dispersed, and after being attended to by a few whose character in society should have preserved them from such delusion, she visited the Crimea, and died at Karasubassar, Dec. 25, 1824.—*Gent. Mag.*

KRUNITZ (JOHN GEORGE) a German physician and natural philosopher of eminence, who was a native of Berlin. He studied at Gottingen, Halle, and Frankfort on the Oder, at which last university he received the degree of MD, after having written an inaugural thesis, "De Matrimonio multorum morborum remedio," 1749, 4to. He commenced practitioner of physic at Frankfort, but meeting with little success, he removed to Berlin, where he distinguished himself as one of the most indefatigable writers in a country in which literary industry is common. The most considerable of his productions is an "Economico-technological Encyclopædia," or general system of political, domestic, and moral economy, of geography, of natural history, and of the arts, commenced in 1773, and continued through seventy two volumes, 8vo, to the article "Leiche," a corpse, beyond which the author was prevented from proceeding by his death, which took place in 1796. The work has been continued by the brothers F. J. and H. G. Floerke, and in 1818 they had reached only the letter R, and the 120th volume of this interminable publication. Krunitz, who was a member of several learned societies, co-operated in many periodical works on medicine, natural history, &c.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

KRUSEMARK (BARON DE) a Prussian general and statesman, descended of a family distinguished for military services. Having acquired a knowledge of diplomatic details, and the interests of different courts, he was employed in several missions by the court of Berlin. In 1806 the king of Prussia sent him to attempt the negociation of peace with Buonaparte, and not succeeding, he was despatched to St Petersburgh, where he formed a coalition which led to the treaty of Tilsit. In the course of 1809 he was appointed ambassador to the court of France, and he sustained that function in 1813, but subsequent events obliged him to quit the country. A correspondence ensued between baron Krusemark, prince Hardenburg, and the duke of Bassano, which has been preserved as affording interesting materials for a history of the times. After the conclusion of the peace of Paris in 1814, he was sent envoy extraordinary from the court of Berlin to Vienna, where he died in 1821.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

KRUSINSKI (JUDAS THADDEUS) a Polish jesuit, who was born about 1677. Destined from his youth to the missionary service in Persia, he wes sent to Ispahan, where his extensive acquaintance with the Oriental languages enabled him to gain important and interesting information. In 1720 he was nominated advocate-general of the missions in Persia, and father Barnabas de Milan, bishop of Ispahan, made him his secretary and interpreter. He returned to Europe in 1725, and settled at Kaminiek in 1729. He removed to Jaroslaw and Lemberg in 1741, and in 1748 he went to the diet of Warsaw as chaplain to count Tarlori, but he passed the latter years

of his life at Kaminiek, and died in 1754 Krusinski wrote in Latin a circumstantial and accurate account of the overthrow of the dynasty of the Sophis of Persia, and the conquest of that country by the Afghans. Father Der Cerceau's "Histoire de la derniere Revolution de Perse," 1728, 2 vols. 12mo, is a translation of this work made from the manuscript. A Turkish version by the author was printed at Constantinople in 1729 from which there is extant a Latin translation by professor J. C Clodius of Leipsic, 1731, 4to, and the original memoirs of Krusinski at length appeared in 4to from the Lemberg press, in 1734, together with a dissertation by the author, "De Legationibus Polono-Persicis" This genuine edition is a work of extreme rarity —*Biog. Univ.*

KUH (EPHRAIM MOSES) a German poet, born of a Jewish family at Breslau, in 1731 His early disposition for study induced his father to propose making him a rabbin, but he had no taste for the subtleties of the Talmud, and wished to devote his time to the belles lettres. He was placed in a financial situation at Berlin under his uncle, where he cultivated the society of Mendelssohn, Lessing, Ramler, and other men of letters, and so entirely neglected the care of his fortune, that at length he was allowed to follow his inclinations, and his friends allowed him a pension for his support. He travelled in Holland, France, and Italy, carrying with him his library. On his return to Germany he was attacked with hypochondria, which degenerated into insanity It was in the lucid intervals of his unfortunate malady that he composed his best poetical pieces. Medical means removed his mental disease, but in 1785 he was seized with palsy and died at Breslau April 3, 1790. He is said to have left in manuscript more than five thousand poems, from which a selection was made by Ramler, printed at Zurich in 1792, 2 vols.—*Biog Nouv. des Contemp.*

KUHLMAN (QUIRINUS) a visionary enthusiast of the seventeenth century, born in 1651 at Breslau. In early life he was a youth of great promise, and when only fifteen years of age wrote a treatise on ethics and a book of epigrams, but being attacked with a severe fit of illness in his eighteenth year, his brain became affected and on the recovery of his bodily strength, his diseased imagination gave vent to the wildest absurdities. He pretended to have acquired the faculty of foreknowledge, and of holding communion with invisible spirits These day dreams acquired additional force from the perusal of Jacob Behmen's works, which he met with in Holland the following year, while, the more to confirm him in his extravagancies, a worthy associate appeared in the same country, in the person of one John Rothe, a self styled prophet. To this fanatic Kuhlman dedicated a treatise, which he printed at Leyden in 1674, under the title of "Prodromus quinquennii mirabilis," expressing the utmost faith in his pretens, and the most unbounded veneration for his person. His thoughts, however, appear not to have been so exclusively confined to spiritual subjects as he would have had it believed, inasmuch as he was neither averse to the pleasures of the table, nor to female society of the most equivocal description. After visiting several parts of Europe he travelled into the east, till on his return through Russia, one of his prophecies was of a nature so distasteful to the government there, that he was seized and brought to the stake, at which he perished with the fortitude of a martyr, October 3, 1689 —*Moreri.*

KULLNIUS (JOACHIM) an eminent scholar and acute critic of the seventeenth century, born at Gripswalde in Pomerania in 1647. He studied at the universities of Stade and Jena, whence he removed to the Suabian college of Oetingen, of which society he was chosen president in 1669 His situation however he relinquished in 1676, for the Greek professorship at Strasburg, to which he afterwards added that of Hebrew. His editions of the works of Pausanias Diogenes Laertius, and Athan, are much admired for the deep erudition displayed in the annotations He also wrote a commentary on Julius Pollux, and published a series of philosophical questions drawn from the books of the Old and New Testaments, in 4to. His death took place in 1697.—*Niceron Moreri.*

KULM (JOHN ADAM) a physician and anatomist, born at Breslau in 1680. He studied at several German universities, and graduated at Halle in 1715 After having travelled in Holland and Germany, he went to Dantzic, and became professor of natural philosophy and medicine at the gymnasium in that city He was a member of the Academia Curiosorum Naturæ, and of the Royal Academy of Berlin in whose collections many of his memoirs were published, but he chiefly distinguished himself by his anatomical tables with engravings, printed in German in 1728, and republished in France, Germany, Holland, and Italy. He died in 1740.—*Joecher's German Biog. Dict. Biog Univ*

KUNCKEL (JOHN) a native of Huysum in the dutchy of Sleswick born in 1630. He was an able chemist, and distinguished himself by several important discoveries in that branch of science, especially by the extraction of phosphorus from urine. He was much esteemed by several of the German princes, and chosen a member of the Imperial academy, but at length entered the service of the king of Sweden, who caressed him much, and even admitted him into the order of nobility. Besides a treatise which he wrote on the discovery already mentioned, he also published an account of some improvements in the art of making glass, and was the author of some ingenious "Chemical Observations" printed in 1678 at London, in one duodecimo volume. He died at Stockholm in 1703 —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

KUNRATH, or KHUENRATH (HENRY) a German chemist, or rather alchymist, born in Saxony, about 1560. After having finished his studies, he travelled over Lower Germany,

and going to Basil, took the degree of MD. in 1588. He practised as a physician at Hamburgh, and afterwards at Dresden, where he died in 1605. He published several curious works in a mystical style, the most important of which is his "Amphitheatrum sapientiæ æternæ solius veræ, Christiano-kabbalisticum, divino-magicum, &c." Hanau, 1609, folio.—KUNRATH (CONRAD) supposed to have been the brother of the preceding, was a skilful chemist, and was the author of a treatise on distillation, and another on hellebore, rossolis, wormwood, sugar, &c.—*Biog. Univ.*

KUSTER (LUDOLF) a learned Westphalian of great critical acumen and research, born at Blomberg in 1670. His own abilities and the interest of his patron, baron Spanheim, procured him at an early age, the appointment of tutor in the family of the count de Schwerin, prime minister to the king of Prussia, for his services in which capacity, he was rewarded with a pension of 400 livres, and a promise of the first vacant professorship in the university. Kuster then, in his 25th year, proceeded to visit the principal libraries in Holland, Germany, and France, chiefly with the view of collating the principal manuscripts of Suidas, an edition of whose works he had it in contemplation to publish. At Paris he was especially successful, and from three copies in the Royal Library there, restored many passages and fragments before unpublished. This laborious work he at length completed in England, and printed it at the Cambridge press in 1705, on which occasion that university not only presented him with the honorary degree of LL.D, but made him some flattering offers as an inducement to a protracted residence there. These however he thought proper to decline, and returned to Berlin, where the promised professorship awaited him. He was afterwards appointed to superintend the Royal Library, but becoming, from some unknown cause, dissatisfied with his situation, resigned both his chair and office after a very short time, and once more repairing to Holland, dedicated his time to the bringing out a new edition of Aristophanes, which appeared at Amsterdam in 1710. In the mean time his religious opinions, originally conformable with those of Luther, appear to have undergone a material change, which the jesuits of Antwerp, during his temporary residence in that city, acted upon so strongly as to draw from him in 1713, an abjuration of Protestantism. The king of France now rewarded his learning or his conversion by the grant of a pension of 2000 livres, and ordered his name to be inserted in the list of the associates of the academy of Inscriptions. He did not however survive this event more than three years, dying at Paris in the autumn of 1716 of an abscess. Kuster not only wrote the Latin language with singular purity and elegance, but was still more celebrated for his thorough acquaintance with the Greek, to the cultivation of which tongue, indeed, he more professedly directed his attention, and but few scholars of his age were considered able to compete with him in this respect. His principal works, in addition to those already mentioned, are a "Critical Disquisition on the History of the Poet Homer," a new edition, in Greek and Latin, of "Iamblichus' Life of Pythagoras," 4to, a treatise "On the Use of Medical Terms among the Greeks," considered a very useful book, Bibliotheca Novorum librorum ab 1697, usque ad 1699," in 5 vols, "Bibliotheca Librorum collecta a L. Neocoro," "Diatriba Anti-Gronoviana," "Diatriba de Musæo Alexandrino, and "Sepulchri Nasonum Picturæ Antiquæ."—*Biog. Univ. Dibdin's Edition of Harwood's Classics.*

KUTTNER (CHARLES GOTTLOB) a German traveller, born in Saxony in 1755. He studied at Leipzic, and after having been for eight years a teacher at Basil, he undertook the education of an Irish nobleman. He afterwards travelled, as tutor to young Englishmen, through most of the countries of Europe, and at length died at Leipzic, February 14, 1805. He understood several languages, and had acquired extensive knowledge of mankind. He wrote in German, "Letters on Ireland," "Letters of a Saxon in Switzerland," "Travels in Germany, Denmark &c.," and "Observations on England."—*Biog. Univ.*

KUTUZOW, or KOUTOUSOFF SMOLENSKY (MICHAEL LAVRIONOVITCH GOLENITCHEFF, prince of) a famous Russian general and minister of state, born in 1745. He was educated at Strasburgh, where he learnt the French and German languages. At the age of sixteen, he commenced his military career as a corporal in the artillery, and shortly after he became a lieutenant in the regiment commanded by Suwarow. In 1762 he was chosen aide-de camp to the prince of Holstein-Beck, and was made a captain. In 1764 he went to Livonia, and made five campaigns against the Poles, and then served under count Romanzow in the war with Turkey, when he particularly distinguished himself at the battles of Pruth, Kagoul, and on other occasions. He behaved with equal gallantry in the Crimea in 1772 and 1773, and in 1782 he arrived at the rank of colonel. In November 1784, he was appointed a major-general, and hostilities having again taken place between the Russians and Turks, he commanded, from August 1787 to July 1788, a separate corps destined to cover the southern frontier, and prevent the enemy from passing the Bog. He was afterwards employed under prince Potemkin at the siege of Oczakow, where he was dangerously wounded, and on his recovery he joined Suwarow before Ismailow, and was present at the sanguinary assault and capture of that place. In 1791 he was made a lieutenant-general, and on the 28th of June that year he added to his fame at the battle of Matchine, which terminated the Turkish war. In 1793 and 1794 he was Russian ambassador at Constantinople, and on his return he commanded in Finland. Under Paul I he continued to be employed in Finland, and afterwards in Holland. The emperor

Alexander appointed him military governor of St Petersburgh; and on the occurrence of hostilities between France and Austria, Kutuzow commanded the Russian army destined to assist the Austrians. His services were rewarded with the grand cordon of the order of Maria Theresa. He was present at the battle of Austerlitz, which was fought in opposition to his advice, and which was so disastrous to the combined forces. In 1808 he commanded the army of Moldavia, and in 1809 he was governor of Lithuania. His next service was against the Turks, when his success in capturing the army of the grand visier, Nadu Pacha, in November 1811, was recompensed with the title of count, and the portrait of his sovereign set with diamonds. He afterwards concluded the treaty of Bucharest, May 16, 1812, on which account he was made a prince of the Russian empire. A new war with France becoming inevitable, the talents of Kutuzow were again put in requisition, and the emperor nominated him president of the council of state, and generalissimo of his armies. On the 26th of August, 1812, this general commanded the Russians against Buonaparte, in the obstinately contested and bloody battle of Borodino, in which the invaders gained the advantage, notwithstanding the talents and bravery of the Russian chief, who was rewarded by his master with the rank of field-marshal. The French gained possession of Moscow, but the emperor Alexander refusing to treat with Buonaparte, the latter was obliged to relinquish his hardly earned conquest, and commenced his retreat. The disasters which befel the French, and the exploits of Kutuzow, who followed them into Prussia, cannot be particularly detailed. While his forces, after having expelled the invaders from their native country, were assisting in the liberation of Germany, the Russian general was attacked with a mortal disease. He died April 16th, 1813, at Breslau in Silesia.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

KUYP or CUYP (Aibert) a painter of great originality and merit, was born at Dort in 1656. He was the son of an able landscape painter, whom however he far exceeded, and became one of the most agreeable artists that ever lived. He particularly excelled in the purity and brilliancy of light, and he was not surpassed, even by Claude or any other painter, in an accurate representation of the atmosphere, and of the lightsome effects of sunshine. The works of this artist, of whose life very little is known, embellish some of the finest collections in England, and as they are very highly finished, that circumstance, added to the number of them, implies a long life. The gallery of the marquis of Stafford in particular contains some highly valued pictures by Kuyp.—*Pilkington. Rees's Cyclop.*

KYDERMYNSTER (Richard) a monkish historian and controversialist, who flourished towards the close of the fifteenth and the commencement of the succeeding century. He is supposed to have derived his name from the town so called, which has been considered that of his birth, though some accounts state him to have been a native of Worcester. He was of the order of St Benedict, received his education at Oxford, and is principally known as the author of a history of Winchcombe monastery in Gloucestershire, a religious establishment, of which he became the superior. This work however has not yet appeared in print, the only treatise of his published, being a polemical attack on the doctrines of Luther, which issued from the press in 1521. His death took place in 1531.—*Athen. Oxon. Dodd's Ch. Hist.*

KYNASTON (sir Francis) an English knight, one of the esquires of the body to king Charles I. He was born at Otley in Shropshire, 1587, and became at first a member of Oriel college, Oxford, but quitted that society as well as the university for Cambridge, where he graduated. He makes a respectable figure among the poets of his day, and wrote, not English, but Latin verse, with facility and elegance. His best specimen of the latter, is a translation of the "Troylus and Cressida" of Chaucer. His other works are, "Cynthiades," 1611, and "Leoline and Sydanis." A literary club, dignified by its members with the sounding title of "Musæum Minervæ," was founded by him, but on the death of the president in 1642, the society was dissolved.—There was also John Kynaston, an English clergyman, born at Chester about the year 1728. He became fellow of Brazennose college, Oxford, in 1751, and was the author of a treatise "De Impietate C. Cornelio Tacito falso objectatâ," which, though originally written as a college exercise, was subsequently printed, and gained its author great credit. He died in 1783.—*Athen. Oxon. Censura Literaria*, vol. II.

KYRLE (John) surnamed by Pope "the man of Ross," an English gentleman, who possessed an estate of 500*l.* a year at Ross in Herefordshire, where he died in 1734, at the age of ninety. Dr Warton, in his Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope, says, Kyrle was the Howard of his age, and that he deserved to be celebrated beyond any of the heroes of Pindar. The splendid eulogium of the poet on the man of Ross is too well known to need repetition, and it is sufficient to remark, that it is believed to be substantially founded on truth.—*Lempriere's Univ. Biog.*

LABADIE (John) a celebrated French enthusiast, was born at Bourg in Guienne, in 1610. He was educated at the Jesuits' college at Bourdeaux, and in consequence of his aptitude, his master sought to engage him in their fraternity, and succeeded, after the death of his father, who was gentleman of the bedchamber to Louis XIII. He continued among the Jesuits until 1639, during which time he distinguished himself by many visionary opinions, and by an attempt to imitate the ascetic life of St John the Baptist. At length he obtained his dismission from the society, a release which he had ardently desired, and proceeded to Paris, where he acquired the patronage of the bishop of Amiens, who presented him to a prebend. He was soon after deputed, with another ex-jesuit, to visit a convent of females at Abbeville, where it is said that he took such liberties, under the plea of spiritual abstraction, as rendered it necessary for him to retire, under another name to Bazas, where he acquired the confidence of the bishop, which he lost in a similar manner Strange to say, he was enabled to play the same part a third time, by practising a similar deception on the archbishop of Thoulouse. Constrained once more to abscond, after some more disguises and adventures, in October 1650, he embraced the Protestant religion at Montauban. Being chosen pastor in that town, he preached with great reputation for eight years, and advanced his favourite opinions in regard to spirituality and mental prayer, with considerable success. Bayle relates a curious anecdote of the freedoms which, in the exercise of this spiritual devotion, he endeavoured to take with a young lady, whom he sought in marriage, but that inquisitorial author seems not to rest implicitly on his authorities. He was finally banished from Montauban for some intemperate interference with a Catholic funeral, and withdrew to Geneva, whence he repaired to Middleburgh, where he was invited to become pastor to a Walloon congregation. In this situation he acquired great influence and authority, and began to avow his peculiar opinions without reserve. These were sufficiently wild and mystical, but assuming the attractive guise of ardent contemplative devotion and pure spirituality, and being recommended by powerful eloquence, he acquired some distinguished converts, and among others, the celebrated Anna Maria Schurman of Utrecht, and the princess Eliza beth, daughter of the elector palatine. In 1667, he engaged in a controversy with the pastor of the Walloon church at Utrecht, which dispute and its consequence, after occupying the notice of several synods, were referred to that of Dort, which assembly, on the refusal of Labadie to appear, deposed him. In contempt of this decree, he collected a crowd of his followers, who broke open the church of Middleburgh, in which he preached and administered the communion, an act of intemperance which led to his expulsion from Zealand. He was then obliged to submit, and sought an asylum between Utrecht and Amsterdam, where he erected a little community, and set up a press. About this time he sought to unite with the famous Antoinette Bourignon, who was too fond of exclusive sway herself to listen to his overtures. In 1670 he removed, under the protection of the princess palatine, to Hervorden in Westphalia, but was soon constrained to remove to Erfurt, whence he was driven by the wars to Altona, where he died in 1672 in the arms of Mademoiselle Schurman, who had accompanied him in all his migrations. He was the author of a variety of publications, besides his treatises on mental prayer, to which he gave such quaint titles as "The Herald of King Jesus," "The Empire of the Holy Ghost," "The Holy Decades," &c. all of which have reached merited obscurity. The sect formed by this turbulent enthusiast, having been kept up principally by his own imposing manners and commanding eloquence, soon fell into oblivion upon his death, and few or no traces of it are at present visible.—*Bayle. Moreri. Mosheim.*

LA BASTIE (Joseph Bimard baron de) a learned antiquary, born at Carpentras in Dauphiny, in 1703. Having finished his studies at the college of his native place, he determined, against the wishes of his friends, to become a recluse, and took refuge among the jesuits at Avignon. His ardour, however, was subdued by the persuasion of one of his uncles, and he entered into the army, but he afterwards became a lawyer and a magistrate. An acquaintance which he formed with the president Bouhier inspired him with a passion for antiquities, and he was chosen an honorary member of the academy of Inscriptions. He died in 1742. He published a valuable edition of the "Science des Medailles," of Father Jobert, and many dissertations on numismatics and other branches of archæology in the memoirs of the academy to which he belonged.—*Biog. Univ.*

LABAT (John Baptist) a celebrated voyager and writer of travels, was born at Paris in 1663. At the age of twenty he entered the Dominican order, and after acting as professor of philosophy at Nancy, he embarked in 1693 for the West Indies, in quality of a missionary. After occupying for a considerable time the cure of Macouba in Martinique, he returned to Europe in 1705, and landing at Cadiz, travelled through Spain to Italy, where he remained several years, during which time he composed his "Nouveau Voyage aux Isles de l'Amerique," 6 vols. Paris, 1772, which is a lively, pleasant production, and was exceedingly well received. His residence in Spain and Italy furnished materials for another work, published in 1730, under the title of "Voyage du Pere Labat en Espagne et en Italie," 8 vols. 12mo. He also assisted as compiler and editor of various publications of a kindred nature on the authority of others. Father Labat died at Paris in 1738.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LABBE (Philip) the name of a learned jesuit of Bourges, born in 1607. He distin-

guished himself highly as a philosopher, critic, and general scholar, and was a professor of morals and philology at Paris. Among his works, which are numerous and valuable, are treatises "De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis," 2 vols. 8vo, and "De Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptoribus," folio; "Nova Bibliotheca MSS. Lib." folio, 2 vols. "Bibliotheca Bibliorum," folio and 4to, "Bibliotheca Anti-Jansenıana," 4to, "Conciliorum Collectio Maxima," folio, 17 vols, "Concordia Chronologica," folio, 5 vols, "Concordia Sacræ et Profanæ Chronologiæ," 12mo, "Chronologue Français," 6 vols. 12mo, "Notitia Dignitatum omnium Imp. Roman." 12mo, "Eruditæ Pronuntiationis Catholici Indices," 12mo, and the lives of several eminent fathers of his order. His death took place in 1667.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LA BEDOYERE (Charles Angilique François Huchet, count de) born of an ancient and noble family at Paris in 1786. At the age of twenty he entered into the army, and became an officer of the imperial guard, in which he served at the battle of Eylau, and afterwards in the campaign of Pomerania. In 1808 and 1809 he was attached to the staff of Eugene Beauharnois, as aide-de-camp. He then served in Spain under marshal Lannes, and was severely wounded at Ludela. In the Russian expedition, so disastrous to the French and their commander, La Bedoyere was colonel of the 112th regiment of infantry during the retreat from Moscow, and he distinguished himself at the head of his troops in 1813, at the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen in Saxony. After the abdication of Napoleon, he returned to Paris, and his corps being reduced, he was in 1815 made colonel of the seventh regiment of infantry, in garrison at Grenoble. When the ex-emperor landed in France, La Bedoyere joined him at Vizille, and he was the first officer who brought a regiment to his assistance. His devotion was rewarded with the post of aide-de-camp to Napoleon, he was made also general of brigade, soon after lieutenant-general, and raised to the peerage. At the battle of Waterloo he is said to have been one of the last who left the field, and he returned to Paris, and took his seat in the chamber of peers. There he in vain endeavoured to oppose the progress of events, and on the capitulation of the metropolis, he followed the army beyond the Loire. When the troops were disbanded, he determined to emigrate to America, aware of the fate which awaited him should he remain in France. Having however ventured to visit Paris, to take leave of his wife, he was discovered and arrested. Being tried before a military commission, August 4, 1815, he was condemned to suffer death, and the sentence was executed a few days afterwards.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LABERIUS (Decimus) a Roman knight in the last age of the republic, who having acquired some celebrity as a dramatic author by the composition of the short satyrical pieces then popular, Julius Cæsar, at that time fast rising into absolute power, compelled him to appear, himself, upon the stage in one of his own "Mimes." The angry poet, however, with equal wit and courage, contrived to render his disgrace the means of annoyance to his persecutor, whom he took that opportunity of lashing unmercifully, though present, in an extempore address preserved by Aulus Gellius. Laberius died in the year 44, or as some say 46 before the Christian æra.—*Vossii Poet. Lat Bayle.*

LA BLANCHERIE (Mammes Claude Pahin de) a French writer, born at Langres in 1752. After having finished his studies at Paris, he made a voyage to the French colonies in America, where his feelings revolted at the treatment of the negro slaves, and he speedily returned home. At Paris he opened a general board of correspondence for the arts and sciences, to spread the knowledge of improvements through the different countries of Europe. At the commencement of the Revolution he emigrated to England, and resided in London in a house once occupied by sir Isaac Newton, a circumstance of which he took advantage, to attract the public attention. He obtained the patronage of the duke of Buccleugh, who procured him a pension from government, to which he was principally indebted for his future support. He died in London in 1811. He was the author of "Extrait du Journal de mes Voyages, ou Histoire d'un jeune Homme pour servir d'Ecole aux Peres et aux Meres," Paris, 1776, 2 vols. 12mo, and a literary journal commenced in January 1779, and continued under different titles to eight volumes 4to, besides other works.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

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guished himself highly as a philosopher, critic, and general scholar, and was a professor of morals and philology at Paris. Among his works, which are numerous and valuable, are treatises "De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis," 2 vols. 8vo, and "De Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptoribus," folio; "Nova Bibliotheca MSS. Lib." folio, 2 vols. "Bibliotheca Biblicarum," folio and 4to, "Bibliotheca Anti-Jansenıana," 4to, "Conciliorum Collectio Maxima," folio, 17 vols, "Concordia Chronologica," folio, 5 vols, "Concordia Sacræ et Profanæ Chronologiæ," 12mo, "Chronologue François," 6 vols. 12mo, "Notitia Dignitatum omnium Imp. Roman." 12mo, "Eruditæ Pronuntiationis Catholici Indices," 12mo, and the lives of several eminent fathers of his order. His death took place in 1667.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LA BEDOYERE (Charles Angelique François Huchet, count de) born of an ancient and noble family at Paris in 1786. At the age of twenty he entered into the army, and became an officer of the imperial guard, in which he served at the battle of Eylau, and afterwards in the campaign of Pomerania. In 1808 and 1809 he was attached to the staff of Eugene Beauharnois, as aide-de-camp. He then served in Spain under marshal Lannes, and was severely wounded at Tudela. In the Russian expedition, so disastrous to the French and their commander, La Bedoyere was colonel of the 112th regiment of infantry during the retreat from Moscow, and he distinguished himself at the head of his troops in 1813, at the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen in Saxony. After the abdication of Napoleon, he returned to Paris, and his corps being reduced, he was in 1815 made colonel of the seventh regiment of infantry, in garrison at Grenoble. When the ex-emperor landed in France, La Bedoyere joined him at Vizille, and he was the first officer who brought a regiment to his assistance. His devotion was rewarded with the post of aide-de-camp to Napoleon, he was made also general of brigade, soon after lieutenant-general, and raised to the peerage. At the battle of Waterloo he is said to have been one of the last who left the field, and he returned to Paris, and took his seat in the chamber of peers. There he in vain endeavoured to oppose the progress of events, and on the capitulation of the metropolis, he followed the army beyond the Loire. When the troops were disbanded, he determined to emigrate to America, aware of the fate which awaited him should he remain in France. Having however ventured to visit Paris, to take leave of his wife, he was discovered and arrested. Being tried before a military commission, August 4, 1815, he was condemned to suffer death, and the sentence was executed a few days afterwards.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

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doctrine of God's providence, by demonstrating the excellence of his principal work, man, in illustration of which, he gives an elegant description of the properties of the human body and mind. Other works are attributed to him, as "Two Books to Æsclepiades," "Eight Books of Letters," a poem, entitled "The Fishes," in hexameter verse, and lastly a well-known book, called "De Mortibus Persecutorum," which is however thought not to belong to Lactantius by the most able critics. The poems "De Phœnice," "De Pascha," and "De Passione Domini," although contained in most of the editions of his works, are now generally deemed spurious. The latest and best edition of Lactantius is that of the abbé Lenglet, Paris, 1746, 2 vols. 4to.—*Cave's Hist. Lit Dupin. Lardner.*

LACY (John) a dramatic writer, who lived in the reign of Charles II. He was a native of Doncaster in Yorkshire, and was at first bred a dancing master, but subsequently became a lieutenant in the army. Possessed of a good person, and a large share of humour, he was finally tempted to quit the military profession for the stage, on which as a comedian he was universally admired, and held in such esteem by Charles II, that the king had his picture painted in no fewer than three characters. He was author of the following comedies, none of which however became stock pieces "The Dumb Lady," "Sir Hercules Buffoon," "Old Troop," and "Sawney the Scot." He died in 1681.—*Biog. Dram.*

LADVOCAT (Jean Baptiste) a learned French jesuit, professor of Hebrew and divinity in the university of Paris, and afterwards librarian to the Sorbonne. He was a native of Champagne, born in the diocese of Toul in 1709. Dr Kennicott derived much valuable assistance from him, especially in the collation of manuscripts in the king's library at Paris, as did also De Vosgiens in the compilation of his Geographical Dictionary. His own works consist of a "Dissertation on the Councils," "Letters on the Authority of the original Texts of Holy Writ," an "Historical Dictionary," in two octavo volumes, reprinted with additions, in four, "Critical Remarks on certain new Translations of the Scriptures from the Hebrew," a "Dissertation on the sixty-seventh psalm," and a "Grammar of the Hebrew Language." He died in 1765.—There was also a metaphysical writer of this name at Paris, Louis François Ladvocat, dean of the chamber of accounts, born 1644, who after a life prolonged to nearly a century, died there in 1735.—*Biog. Univ.*

LAER (Peter de) usually called Bamboccio, according to some from his personal deformity, but it is more reasonably conjectured by Baldinucci and Lanzi, that he was so denominated from his painting such subjects as the Italians call "Bambocciato," as fairs, festivals, huntings, masquerades, &c. This celebrated painter was born at the village of Laaren near Naarden, in 1613. His parents being in easy circumstances, allowed him to follow his early inclination for painting, and after having him instructed in the elementary principles of design, sent him to Italy for improvement. During a residence of sixteen years at Rome, he was distinguished at once for the vivacity and amiability of his disposition, and lived in habits of intimacy with Nicholas Poussin and Claude, and in company with those celebrated artists, made designs of the most interesting monuments in the vicinity of Rome. After acquiring considerable reputation in that capital, he was at length induced, by the earnest entreaties of his friends, to return to Holland, and in 1639 he quitted Rome with much regret, and settled at Haarlem. He quickly attained great celebrity, which he maintained unrivalled, until obliged to share it with Wouvermans, the development of whose talents excited much uneasiness in Laer. The pictures of the latter are finely composed, his figures and animals are spirited and correct, and his colouring rich and vigorous. Although inferior to Wouvermans in neatness and delicacy of pencil, he excels him in energy of touch, in the intelligent management of the chiar'-oscuro, and in fertility of invention. The works of Bamboccio being scarce, are held in high estimation, and he etched several plates from his own designs, in a very masterly manner. Want of economy, added to the rivalry of Wouvermans, which lessened his employment, reduced him to indigence in his latter days, and a severe asthmatic attack being added to his other afflictions, life became insupportable, and he is said to have terminated his existence by throwing himself into a well in 1673, at the age of sixty.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

LAET (John de) a writer of the seventeenth century, distinguished by his knowledge in history and geography. Scarcely any thing is known of his life, except that he was a director of the Dutch East-India Company, and intimate with Saumaise. He died in 1640, leaving some very useful works behind him, the chief of which are, "Novus Orbis," Leyden, 1633, folio, an account of America, which has been much used by later geographers, "Historia naturalis Brasiliæ," folio, 1640, "De Regis Hispaniæ Regnis et Opibus," 8vo, "Respublica Belgarum," "Gallia," "Turcici Imperii Status," and "Persici Imperii Status." The four last of these works form part of the little books called "Reipublicæ," printed by Elzevir. He latterly employed himself in an edition of Vitruvius, which was also printed by Elzevir, 1649. His account of America involved him in a controversy with Grotius, concerning the origin of the Americans, in which that eminent scholar was evidently defeated, and as usual on such occasions, lost his temper in consequence.—*Chaufepie. Burigny's Life of Grotius.*

LA FERTE IMBAULT (Maria Theresa Geoffrin, marchioness de) daughter of the celebrated madame Geoffrin, born at Paris in 1715, married in 1733 to the marquis de la Ferté, great grandson of the marshal of that

name, and died at Paris in 1791. She distinguished herself not only by her literary talents, but also by her opposition to the philosophical party among the French literati of the last century, with whom her mother had been intimately connected. In 1771 the marquis de Croismare, a man of wit, and a friend of madame de La Ferté Imbault, founded the burlesque order of the Lanturelus, of which he appointed that lady the grand mistress, while he was himself the grand master. This whimsical institution gave rise to a great many songs and lively verses, and it attracted so much attention, that Catherine II was accustomed to advise all the Russian nobles who visited Paris, to become Lanturelus, an honour which was sought by several sovereign princes. The marchioness drew up a series of extracts from the writings of the ancient Pagan and Christian philosophers, for the instruction of the grandchildren of Lewis XV, and she wrote a great number of letters to persons of rank and celebrity, which remain in manuscript in the hands of her husband's relations —*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LAFITAU (Joseph Francis) a French jesuit, who was a native of Bourdeaux, and was employed as a missionary among the savages of North America. On his return to Europe he published a work, entitled "Mœurs des Sauvages Américains comparées aux Mœurs des premiers Temps," Paris, 1734, 4 vols. 12mo, and another on the discoveries and conquests of the Portuguese in the New World, which last was reprinted in 1753, in 2 vols 4to. He died in 1740.—Lafitau (Piter Francis) brother of the preceding, was also a jesuit, and obtained considerable reputation as a pulpit orator. He was employed on a mission to Rome, on the subject of the disputes in France, relative to the bull Unigenitus, when his manners and conversation procured him the favour of pope Clement IX, who made him bishop of Sisteron in Provence when he left the society of Jesus to preside over his diocese. He died at the castle of Lurs in 1764. Besides some religious works, he was the author of a history of the Constitution Unigenitus, and the history of Pope Clement IX, in which he displayed his zeal against Jansenism.—*Biog. Univ. Nouv. Dict Hist*

LAFITE (Mary Elizabeth de) a French lady, who published several popular works for the use of young persons. She was born at Paris about 1750, and died in London in 1794. Among her productions are, "Reponses a Déméler, ou Essai d'une Maniere d exercer l'Attention," Lausanne, 1791, 12mo, "Entretiens, Drames, et Contes Moraux à l'Usage des Enfans," 2 vols. 12mo, dedicated to the queen of England, and several times reprinted. She also translated into French some of the works of Wieland, Gellert, and Lavater.—*Biog. Univ.*

LAFOSSE (Stephen William) a French writer of eminence on veterinary surgery in the last century. He was veterinary marshal to the king of France, and he made great improvements in the art which he professed, by collecting the information to be found in preceding authors, as well as by his own researches. His works are, "Traite sur le veritable Siege de la Morve des Chevaux," 1749, 8vo, "Observations et Decouvertes faites sur les Chevaux, avec une nouvelle Pratique de la Ferrure," 1754, 8vo, and a memoir published by the academy of Sciences. He died in 1765.—His son, Philip Stephen Lafosse, has published several valuable works relative to the anatomy, diseases, and management of the horse. Haller, in his Bibliotheca Chirurgica, notices both the father and son as writers of the first note in the peculiar department of art which they cultivated.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LAGARAYE (Claude Joussaint Marot de) a native of Britanny, distinguished for his philanthropy. He was born at Rennes in 1675, and was educated at the college of Harcourt at Paris. His life and fortune were consecrated to the benefit of his fellow creatures, he founded schools for the young, and hospitals for the sick and aged, and studied medicine and chemistry, with a view to increase his means of becoming serviceable to mankind. In 1736 he published a work entitled, "Recueil Alphabetique des Prognostics dangereux et mortels sur les differens Maladies de l'Homme," and in 1745 another, called "Chimie hydraulique, pour extraire les Sels essentiels des Vegetaux, Animaux, et Mineraux, avec l'Eau pure," 12mo. He died at Dinan in Britanny in 1755. For a detailed account of the benevolent deeds of this friend of humanity, the reader is referred to the abbé Carron's "Epoux charitables, ou Vie du Comte et de la Comtesse de Lagaraye," Rennes, 1782, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

LAGERBRING (Sven) a Swedish historian, who was born in 1707, and died in 1788. He was professor of history in the university of Lund in Scania, a counsellor of the chancery, and a member of the academy of history and belles lettres at Stockholm. He is chiefly known as the author of a history of his native country in the Swedish language, in four volumes quarto, the first of which appeared in 1769. This work extends no lower than the year 1457, but Lagerbring also compiled an abridgment of Swedish history to modern times, of which a French translation was published at Paris, 1788, 12mo. He also wrote tracts "De Antropophagis," "De Statu Rei Literariæ in Suecia per Tempora Unionis Calmariensis," and "De Vanitate Artis Decifratoriæ," besides a treatise on statistics, and many other works.—*Biog. Univ.*

LAGERLOEF (Peter) professor of rhetoric at Upsal, and historiographer of Sweden in the seventeenth century. He was well acquainted with the learned languages, and distinguished himself by his writings in Latin, both in prose and verse. In 1695 he was employed by Charles XI to draw up an historical description to accompany a collection of national monuments, called "Suecia antiqua et hodierna." Among the numerous dissertations

which he published, may be mentioned "Historia Linguæ Græcæ," Upsal, 1685, 8vo, "De Antiquitate et Situ Gentis Suionicæ," 1689, "Observationes in Linguam Suecanam," 1694, and "De magno Sinarum Imperio," 1697. Lagerloef died in 1699, aged 51.—*Biog. Univ.*

LAGERSTROEM (Magnus von) counsellor of commerce and director of the Swedish East India company. He was born at Stockholm in 1696, and after studying in some of the German universities, he travelled in Germany and Denmark. He then engaged in trade, which he soon relinquished to become corrector of the press, established at Stockholm by the learned James Wilde, historiographer of Sweden. He now translated several French, German, and Danish works, composed an English grammar, and wrote on political economy. In 1752 he was appointed secretary to the East India company of Gottenburgh, of which he afterwards became a director. In this situation he greatly distinguished himself, by procuring from abroad curious and important objects of natural history, and by aiding and promoting scientific researches. Linnæus, in a dissertation, entitled "Chinensia Lagerstroemiana," described some of the curiosities which this philosopher had procured for the cabinets of his native country, and botanists have consecrated to his memory a genus of plants called Lagerstræmia. He was a member of the Academy of Stockholm, and of the Royal Society of Upsal. His death took place July 8 1759.—*Biog. Univ.*

LAGNY (Thomas Fantet de) an eminent French mathematician, was born at Lyons in 1660. He was educated for the bar, but having accidently met with Fournier's Euclid, and Pelletier's Algebra, he gave himself wholly up to mathematics. In 1686 he came to Paris, and was appointed tutor to the duke of Noailles, and in 1692 published "New and Concise Methods for the Extraction and Approximation of Roots," 4to, which work at once established his fame in this department of science. In 1697 appeared his "New Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra," and in the same year he was appointed royal professor of hydrography at Rochefort. In 1715 the regent duke of Orleans made him sub-director of the General Bank, in which he lost the greater part of his fortune. He was subsequently appointed a pensioner of the Academy of Sciences, and sub-librarian to the king, and lastly, director of the academy. He died in 1734. Lagny made many important improvements and discoveries, which are found in a great multitude of his papers, printed in different volumes of the Academy of Sciences. Besides the works already mentioned, he published another separate treatise, "On the Cubature of the Sphere," "A general Analysis, or Method of resolving Problems," published by Richer, under the name of Lagny, is now known to be the work of the editor, aided only by the papers of his deceased friend.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

LAGOMARSINI (Jerome) a learned jesuit, one of the first philologers of his time, was a native of Genoa, and born in 1698. He studied at the college of Prato in Tuscany, among the jesuits, and entered into the order in 1713. His superiors in 1721 sent him to the college of Arezzo, to teach the belles lettres. He was afterwards removed to Florence, where he was professor of rhetoric for twenty years. While in that situation he had a literary quarrel with the abbe Lami, who suspected him of being the author of some satirical pieces, which were really written by father Cordara. About 1750 Lagomarsini was called to Rome, and made professor of Greek in the Roman college, where he died in 1773. Besides several works which he published, chiefly relating to classical literature, he left in MS. a collection in thirty volumes, entitled "Testimonia Virorum illustrium Soc. Jesu., ab initio ejusdem repetita Ordine chronologico usque ad nostram hanc Ætatem perpetua, nec unquam interrupta Annorum serie digesta." The object of this laborious undertaking was to justify his order from all the odious imputations to which it had been subjected.—*Biog. Univ.*

LA GRANGE (Joseph Louis) a very eminent mathematician and philosopher, was born Nov. 25, 1736, at Turin, where his father, who had been treasurer of war, resided in reduced circumstances. In the first instance he was more inclined to classical than to mathematical pursuits, but being accidentally incited by a memoir of Halley, to pay attention to the latter, he made such a progress, that at the age of sixteen he became professor of mathematics at the Royal Artillery school of Turin. When he had discovered the talents of his pupils, most of whom were older than himself, he selected the most able as his more intimate friends, and in this early association originated the academy of Turin. In 1759 this institution published a first volume of transactions, wherein La Grange inserted several important solutions and discoveries, the honour of which he allowed to his friend Foncenex and others, while some appeared in his own name of still greater pretension. In this volume he first applied the theory of recurring consequences, and the doctrine of chances, to the differential calculus. He soon after corrected Newton's calculations of the motions of fluids, and made several useful discoveries in adjustment of the theory of vibration, which labours excited so much admiration from Euler, that he rested not until he was enabled to announce to La Grange, that he was chosen a member of the academy of Berlin. He soon after visited Paris, where he was received by the various men of science with great distinction, and where he published his celebrated "Mecanique Analytique." In 1766 he accepted an invitation to Berlin, and he was appointed director of the academy of that capital, for physical and mathematical science. He soon gained universal esteem, and enriched the memoirs of the academy with a number of highly interesting papers. On the death of Frederic he returned to Paris, and took his seat in the

Academy of Sciences On the Revolution, he lost his pension, but when the new institutions were formed, he was appointed professor of the Normal school, and subsequently in the Polytechnic school, where he found himself once more in a capacity which completely suited him. While holding this employment, he published his "Fonctions Analytiques," his "Leçons sur le calcul," and "Traité de Relations numeriques des Equations." He also undertook a new edition of his "Mecanique Analytique," which revision he laboured with an assiduity that undermined his health, and a decay of nature ensuing, he expired on the 10th April 1813, in his seventy seventh year The last few years of the life of this celebrated man of science, were honoured with nearly all the distinction Napoleon could bestow. He was member of the Imperial Institute and Board of Longitude, senator, and count of the empire, grand officer of the Legion of Honour, and grand cross of the Imperial Order of Reunion —*Life by Delambre*

LA GUERRE (Louis) a painter of history on ceilings, staircases, halls, &c. being an assistant to, and imitator of, the celebrated Verrio. His father was master of the menagerie at Versailles, and he had Louis XIV for his godfather. He was originally intended for the church, but his taste for drawing becoming known to the king, the latter recommended his parents to bring him up a painter. He studied under Le Brun, and at the age of twenty came to England, and was immediately employed by Verrio upon the large work at St Bartholomew's hospital His work being much approved, he was engaged to paint "The Labours of Hercules" at Hampton court by king William, as also to decorate the mansions of many of the nobility In a few years, however, he will be known by little except the satiric line of Pope, "Where sprawl the saints of Verrio and La Guerre.' He was seized with an apoplexy while a spectator in Drury lane theatre in 1721 and expired almost immediately.—*Walpole's Anecd Pilkington*

LAINEZ (Alexander) a French wit and poet, born at Chimay about 1630. Having finished his studies at Rheims, he went to Paris, where he became intimate with the chevalier de Colbert, who took him with him to the army. He afterwards travelled for three or four years in Europe and Asia, and on his return lived chiefly at Paris. His learning was varied and extensive, and his society was much coveted, on account of his shining talents for conversation. He published nothing, but many of his jeux d'esprit have been preserved, and long after his death, which took place in 1710, a small volume of his poetry was edited by Titon du Tillet.—*Voltaire Siecle de Louis XIV Biog. Univ.*

LAINEZ (James) a Spanish ecclesiastic, the associate of the famous Ignatius Loyola, and his successor as general of the order of the jesuits. He was born in 1512, and was educated at the university of Alcala, where he took the degree of doctor. At Paris he became connected with Loyola, whom he assisted in the foundation of the new community, of which he was one of the first members, and whose constitutions he probably composed. On becoming general of the jesuits, he obtained a papal decree, rendering the office permanent in the person who should be chosen to fill it, and vesting the general with the power of making all sorts of contracts without consulting his brethren, giving authority and authenticity to his comments and explanations of the constitutions, with the power to make new constitutions, or alter the old ones, and also to have prisons independent of the secular authority, for the punishment of refractory members He thus founded a spiritual *imperium in imperio*, the influence of which, both in church and state produced important events in every part of the world, while the society continued to subsist Lainez was present at the council of Trent, in the character of divine to the papal see, and he distinguished himself no less by his ability than by his zeal for the interests of the church. In 1561 he went to France, and disputed with the Protestants at the conference at Poissy. On his return to Rome, pope Paul IV offered him a cardinal's hat, which he refused He died in 1565 —*Ribadeneira Vit. Iac. Iamesii. Moreri Aikin*

LAING (Malcolm) a Scottish historian, was born at Stryorey in Orkney in 1762. He was educated at Kirkwall, whence he was removed to the university of Edinburgh, after which he studied law, and was called to the bar On the death of Dr Henry he completed the unfinished volume of that author's history of England His chief work is a "History of Scotland," in four volumes, 8vo, in which he gave considerable offence to the chivalrous and Jacobite partizans of Mary queen of Scots, owing to the strong manner in which he sums up against the personal character of that unfortunate sovereign He served in parliament under the last short administration of Mr Fox, to whose politics he was much attached. His last literary undertaking was an edition of the poems of Ossian, to which he has prefixed a dissertation, in which it is generally agreed that he has proved their inauthenticity, at least to the extent to which authority was claimed for them by Macpherson Mr Laing died in 1819 —*Gent. Mag.*

LAIRE (Francis Xavier) a French bibliographer of the last century, born according to some at Vadans or as others afhrm, at Dole in Franche Compte in 1730. He assumed the cowl of a friar Minim at an early age, and devoted his life principally to studies connected with the origin and progress of literature. He was the author of a Latin biographical treatise on the lives and actions of the principal literary characters of the fifteenth century, a French version of which he afterwards published, under the title of "Memoires pour servir," &c His other works are a "Catalogue of printed Books from the Invention of the Art to the Commencement of the Sixteenth Century," 2 vols 8vo, "On the Origin and Pro-

gress of the Art of Printing in Franche Compté," 12mo, a supplemement to Mattaire's "Annals of Typography," "Specimen Historicum Typographiæ Romanæ," 8vo, "Epistola ad Abbatem Ugolini," and "Serie dell' Edizione Aldini," 12mo. He became a great favourite with cardinal Lomenie, who made him his librarian. The time and place of his decease are variously stated, as well as those of his birth, some asserting that it took place at Sens in 1800, others placing it at Paris in the following year.—*Biog. Univ.*

LAIRESSE. There was a family of Flemish painters of this name, of whom GERARD, son to the elder Lairesse, has acquired by far the greatest reputation. He was born in 1640 at Liege, and soon outstripped his father, who made him his pupil, in the exercise of his own art. He is particularly distinguished by the high finish with which his pictures are executed, and is considered the Raphael of the Dutch school, nor have any of his countrymen ever equalled him in historical painting. His talented artist was also a good engraver, and understood music scientifically, while of his literary abilities he has left a favourable specimen, in a treatise on the principles of his art. He survived the loss of his sight some years, and died at length at Amsterdam in 1711. His book has been translated into English, and his chef-d'œuvre in painting is considered a large picture of the child Moses trampling on the Egyptian diadem.—His three brothers, ERNEST, JOHN, and JAMES LAIRESSE, were artists of some note, the two former excelling in the delineation of animals, the latter in flowers. Two of his sons also followed the profession of their father, but with inferior pretensions to eminence.—*D'Argenville Vies de Pein.*

LAKE (GERARD) viscount Lake, an English general, who distinguished himself in the East Indies. He was born in 1744, and at the age of fourteen obtained an ensigncy in the foot-guards. He served in Germany during the seven years' war, and in 1781 he was in America, under Cornwallis, when he signalized himself at the siege of New York. After the taking of that place he returned home, and was made aid de-camp to the king. On war with France taking place, he went to Holland to command the first brigade of guards, and was concerned in several engagements in 1793 and 1794. He was afterwards employed against the Irish insurgents, and in 1800 he was nominated commander-in-chief of the British forces in India. In September, 1803, he gained a victory over the Mahratta army and the French general Perron, on the plain of Dehly, and delivered Shah Aulam, whom they had held in captivity. He afterwards triumphed over Scindia and Holkar, and obliged the latter to conclude a treaty of peace in February, 1806. He returned to England in September, 1807, when, as the reward of his exploits, he was created lord Lake, baron of Dehly and Laswarri, and soon after raised to the rank of viscount, and made governor of Plymouth. He died, after a short illness, February 21, 1808.—*Biog. Peerage. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LALANDE (JAMES DE) an eminent French lawyer, born at Orleans in 1622. He became a counsellor of the bailiwick and presidency of Orleans in 1652, and the following year doctor and professor of jurisprudence in the university there. After having filled important municipal offices, he died in 1703. He was the author of several works on law and juridical antiquities, among which are "Commentaire sur la Coutume d'Orleans," 1677, folio, and "Traité de Ban et l'Arriere-ban," 1674, 4to.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

LALANDE (JOSEPH JEROME IF FRANÇAIS DE) one of the most distinguished astronomers of the present age. He was born of an honourable family, at Bourg en Bresse in France, July 11, 1732. Educated with a minute attention to religious duties, he displayed his abilities, when very young, by composing sermons and mystical romances. The remarkable comet of 1744 first drew his attention to the heavenly bodies, and his taste for astronomy was fixed by the observations of father Beraud, mathematical professor at the college of Lyons, on the great eclipse of the 27th of July, 1748. He wished to become a jesuit, that he might devote himself entirely to study, but his friends objecting to this plan, sent him to Paris, where he studied the law, and was admitted an advocate. He became acquainted with Delisle, who had established an observatory in the house in which he resided, and Lalande obtained permission to assist him in his operations. He also attended the lectures on astronomy delivered by Messier, at the College de France, and obtained the friendly patronage of Lemonnier, who lectured on natural philosophy at the same college. The latter procured him a commission to go to Berlin, to make some astronomical observations, with a view to determine the parallax of the moon, and on his return to France, he gave an account of his labours in a memoir published in the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, and of that of Berlin, of which he had been chosen a member. At the age of about twenty-one he was nominated to the place of astronomer, which had been vacant many years. His researches relative to the moon, connected him with La Caille, who had made observations at the Cape of Good Hope, while he was at Berlin, and this circumstance set him at variance with his former friend, Lemonnier, who had a dispute with La Caille. As it was necessary to ascertain with precision the diameter of the moon, Lalande constructed a heliometer of a larger size than any which had been before contrived, with which he made the requisite observations, and extended his researches to other heavenly bodies. He next turned his attention to gnomonics, and composed the article "Cadran," for the Encyclopedie Methodique, and he afforded important assistance to La Caille, in a work on comets. When Maraldi, on becoming a pensioner of the Academy of Sciences, relinquished the direction of the

"Connaissance des Temps," Lalande obtained the editorship, and continued to publish that work from 1760 to 1775. In 1762 he published at Paris, a volume, entitled "Exposition du Calcul Astronomique," and about the same time he succeeded Delisle, as professor of astronomy, at the College de France. He now found himself in his proper element, and inspired with an ardent zeal for the improvement of the science which he taught, he attracted around him a number of persons, to whom he imparted instruction almost gratuitously, and made his house a school, whence proceeded a host of young astronomers, who filled the observatories, and introduced into the navy the use of the best instruments, and the most accurate modes of making calculations. His services were well appreciated, and he was received into the naval academy of Brest and obtained from the government a pension of one thousand francs. In 1764 appeared the first edition of his very valuable "Traite de l'Astronomie," in two volumes, enlarged to four volumes in the fourth edition, published in 1780, to which is subjoined a memoir by Dupuis, which formed the basis of his treatise "De l'Origine des Cultes," the idea of which he had taken from the lectures of Lalande. The transit of Venus in 1769, occupied much of his attention, and from the various observations transmitted to him, he drew up a "Memoire sur le Passage de Venus, observeé le 3 Juin, 1769, pour servir de suite, à l'Explication de la carte publiee en 1764," Paris, 1772, 4to. His "Reflexions sur les Cometes qui peuvent approcher de la Terre," and his "Lettre sur l'Anneau de Saturne," both attracted much notice at the time of their publication. In 1755 he produced his celestial globe of one foot in diameter, and in 1776 he enriched the supplements to the Encyclopedie with many curious articles. He was for a long time one of the contributors to the Journal des Savans, having furnished the articles relative to mathematics and natural philosophy. He also assisted in the "Necrologie des Hommes célébres de France," the "Journal de Physique," the "Magazin Encyclopédique," the "Acta Eruditorum," the "Philosophical Transactions," and those of other learned societies. In 1793 he published "Abregé de Navigation historique, theorique, et pratique, avec des Tables horaires," 4to, and in 1794 he resumed the direction of the "Connaissance des Temps," which he retained till 1807. For a long time he published every year "L'Histoire de l'Astronomie," which, though little more than a collection of titles of books, and dates of discoveries, forms a useful record for reference. Among the most important future labours of his life may be noticed, his "Catalogue de mille etoiles circumpolaires," 1795, "Histoire de Mathematiques de Montucla," second edition, 1800, which he completed by the publication of two volumes in 1802, "Bibliographie Astronomique," printed at the expense of the government; as was his "Histoire Celeste Française, contenant les Observations de plusieurs Astronomes Français." Though Lalande has been charged with jacobinism and atheism, there seems to be little if any foundation for such aspersions. After the 10th of August, 1792, he hazarded his own life to save Dupont de Nemours, whom he concealed in the observatory of the Mazarin college, and he also protected the abbé Garnier, and gave an asylum in the observatory to some of the priests who had escaped from the massacres at the abbey, and whom he made pass for astronomers. He even wrote a treatise in favour of monarchy, but he was in general too much occupied with the cultivation of science to attend to politics. To rebut the imputation of atheism, we are told that every year in the holy week he was accustomed to have read to him, the "Passion of Jesus Christ." By temperance and exercise he preserved his health to an advanced age, and retained to the last moment his characteristic firmness of mind and tranquillity of manners. He died April 1, 1807. At the time of his decease, Lalande was a member of the French board of longitude, and of the legion of honour, and an associate of the principal academies of science in Europe.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LALANDE (Michael Richard de) a French musician, born at Paris of poor parents in 1657. He was placed as a singing boy in the choir of St Germain l'Auxerrois, where his talent for music developed itself. Having learnt without a master to play on the violin, he was so piqued at being refused admission into the orchestra of the opera by Lulli, that he broke his instrument, and determined never to touch the violin again. He then applied himself to the harpsichord and organ, on which he acquired a great facility of execution, and obtained reputation as an organist at several of the Parisian churches. He was recommended by the duke de Noailles to Lewis XIV, who made him master of music in the chapel royal, and a knight of the order of St Michael. He died in 1726, leaving numerous motets, ballets, and other compositions, sacred and profane.—*Biog. Univ. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LALLEMANI (Richard Contfray) a French printer, who acquired literary reputation by several good editions of the classics. He was born at Rouen in 1726, and after having finished his studies, entered on the practice of his profession, which was also that of his father. After having filled other municipal offices at Rouen, he became mayor of that city, and Lewis XV gave him letters of nobility. He died April 3, 1807, at the age of eighty-one. Among the works which issued from his press may be mentioned a French and Latin Dictionary, and "L'Ecole de la Chasse aux Chiens courants," par Verrier de la Conterie, to which Lallemant prefixed an analytical catalogue of authors who have written on the chase, with critical notes.—Richard Xavier Felix Lallemant de Maupas, brother of the preceding, became an ecclesiastic, and was vicar-general of Avranches. He devoted his time to the culture of

letters, and in 1790 he was elected president of the academy of Rouen. At the Revolution he found an asylum in England, whence he subsequently returned, and presided at the ceremony of the re-installation of the academy of Rouen. He died in that city in 1810. Besides other literary labours, he wrote a memoir on the natural history of *speech*, which he read to the academy in 1790, and afterwards enlarged, but which has never been published. —*Biog. Univ.*

LALLI (Giovanni Battista) an Italian lawyer and poet, was born at Norcia in 1572. He was employed by the courts of Rome and Parma in the government of several places, and died much esteemed for integrity and suavity of manners in 1637. He wrote a poem upon the destruction of Jerusalem, which gave him a place among the best poets of his time, but he was much more happy in his attempts at burlesque, his "Pistole Giocose," "Domiziano Mostacheide," and "Il mal Francese," being among the best pieces of the kind. He also travestied some poems of Petrarch, and the Æneid of Virgil, and wrote a work in his proper profession, entitled "Vindarium Practicarum Materiarum in utroque Jure," which obtained some reputation.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

LALLY (Thomas Arthur, count) a brave, but imprudent, and unfortunate Irish officer in the service of France. He was of a family which had followed the fortunes of James II, and having entered the French army, he signalized himself so much in the battle of Fontenoy, that he was made a brigadier-general on the field of battle. He also drew up the plan of a descent upon England, which would have been put into practice but for the defeat of Charles Edward at Culloden. In 1756 he was selected for his capacity and bravery to restore the French influence in India, for which purpose he was made governor of Pondicherry. It was soon perceived however, that he wanted the prudence, moderation, and disinterestedness necessary for so distant and critical a scene of action, and after a little partial success against the English, in the first instance, he was finally obliged to retire to Pondicherry, which was besieged and taken by the British on the 16th January 1761, the garrison with Lally being made prisoners of war. On this catastrophe a torrent of invective assailed the unfortunate leader from all quarters, he having offended every body concerned, by his haughty humour, and violent temper and conduct. He was even accused of having sold Pondicherry to the English, notwithstanding the avowed hatred which as a Jacobite he felt for them. He arrived a prisoner of war in England in September 1761, and the following month was allowed to return to France, where, after a long imprisonment, he was brought to trial for treachery, abuse of authority, and unjust exactions. Being found guilty, he was condemned to be decapitated, which sentence he endured with circumstances of great cruelty on the 6th May 1766, in the sixty eighth year of his age. In 1783 his son, Lally Tollendal, obtained possession of the estates of his father, with a revisal of the proceedings, which were manifestly unjust, count Lally being one of those victims to public clamour, like admiral Byng, and many more who have been sacrificed to the unpopularity of an incapable administration; the practice of which iniquity in his case was favoured by the strong temper and turbulent imprudence of his character.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LALUZERNE (Cæsar William de) descended of an ancient Norman family, and born at Paris in 1738. Destined from his youth to the ecclesiastical profession, he studied at the seminary of St Magloire, and then at the house of Navarre, and obtained orders in 1762. He was vicar-general of Narbonne in 1765, when he was elected agent general of the French clergy. Lewis XV in 1770 nominated him to the ducal episcopal see of Langres, and in 1773 he pronounced his majesty's funeral oration at the church of Notre Dame. Called to the assembly of the notables in 1787, he was the following year chosen a deputy of the clergy to the states-general. He was one of the first who proposed the establishment in France of a representative system like that of England, and he advocated other patriotic measures for the relief of his country. He was president of the constituent assembly on the 31st of August, 1789, but he soon after found it necessary to retire to his diocese, and at length he emigrated to Switzerland, whence he removed to Germany and Italy. Under the government of Napoleon he returned to France, and in 1802 he published a pastoral letter, announcing his submission to the concordat. In 1814 the king invited M. de Laluzerne to re-assume his rank of duke and peer, and he was soon after made a cardinal. He died at Paris in 1822. His works, which are numerous, include the following "Dissertation sur la liberté de l'homme," "Sur l'existence et les attributs de Dieu," "Instructions pastorales sur le schisme de France," 1808, 2 vols. 12mo, "Dissertation sur les eglises catholiques-protestantes," 1816, 2 vols. 12mo, "Dissertation sur la Verité de la Religion," 2 vols. 12mo, "Sur la Difference de la Constitution Française de la Constitution Anglaise," 1816, 8vo, "Sur la Responsibilité des Ministres," 1816, 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LAMANON (Robert de Paul) a French naturalist of considerable promise, was born at Salon in Provence in 1752, of a respectable parentage. He was designed for the church, and rose to the dignity of canon, but having acquired property by the death of his father and elder brother, he determined to follow the bent of his inclination for the physical sciences. He ascended and explored the Alps and Pyrenees, and upon his return home applied himself with great ardour to the different branches of natural philosophy. He was deeply employed in his great work, "The Theory of the Earth," when the French government projected a voyage round the world. He immediately accepted the offer made him

of accompanying it, and refusing all salary, he sailed with the expedition on the first of August, 1785. On their arrival at Maouna, one of the islands of the southern archipelago, eager to examine the country, he debarked with Langle, the second in command, and after having satisfied their curiosity, they were on the point of returning, when the natives attacked them, and Lamanon and several of the boat's crew fell a sacrifice to their fury. Many of his papers are in the Memoirs of the Academie des Sciences.—*Rees's Cyclop*

LAMARILLIRE (count DE) a French general of artillery, who commenced his military career as a sub lieutenant in 1757. After having served with distinction in Germany in the seven years' war, he was employed in the island of Guadaloupe. He then published several tracts on artillery, and the casting of cannon, which procured him much reputation. In 1789 he was made a colonel, and in the revolutionary wars he contributed much to the success of the important operations in which he was engaged. His services were rewarded with the rank of general of division in 1795, when he was employed in the army of the Rhine and Moselle, and in Germany. In January 1802 he was called to the senate, and nominated a grand officer of the legion of honour. In 1814 the king made him a peer of France, and a member of the council for the inspection and improvement of the Polytechnic school He died in 1819. A new edition of his "Reflexions sur la fabrication en general des bouches a feu," was published in 1817, and he was also the author of "Recherches sur les meilleurs effets a obtener de l'artillerie," 1812, 2 vols 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv des Contemp.*

LAMB bart, DCL. (sir JAMES BLAND BURGES) an ingenious English writer on subjects connected with politics, poetry, and the drama. He was the son of George Burges, esq. an officer in the British army, holding the situation of comptroller-general of the customs in Scotland, and was born at Gibraltar June 8, 1752. He was educated at Westminster school, and whence he was removed to University college, Oxford. On quitting the university, he made the tour of France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, and on his return entered himself of Lincoln's inn, by which society he was called to the bar in Easter term, 1777. In the practice of the law as a profession, he continued till the renewal of an intimacy which he had contracted early in life with Mr Pitt and the duke of Leeds, induced him to embark in politics under their auspices, and in 1787 he took his seat in the house of Commons, as member for the borough of Helston in Cornwall. Two years after this, his parliamentary debut, he was appointed to one of the under secretaryships in the foreign office, and in 1794 made a joint commissioner of the privy seal. About this period, in conjunction with another gentleman belonging to the same department, he established the Sun newspaper, under the sanction of the premier, and took a prominent part in conducting it. In 1795 he retired from office with a baronet's patent, and the appointment of knight marshal of the royal household, devoting himself for the remainder of his life to the enjoyment of literary leisure. Sir James was three times married, and had by his second lady a family of ten children. In 1821 he obtained, under the sign manual, permission to assume the name of Lamb only, by which designation he continued to be known till his death in 1829. Among his writings, which are numerous, are, "Considerations on the Law of Insolvency," 1783, 8vo, and a letter to the earl of Effingham on the same subject, an "Address to the Country Gentlemen of England on County Courts," 8vo, 1789, "Letters on the Spanish Aggression at Nootka," published under the signature Verus, in 1790, "The Birth and Triumph of Love," 4to, 1796, a poem written to illustrate a series of designs by the princess Elizabeth, an epic poem, in eighteen books, on the history and achievements of Richard Cœur de Lion, 8vo, 2 vols. 1801, "The Exodiad," a sacred epic, written in conjunction with Cumberland, 4to, 1807, 1808, "Riches," a play, altered from Massinger's "City Madam," 1810, reprinted afterwards with other dramatic works in 2 vols. 8vo, and "The Dragon Knight," a romance. Towards the close of his life he turned his attention principally to the study of divinity, and in 1819 published his last work, "Reasons for a new Translation of the Bible." In private life he was remarkable for the general amenity of his manners, and was very generally respected.—*Gent. Mag.*

LAMBALLE (MARIE THERESE LOUISE DE SAVOIE CARIGNAN, princesse de) was born at Turin, September 8, 1749, and was married to the duke of Bourbon Penthievre, whom she soon lost by death, and remained a widow in the flower of youth and beauty. She was appointed superintendant of the household of Marie Antoinette, queen of France, with whom she became a great favourite. Being informed of the intended flight of the royal family to Varennes, madame de Lamballe proceeded to Dieppe, whence she reached England in safety. There she might have found a secure asylum, if friendship for her mistress had not prompted her to return and share her fate. She went with the queen to the prison of the Temple, where she continued till the commune of Paris ordered her removal to La Force On the 3d of September 1792 she was summoned to appear before her self-constituted judges. When questioned as to her connexion with the queen, she answered, "I have nothing to say. It is indifferent to me whether I die sooner or later I am prepared for the worst." Some sentiments of admiration and pity were manifested by the people, and several voices demanded her life, but violence prevailed, and being stabbed on the spot with sabres, she was dragged amidst a heap of mangled bodies, and murdered with circumstances of revolting cruelty, which afforded a striking example of the mischievous effects of despotism, in degrading the national character of the infuriated Parisian mob. This instance of their barbarity is the more memorable, as there was no-

thing in the conduct or character of the victim which could reasonably have excited the anger of the populace. She is said to have been kind and obliging to her dependants, and to have displayed moderation in the exercise of that power and influence which she derived from her high situation and connexions. Her character has remained free from reproach amidst the storms of the Revolution, and even her cruel murderers and their abettors respected the memory of this unfortunate princess. Some memoirs have recently been published in England, professedly compiled from manuscripts of madame de Lamballe.—*Nouv. Dict Hist.*

LAMBARDE (William) an English lawyer of the sixteenth century, a native of the metropolis, born 1536. He was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's inn, and rose to be master of the rolls and record-keeper in the Tower of London, the first of which appointments he obtained in 1597, and the latter three years afterwards. Being possessed of considerable property at Greenwich in Kent, (for which county he was a magistrate,) he founded several almshouses in that parish, with a liberal endowment, and died in 1601. Besides a "Perambulation of the County of Kent," in 4to, now scarce, he wrote several professional works. Of these, the principal are a treatise on the ancient law of England, called "Archaionomia," another on the office and duties of a justice of the peace, under the title of "Eirenarcha," and "On the office of Constable." After his decease appeared two other productions of his pen, the one "A Topographical and Historical Dictionary," the other a treatise on English courts of justice, entitled "Archeion."—*Life by Nichols.*

LAMBECIUS (Peter) a native of Hamburgh, born 1628, distinguished by his early and successful application to classical as well as general learning. Having prosecuted his studies with great perseverance in the Dutch and French capitals, he published, while resident in the latter metropolis, a critical dissertation on the works of Aulus Gellius, entitled, "Prodromus lucubrationum, &c.," which gained him great credit, especially when the age of the author, who had but just attained his nineteenth year, was taken into consideration. From Paris he proceeded through Italy, and on his return home obtained the historical professorship in the university of his native city, which he was soon after, in 1659, called on to preside over, in quality of rector. This honourable post, however, he filled little more than two years, an ill sorted marriage, contracted on his part from mercenary motives, drove him from Germany, even before the expiration of the honeymoon. He left Hamburgh for ever, and repaired, in the first instance, to Rome, where he became a member of the Romish church, and subsequently to Vienna. In this capital his reputation as a man of letters procured him the countenance of the reigning emperor, who made him his librarian; and in this capacity he completed, with considerable care and industry, a catalogue of all the manuscripts and other valuable works in the imperial collection. This laborious compilation fills eight folio volumes, and is entitled "Commentariorum de Augustissima Bibliotheca Cæsarea Vindobonensi, libri viii." He was also the author of a work, in two quarto volumes, called "Origines Hamburgenses," containing the annals of his native city, from the commencement of the ninth to the close of the thirteenth century. Lambecius died in 1680, of dropsy.—*Chaufepie. Moreri. Saxii Onom.*

LAMBERT (Anne Therese, marquise de) a literary lady of considerable talent, a native of the French metropolis, born 1647. She was married in her nineteenth year to Henri Lambert, marquis de St Bris. In 1686 this union was dissolved by the death of her husband, on which she employed the large fortune left her in patronizing learning and learned men, to whom her mansion was constantly accessible. After her decease, her own writings were collected and published in two duodecimo volumes they consist principally of "Avis d'une mere a son fils et a sa fille," "Traite de l'Amitie," "Nouvelles Reflexions sur les femmes," "Sur la Vieillesse," "La Femme Hermite," &c. These works are all marked by much taste, sense, and good feeling. Madame de Lambert reached the advanced age of eighty-six, and died at Paris in 1733.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAMBERT (George) an English painter, who obtained some celebrity towards the middle of the last century. His taste led him to imitate the style of Gaspar Poussin, in which he has composed some pictures of acknowledged merit. He also painted scenes from common nature, and presented a picture of that description to the Foundling hospital, which is much admired. The East India house in Leadenhall-street is also decorated with six large pictures, painted by him, of the Company's settlements in India. He died in 1765. According to Edwards, this artist founded the celebrated beef-steak club.—*Edwards's Supplement to Walpole's Anec. Rees's Cyclop.*

LAMBERT (John) a distinguished parliamentarian general in the civil wars of Charles I, was descended of a good family, and was a student of law at the commencement of the troubles. He acted as colonel at the battle of Marston Moor, and had a superior command at Naseby. He also gained several advantages against Langdale and Musgrave in the north, and became a great favourite with the independent party. He served under Cromwell in Scotland, and when Charles II pushed into England, Lambert hung upon his rear with a body of cavalry. After the battle of Worcester, Lambert was intrusted with the motion in the council of officers for creating a protector, but opposed the design of making Cromwell king, as contrary to his own ambitious views, on which account he was deprived by the Protector of his commission, but allowed a pension of 2000*l.* per annum. On the death of Cromwell he returned to public life, and became the soul of the malcontents to the protectorate of

his son Richard. He was successfully employed by parliament to quell the insurrection of sir George Booth in Cheshire, but a petition to parliament, which he instigated his officers to draw up, was deemed so dangerous by that body, that they immediately cashiered him, but such was his temporary influence with the soldiery, that he procured the appointment of a committee of public safety. He encountered however a successful rival in general Monk, who being at this time head of the army of Scotland, began to entertain the design of restoring the monarchy. As he incurred suspicion, the committee deputed Lambert to advance northward with a body of troops to overawe him, but Monk, crossing the Tweed in 1660, while at the same time the parliament resumed its authority, Lambert was deserted by his troops, and soon after arrested and committed to the tower. His sudden escape in April threw Monk into great alarm, but before he could assemble any considerable force from the soldiers, who were flocking to him from all quarters, he was retaken. At the Restoration he was brought to trial, but behaved with so much submission, that though condemned, he was reprieved at the bar, and banished for life to the island of Guernsey, where he survived more than thirty years, amusing his leisure with cultivating flowers, and copying them with his pencil, an art which he had acquired from Baptist Gaspar. He is said to have died a Roman Catholic.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng. Granger*

LAMBERT (John Henry) an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was born at Mulhausen in the Sundgau, a town in alliance with the Swiss cantons, on the 29th August 1728. His father was a tailor in humble circumstances, who intended him for his own business, but being sent to a public school, he so distinguished himself by his abilities, that an attempt was made to provide him with the means of studying theology, which however proved unsuccessful, and he was obliged to follow his father's employment. In this situation he spent the greatest part of the night in study, and obtaining an old mathematical treatise, discovered so much ardour and ingenuity, that several learned men were benevolently induced to instruct him gratis, and he successively became clerk to some iron works, and amanuensis to M. Iselin of Basil, who conducted a newspaper, and became his sincere and constant friend. In 1748 this gentleman recommended him to baron Salis, president of the Swiss convention, to become tutor to his children, and aided by the excellent library of his new patron, and the scientific intercourse which he met with in his circle, he enlarged the sphere of his acquirements in an extraordinary degree. After living eight years at Coire, during which period his talents as a philosopher and mechanician were rendered manifest by various scientific compositions and inventions, he repaired in 1756 with his pupils to Gottingen, and soon after published his first separate work, entitled "De la Route de la Lumiere par les Airs." In 1758 he visited Paris with his charge, and became acquainted with d'Alembert and Messier. In 1759 he published his celebrated work "On Perspective," and in the following year appeared his "Photometry," by which he added a new branch to the science of mixed mathematics. In the three or four following years he published "Letters on the Construction of the Universe," "A Treatise on the principal Qualities of the Orbits of the Comets," "New Organon." In 1764 he visited Berlin, and was introduced to Frederic the Great, who admitted him a regular member of the academy of that capital, an appointment which enabled him to devote himself wholly to his favourite studies. He enriched the transactions of various societies with his papers and treatises, all of which bear the stamp of eminent and original genius. Most of his mathematical pieces have been collected in three volumes by himself. The king of Prussia made a considerable addition to his pension a short time before his death, which took place the 25th September 1777 in his forty-ninth year, when he fell a victim to a decline, produced by over application. Lambert forms one of the most conspicuous examples on record, of the mastery which great genius and energy will sometimes exert over untoward circumstances, to the production of the most extraordinary result.—*Rees's Cyclop. Aikin's G. Biog.*

LAMBERT (Michael) a French musician, born at Vivonne in 1610. He was celebrated for the art and taste with which he accompanied himself on the lute, and he is regarded as the first in France who infused genuine grace and feeling into vocal music. He was appointed master of music to the king's chamber, and persons of the first distinction assembled at his house to acquire taste in singing, on which account a species of musical academy insensibly arose. He composed some small motets, and there still remains, by him, a collection of airs in two, three, and four parts, with a continued bass.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAMBERT of Schaffinaburg, a celebrated benedictine, who in 1058 undertook a journey to Jerusalem. On his return he composed a chronicle of affairs from Adam to the year 1077, the last twenty years of which is a veritable history of Germany. This chronicle, which was printed in 1669, is contained in the first volume of the German writers, by Pistorius. A monk of Erfurt supplied a continuation until 1472, which is to be found in the same collection.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAMBERTI (Lewis) a learned Hellenist, born at Reggio in Lombardy in 1758. Being designed for the profession of an advocate, he was sent to Modena, to study jurisprudence, but he was more attracted by general literature, and having made some proficiency, he became secretary to the papal nuncio at Bologna. This situation he soon left, and went to Rome, where he became acquainted with the learned antiquary Visconti, who introduced him to the Borghese family, to whom he recommended himself by a work which he composed

on the antiquities and sculptures of the villa Borghese. When the effects of the French revolution were about to extend to Italy, Lamberti returned to Reggio, whence he went to Milan, and in 1796 joined in the measures of Buonaparte for establishing a national republic, of which he became a member of the grand legislative council. General Brune afterwards gave him a place in the executive directory of the Cisalpine republic. After the battle of Marengo had put the French in possession of the north of Italy, Lamberti was made a member of the Italian Institute, and he was subsequently made professor of the belles lettres at the college of Brera, and keeper of the public library. The most important work of Lamberti was the edition of Homer, in Greek, printed by Bodoni at Parma, in folio. He went to Paris to present a copy of this magnificent production on vellum to Buonaparte, who made him a present of 12,000 francs. Among his original works are Italian poems and a drama, and he published a volume of translations from the Greek poets. He died in 1813.—*Biog. Univ.*

LAMBIN (Dionysius or Denys) a French critic and grammarian of the sixteenth century, born at Montreuil in Picardy, in 1516. His talents and industry raised him to a most respectable rank among the scholars of his day, and he became, from a lecturer on the Greek language at Amiens, professor royal of philology and the belles lettres in the university of Paris. He was the author of a treatise on the excellence and utility of the Greek tongue, together with rules to be observed in rendering it into Latin, a Life of Cicero, familiar Epistles, &c., besides two discourses, "De Philosophiâ cum Arte dicendi conjungendâ," and "De Rationis principatu et rectâ Institutione." He also published translations into Latin of the Ethics and Politics of Aristotle, and of some of the Orations of Æschines and Demosthenes, together with annotations, valuable for the information they contain on Cicero, Horace, Plautus, and Lucretius. Lambin had been for some time in the service of cardinal Tournon; his religious principles were however in conformity with those of the Huguenots, and soon after the massacre of St Bartholomew in 1572, in which his friend Peter Ramus perished, grief for his loss, and a melancholy apprehension that a similar fate might be reserved for himself, combined to hurry him to the grave in his fifty-sixth year. —*Moreri. Saxii Onom.*

LAMBINET (Peter) a jesuit, eminent as a bibliographer. He was born in the department of Ardennes in France, in 1742, and studied in the college of Charleville, which belonged to the jesuits. Entering into the order, he continued a member of it till its suppression, when he joined the Premonstratensian monks. Them he quitted after some years, and became a secular, with the consent of the abbé-general of the congregation. He published in 1785, "Notice de quelques manuscrits qui concernent l'Histoire des Pays Bas," and in the "Esprit des Journaux," several letters on the *bible des pauvres*, and the Ambrosian Missal, but the most important work of the abbé Lambinet, is his "Recherches historiques, litteraires, et critiques sur l'origine de l'imprimerie, particulierement sur les premieres établissemens au 15e Siecle dans la Belgique," 1798, 8vo, the second edition of which, forming 2 vols 8vo, was published in 1810. He died of palsy in 1813.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LAMBLARDIE (Jacques Elie) a French engineer, born at Loches in Touraine, in 1747. He was intended for the church, but he forsook theology for mathematics, and being admitted into a public school, under Perronet, he was, after five years' study, employed as a sub-engineer on the coast of Normandy. The scientific memoirs which he then composed and the professional skill which he manifested, occasioned the construction of sluices at Treport and Dieppe to be entrusted to him. In 1783 he was sent as engineer to the port of Havre, and subsequently to the department of the Somme, and also nominated member of the commission for the management of works at Cherbourg. In 1790 he became assistant to Perronet in the school of bridges and highways, and on his death Lamblardie succeeded him, and he was also appointed first director of the Polytechnic school. He died in 1801. His works comprise a memoir on the coasts of Upper Normandy, 1789, 4to, and others on the turning gates of locks, and on different kinds of moveable bridges.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LAMBTON (William) an English officer, distinguished for his labours in the cause of science. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and was for more than twenty years employed in the East Indies, where he conducted a grand trigonometrical survey of the country. He died January 20, 1823, at Kingin Ghaut, fifty miles south of Nagpour while proceeding in the execution of his duty towards that place. The Transactions of the Royal and Asiatic Societies, of which he was a member, afford ample evidence of the extent and importance of the labours of colonel Lambton, in his measurement of an arc of the meridian in India, extending from cape Comorin to a new base line, measured near the village of Takoorkera, fifteen miles south east of Ellichpour.—*Ann Biog.* vol. viii.

LAMEI (Adrian Augustine de Bussy de) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, distinguished as a theological casuist. He was admitted to the college in 1646, and took his degree in 1650. Being related to cardinal de Retz, he adhered to that statesman in his disgrace, and followed him in his retreats to England, Holland, and Italy. On his return to France, he took up his residence at the Sorbonne. Though his birth and talents might have procured him high preferment in the church, he held no benefice, except a priory at Brive la Gaillard. He died in 1691, aged about seventy. After his death was published a work, entitled "Resolutions de plusieurs cas de Conscience," 8vo, of which a more

complete edition was published by the abbé Goujet, with the title of "Dictionnaire des Cas de Conscience, par De Lamet et Fromageau, &c." 1733, 2 vols folio.—*Biog. Univ.*

LAMEY (ANDREW) a learned writer on history and diplomatics, who was a native of Munster in Germany. He was the pupil of Schoepflin, and afterwards became his co adjutor. With him he visited the archives and libraries of Alsace, to collect materials for the history of that province in the middle ages. The elector Charles Theodore made him keeper of the Palatine library at Manheim, and in 1763 he was appointed perpetual secretary of the academy newly founded in that capital. He was also made a privy councillor of the elector, and died at Manheim in 1802, aged seventy five. He published "Codex principis olim Laureshamiensis Abbatiæ diplomaticus," Manheim, 1768, 3 vols 4to, "The Diplomatic History of the ancient Counts of Ravensberg," 1779, 4to, besides a number of dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Manheim.—*Biog. Univ.*

LAMI. There were three celebrated characters of this name in the eighteenth century, of these two were more immediately contemporary. BERNARD LAMI, a native of Mans, born 1610, was educated by the fathers of the oratory in his native city and in 1658 became a member of their society at Paris. In 1667 he received priest's orders, and became professor of philosophy at Saumur and Angers, but being known a convert to the opinions of Descartes, his enemies at the latter place procured a royal order, which deprived him of his church preferment, compelled him to abandon his scholars, and retire to Grenoble. There his friend, cardinal le Camus, the bishop, received him, made use of his advice and services in the regulation of his diocese, and admitted him professor of divinity. His works, scientific and theological, are various and much esteemed, they consist of "The Elements of Geometry and Mathematics, 2 vols. 12mo, "A Treatise on Perspective," "The Harmony of the Gospels," 2 vols 4to, 'The Art of Speaking, with Reflections on Poetry," 12mo, "Apparatus Biblicus," 4to, a valuable work since translated into English, "Discourses on the Sciences," 'De Tabernaculo Fœderis," folio, and "A Demonstration or Evidences of the Truth of Christianity.' His death took place in 1715, at Rouen in Normandy.—FRANCIS LAMI, born in 1636 at Montereau, in the diocese of Chartres, served in early life in the army, but quitted the profession of arms for the church, and became a monk of the order of St Benedict. He distinguished himself by his writings against Spinosa, and was considered one of the ablest polemics of the age in which he lived. His works, which are written with much purity and elegance of style, consist of a treatise entitled, "Nouvel Atheisme renversé," "Traité de la Connoissance de soi même," 12mo, 6 vols, "La Rhetorique du College," "L'Incredule amené à la Religion, &c.;" "Les Gemissemens de l'Ame sous la Tyrannie du Corps," "Lettres Philosophiques," "Les Premiers Flemens, &c.," and "Conjectures sur divers Effets de Tonnerre." He died in 1711 at St Denys.—GIOVANNI BATTISTA LAMI, a native of Santa Croce in Tuscany, was born in 1697. Having completed his studies at Pisa, he continued to reside for some time in that university, of which he became vice rector. Afterwards he removed to Florence, where he was appointed public librarian, professor of ecclesiastical history, and chaplain to the grand duke, who was much amused by his wit, which equalled his learning. He published a valuable edition of the works of Meursius, in twelve folio volumes. His own writings are, "De Rectâ Christianorum Fide in eo quod Mysterium Divinæ Trinitatis spectat," a work which gave great umbrage to the jesuits, who formally attacked it, "De Eruditione Apostolorum, "Sanctæ Ecclesiæ Florentinæ Monumenta," folio, 3 vols., "De Recta Patrum Nicænorum Fide," "Memorabilia Italorum Eruditione præstantium," 2 vols, 'Lezioni d'Antichita Toscane,' 4to, 2 vols., and "Dialogi d'Anceto Nemesio." His death took place in 1770, or as others say, in 1774, at Florence.—*Laboni Vitæ Italorum.*

LAMIA, the name of an Athenian courtezan, the daughter of Cleinor, equally celebrated for the charms of her person and the brilliancy of her wit. She was by profession a flute player, and excelled most of her contemporaries in the art, but hearing that her favourite instrument was carried to great perfection in Egypt, she travelled into that country where she became the mistress of Ptolemy Soter. On the defeat of that prince by Demetrius Poliorcetes, about three centuries before the Christian æra, Lamia fell, together with other captives, into the hands of the conqueror, over whom, the handsomest man of the age, she soon acquired a complete ascendancy, although her personal attractions were then considered to be upon the wane. Her influence procured from Demetrius great concessions in favour of her countrymen, the Athenians, who in their gratitude went so far as to raise a temple to her honour under the denomination of Venus Lamia. Plutarch and Athenæus both bear ample testimony to the qualities of her mind, and if the antique engraving on an amethyst in the king of France's collection give a true portrait of her features, her beauty is still less questionable. The exact time of her decease is uncertain.—*Lempriere's Classical Dict.*

LAMIRAL (DOMINIQUE HARCOURT) a French navigator, born at Lyons about 1750. He entered young into the army, and while in garrison at Havre, he was noticed by M. Eyries, a naval officer, who made him his secretary. His patron being sent to Senegal, as governor of that colony in 1779, took out Lamiral, who was agent of the company of Guiana. The latter remained in Africa till the peace of 783, and returned thither again in 1785. The company being dissatisfied with his conduct, recalled him in 1787. He was imprisoned during the reign of terror, and on the

liberation he obtained some civil employment. He died in 1795. Lamiral was the author of "L'Afrique et le peuple Africain considéres sous tous leurs rapports avec notre Commerce et nos Colonies," Paris, 1789, 8vo, principally designed as a manifesto against the company, from whose service he had been dismissed, but comprising many curious facts and observations. He also published "Memoire sur Sénégal," 1791, 4to.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LAMOIGNON (Chretien Francois de) marquis de Baville, born at Paris in 1644, was the son of Guillaume de Lamoignon, a president of the parliament of Paris, celebrated for the integrity and talent displayed in his "Remonstrances and Discourses." The elder Lamoignon, who died in 1677, in his sixtieth year, himself superintended the education of his son, and did much, both by precept and example, towards forming in him that solid taste and love of literature for which, as well as for judicial ability, he was afterwards so highly distinguished. These pursuits did not interfere with his close application to the study of jurisprudence as a profession, he entered heartily and vigorously into it, and to his manly and unaffected style of eloquence may be attributed in a great measure the first reformation of French pleading, from the bombast and pedantry which had till then disgraced it. In 1673 he was appointed advocate general to the king, Louis XIV, who honoured him with his personal notice, and on the presidency of the parliament becoming vacant in 1698, conferred that post upon him. In the discharge of the duties of this responsible situation he continued till 1707, when he was permitted to resign it in favour of his son. He survived his retirement from public life only two years. Of his literary works, "La Plaidoyer," and a letter on the death of Bourdaloue alone appeared.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

LA MOITE (Houdart de) see Motte.

LAMOURETTE (Adrian) a French ecclesiastic, who figured during the Revolution, and was one of its victims. He entered into the congregation of the Lazarists, and in 1789 he was grand vicar of Arras. He was one of those who wished to reconcile religion with philosophy, and his principles having connected him with Mirabeau, he was employed to write the "Projet d'addresse aux Français sur la Constitution civile du Clerge," which that statesman delivered at the tribune of the constituent assembly. In March 1791 Lamourette was nominated to the constitutional bishopric of the Rhone and Loire, and in the month of September following he was admitted into the legislative assembly. He there distinguished himself by his moderation. After the massacres in September 1792, he retired to Lyons, and being made a prisoner on the taking of that city by the republicans, he was sent to Paris, where he suffered under the guillotine, January 10, 1794, at the age of fifty-two. He published "Pensées sur la Philosophie de l'Incredulité," 1786, 8vo "Pensées sur la Philosophie de la Foi," 1789, 8vo, and several other works.—*Biog. Univ Biog. Nouv des Contemp.*

LAMOUROUX (J. V. F.) professor of natural history in the university of Caen, and corresponding member of the institute, was a native of Agen. He published "Dissertations sur plusieurs especes de Fucus peu connues et nouvelles, avec leurs Descriptions tant en Latin qu'en Français," Agen, 1805, and he subsequently produced a more important work, entitled "Histoire des polypes coralligenes flexibles, vulgairement nommes Zoophytes," 1816, 8vo. He was engaged on a "Marine Flora," and other scientific works, at the time of his decease, which occurred March 26, 1825. Mr Dawson Turner, says "M. Lamouroux, was a man who, perhaps, deserved more than any other individual at the hands of every student of marine botany. His treatises upon the classification of the Submersed Algæ, have been honoured with admission into the Mémoires du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, and have procured him the distinction of being elected into the National Institute. His subsequent publication on the Corallines, is an admirable manuel, in a very different difficult branch of natural history." In 1817 he published at Caen, an account of a new variety of corn, cultivated with advantage in several parts of the northern provinces of France.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Turner's Tour in Normandy*, vol. ii. *Dibdin's Tour in Normandy, &c.*

LAMPE (Frederic Adolphus) a Westphalian ecclesiastic, born in 1683 at Dethmold. He became minister to a Lutheran congregation at Bremen, of the university belonging to which city he was afterwards chosen rector, having resigned, in order to fill that situation, the professorships of divinity and ecclesiastical history, to which he had been appointed at Utrecht in 1720 and 1726. He was a man of considerable learning, and his treatise "De Cymbalis Veterum," printed in one volume 12mo, has been highly spoken of. His other works are, "A Commentary on the Gospel of St John," in three vols. 4to, and a "Synopsis of Sacred and Ecclesiastical History." His death took place at Bremen in 1729.—*Bibl. Germanique*

LAMPILLAS (don Francis Xavier) a Spanish ex-jesuit, born at Jaen in 1739. He occupied the chair of belles lettres in the college of Seville, when his order was suppressed in 1767. He then retired to Italy, and settled at Genoa, where he devoted himself to the study of the Italian language and literature. He chiefly distinguished himself by his "Saggio historico, or Apology for Spanish Literature," Genoa, 1778-81, 6 vols. 8vo, the object of which was to vindicate the literary character of his countrymen, against the criticisms of Bettinelli and Tiraboschi. The abbe Lampillas also wrote some Italian poetry. He died at Genoa, in November 1798.—*Biog. Univ.*

LAMPRIDIUS (Ælius) the name of a Latin historian, who flourished in the early part of the fourth century, under Diocletian

and Constantine the Great. Of his works there are yet extant the lives of the emperors Antoninus, Commodus, Diadumenius, and Heliogabalus. The life of Alexander Severus, which, according to the Palatine manuscript, is the work of Spartian, has been by other authorities ascribed to him. The four lives first mentioned were printed at Milan, and are to be found in the "Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores,' 2 vols 8vo, 1671 —*Vossii His. Lat.*

LAMPRIDIUS (Benedictus) a Cremonese, celebrated in the sixteenth century as an elegant Latin poet and an accomplished scholar. In 1521 he removed from Rome, where he taught the classical languages with great reputation, to Padua, and continued to reside in that university till Frederic Gonzaga, duke of Mantua, invited him to his capital, in order to superintend the education of his son. Lampridius imitated the style of Pindar in some lyric effusions, and that not unsuccessfully, but he is principally known by his epigrams, written in the Greek and Latin languages. His compositions are to be found in the "Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum." His death took place about the year 1540.—*Tiraboschi.*

LANA (Francis de) an Italian mathematician, born at Brescia in 1637. He was a jesuit, and celebrated as a teacher of philosophy and mathematics. He published in 1670 a work, a collection of inventions, under the title of "Prodromo all' arte Maestra," a work, of which another edition appeared in 1684, under the title of "Magisterium Naturæ et Artis," 3 vols. folio In this production he first gave a hint of the principle of exploring the air by the aid of machines inflated with gas, his treatment of which subject was printed separately at Naples in 1784. He died about 1700 —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LANCASTER (James) an early English navigator, whose name is connected with the establishment of a commercial intercourse between this country and the East Indies He made a voyage to America in 1591, and he afterwards sailed round the Cape of Good Hope, and visited Ceylon and Pulo Penang, when the mutinous conduct of his crew obliged him to return home. In 1594 he engaged in a predatory expedition to South America, took several prizes, and captured the town of Pernambuco in Brazil. In 1600 he went with a fleet to the East Indies, formed a commercial treaty with the king of Achen, and established a friendly correspondence with the state of Bantam, in the island of Java. He returned to his native country in 1603. Lancaster, in his last voyage procured some information relative to a north-west passage to the East Indies, which occasioned the subsequent expeditions of Hudson and others. Baffin gave the name of Lancaster's Sound to an inlet which he discovered in 74° of north latitude. This navigator, who is said to have received the honour of knighthood, died in 1620.—*Hakluyt. Purchas. Biog. Univ.*

LANCELOT (Claude) a French ecclesiastic, born in 1619 at Paris. The reputation which he early acquired by his progress in literature, obtained for him the appointment of tutor to the prince of Conti. He afterwards became a member of the monastery of Port Royal, where he lectured on the belles lettres. His friend, De Barcos, abbot of St Cyran, subsequently induced him to take the vows, as a monk of the order of St Benedict, in his abbey, but when this society was suppressed, and its members dispersed, on the death of their superior, Lancelot was banished to Quimperlay in Lower Britanny, where he died, after three years of exile, in 1695. The "Nouvelle Methode pour apprendre la langue Latine,' 8vo, 1664, the "Nouvelle Methode pour apprendre le Grec," 1656, which are known in England as the Port Royal Grammars, were of his composition, as was also The Garden of Greek Roots," and a treatise "On the Hemina, an ancient Measure," which, from having been published anonymously, have been usually considered the joint production of the members of the society. He also compiled a Spanish, an Italian, and a "General and Rational Grammar," and was the author of a "Dissertation on Sacred Chronology," a "Life of M. de St Cyran," a "Selection of Epigrams," 2 vols. 12mo, and "Relation du Voyage d Alet." —*Niceron. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LANCELOT (Anthony) a learned Frenchman, born in 1675 His father, who was a Parisian tradesman, intended him for the church, gave him a classical education, and obliged him to take the tonsure when young. But disliking his destined profession, he twice ran away from home to avoid embracing it, and at length he was permitted to exchange it for the law. Having finished his studies he was made sub librarian at the Mazarin college, where he applied himself to the examination of MSS. of the middle ages, and made extracts from the most curious He then assisted Bourchenu de Valbonnais in his history of Dauphiny, and passed five years in that province, where he made inventories of the principal archives. He was afterwards employed to collect the titles of nobility of the family of Luynes, which undertaking led to the composition of his "Memoires pour les Pairs de France avec les Preuves," printed at Paris, 1720, folio. He was made secretary to the king, and in 1732 he obtained the place of inspector of the royal college. In 1737 he was sent to Nancy, to make an inventory of the archives of the provinces of Lorraine and Bar, then recently united to France. On his return to Paris, he died of apoplexy, November 8, 1740. Lancelot was a member of the academy of Inscriptions, among whose memoirs he published a great number of dissertations relating to the history and antiquities of the middle ages.—*Biog. Univ.*

LANCELLOTI, or LANCILLOTI (D. Secondo) an industrious and ingenious writer, born at Perusia in Italy about 1575. He embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and entered into the congregation of mount Olivet, and having been made an abbot, he travelled through the principal cities of Italy, and be-

came a member of several academies. At Rome he formed an acquaintance with the famous Gabriel Naudé, who persuaded him to go to Paris, where he died in 1643, owing to disease brought on by excessive application to study. He was the author of a history of the religious order to which he belonged, of three curious treatises designed to prove that mankind is not degenerated, and another on the impostures of ancient history, and he left behind him a large quantity of manuscripts.—*Biog. Univ.*

LANCISI (Giamaria) an Italian physician of eminence, was born at Rome in 1654. He studied philosophy and divinity, but at length chose the profession of medicine, in which he obtained great celebrity, and became professor of anatomy in the college della Sapienza. He was also appointed physician to three succeeding popes, and obtained at once honours, reputation, and fortune. He died in January 1720, at the age of sixty-five, and left a library of more than twenty thousand volumes to the hospital of the Holy Ghost, for the use of the young physicians and surgeons who attended the patients therein. He published an edition of his works, which are highly esteemed, in 2 vols. 4to, 1718, under the title "Mariæ Lancisi Archiatri pontificis Opera."—*Labroni Vitæ Italorum*

LANCRE (Peter de) a famous demonographer of the seventeenth century, who was a native of Bourdeaux. He was descended of a respectable family, and becoming a councillor of parliament, he was sent in that capacity to the provinces of Labourd and Gascony, to superintend the trials of persons accused of sorcery. Being deeply infected with the common error of his time, a belief in the frequency of demoniacal possessions and contracts with the devil, he acted on that opinion, and condemned to death multitudes, who in the present age would be regarded as lunatics or impostors. De Lancre was made for his services a councillor of state, and died at Paris about 1630. Two curious works proceeded from his pen, entitled "Le Tableau de l'Inconstance des mauvais Anges et Demons," 1612, 4to, and "L'Incredulite et Mécréance du Sortilege pleinement convaincue, ou il est traité de la Fascination de l'Attouchement, &c." 1622, 4to.—*Biog Univ.*

LANCRINCK (Prosper Henry) an able artist, was born at Antwerp about 1628. He was designed by his mother, the widow of an officer, for the church, but in consequence of his predilection for painting, she placed him with an artist of eminence at Antwerp, and he soon discovered great skill, especially in landscapes. His mother dying, he became possessed of a small fortune, with which he was induced to try his fortune in England. He met with a reception suitable to his merit, and besides painting many pictures for sir William Williams and others, was much employed by sir Peter Lely in painting the grounds, landscapes, flowers, ornaments, and sometimes even the drapery of his principal pictures. Lancrinck's own performances in landscape are much admired for invention, colouring, and warmth, and he was particularly successful in his skies. He died in August 1692.—*Walpole's Anec. Biog. Brit.*

LANDAIS, or LANDOIS (Peter) the son of a tailor at Vitre in Champagne, who being employed under the tailor of Francis II, duke of Britanny, in 1475, insinuated himself into the good graces of that prince, who made him his grand treasurer. He became one of the most adroit politicians then in Europe, resolute and secret in his schemes, and indefatigable in carrying them into execution, but vindictive and cruel to persons of all ranks who were so unfortunate as to give him offence. Having imprisoned the virtuous chancellor Chauvin, who died in confinement, his conduct provoked such general indignation, that the duke thought it necessary to order a judicial examination of the proceedings of his unworthy favourite. The commissioners of justice hastened his trial, and having condemned him to be hanged, the sentence was executed without waiting for the sanction of the duke, who without doubt intended to pardon him. His execution took place July 19, 1485.—*Moreri.*

LANDEN (John) an eminent English mathematician, was born at Peakirk near Peterborough, in the year 1719. He became an early contributor to the Lady's Diary, and in 1754 communicated to the Philosophical Transactions, "An Investigation of some Theorems which suggest several remarkable properties of the circle," which paper excited considerable attention. In 1755 he published a volume of "Mathematical Lucubrations," and soon after became agent to earl Fitzwilliam, an employment which he held until within two years of his death. In 1764 appeared his "Residual Analysis," which he never completed, and in 1766 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In addition to many other able papers, he gave, in the sixty-seventh volume of the Philosophical Transactions, "A new Theory of the Rotatory Motion of Bodies, affected by forces disturbing such motion." This paper may be seen, among many others equally curious, in a volume of "Memoirs," which he published in 1780. This subject, in respect to which he was led to a different result from the celebrated mathematicians, D'Alembert and Euler, employed him more or less until his death, just living long enough to complete a second volume of his "Memoirs," which contains his last labours on the solution of the general problem concerning rotatory motion. His death took place January 15, 1790, in the seventy-first year of his age. Mr Landen was as much esteemed for benevolence and integrity as for his scientific abilities.—*Hutton's Math. Dict. Gent Mag.* 1790.

LANDINUS (Christopher) an Italian scholar, philosopher, and poet, was born a Florence in 1424. After pursuing his studies at Volterra, he was constrained by his father to apply to jurisprudence, but by the favour of Cosmo and Pietro de Medici, he was enabled to devote himself to polite literature, and he

was also appointed by the latter tutor to his son, the afterwards celebrated Lorenzo, with whom an attachment, highly honourable to both parties, took place. Landinus in his old age, became secretary to the seignory of Florence, and died in 1504. He left several Latin poems, and his notes on Virgil, Horace, and Dante are much esteemed. His philosophical opinions appear in his "Disputationes Camaldulenses," 1480, folio, and Strasburgh, 1508.—*Tiraboschi. Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de' Medici.*

LANFRANC, an eminent prelate of the eleventh century, distinguished by his learning and abilities, as well as by the firm, though temperate opposition, which he made against the encroachments of the see of Rome He was by birth an Italian, born in 1605 at Pavia, and after having been for some time a professor of jurisprudence at Avranches, assumed the cowl, and was elected prior of the abbey of Bec in 1044. In 1059 he entered into a dispute with Berengarius of Tours, at Rome, respecting the doctrine of transubstantiation, and maintained the controversy against him, not only personally before the general council held in that city, but continued it subsequently in his writings. Three years after he exchanged his priory for the abbey of St Stephen, at Caen in Normandy, and on William, the sovereign of that dutchy, succeeding to the English throne, by conquest, the interest of that prince procured his election in 1070, to the archbishopric of Canterbury, then become vacant by the deposition of Stigand. In his superintendance of this diocese he was early involved, not only in a contest with Thomas, archbishop of York, respecting the primacy, which was decided in his favour, but even with the pope himself, whose citation to appear personally before him he positively refused to obey. Lanfranc was an able politician, as well as a most munificent prelate. In his latter capacity, he founded the hospitals of St John, and of Harbledown, both in the immediate vicinity of Canterbury, and liberally endowed them, superintending their progress himself with great interest till his death in 1089. His writings were printed in one volume, folio, 1647.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

LANFRANC, or LANFRANCO (Giovanni). There were two of this name, the first was a Milanese, who lived in the latter part of the thirteenth century. He practised physic in his native city with great success, but exciting envy by some innovations in the profession, a persecution was raised against him, which forced him to take refuge in France. He was the author of a valuable treatise on surgery, entitled "Chirurgia Magna et Parva." This work first appeared at Venice in 1490, and went through another edition in folio at Lyons, in 1553. His death took place in 1300 —The second, and by far the more celebrated of the two, was an artist of Parma, born in 1581. He was originally a domestic in the service of count Horatio Schotte, who, discovering his talent for design, placed him, first under Agostino Caracci, and on his decease under his brother Annibale. His progress with the latter was so great, that in some of the designs which adorn the Farnese palace at Rome, the difference between the master and the scholar is scarcely perceptible. Lanfranco was employed in painting the churches of St James and of St Peter, in the same capital, in the latter edifice, at the express command of Urban VIII, he executed the picture of Christ walking on the water with such success, that the pope, his patron, raised him to the rank of knighthood, in reward for his services. The great excellencies of this artist are manifested in composition and foreshortening his deficiencies consist in want of correctness and expression. In fresco painting on a large scale, especially in domes, &c. he has seldom been surpassed. He was also respectable as an engraver, and died in 1647.—*Moreri. D'Argenville Vies de Peint.*

LANG (Charles Nicholas) a Swiss naturalist, who was born in 1670 After studying in Germany and Italy, he went to Rome, and obtained the degree of MD. He afterwards went to France, and in 1713 he was chosen a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He settled at Lucerne, his native place, as town physician, in 1709, and died in 1741, aged seventy. Among his works are, "Idea Historiæ naturalis Lapidum figuratorum Helvetiæ," "De Miro quodam Achate qui Coloribus suis Imaginem Christi in cruce Morientis representat," a tract which shows that the author directed his researches rather to objects of curiosity than to the more solid and useful departments of the science which he cultivated. Many of his writings are preserved unpublished in the libraries of Lucerne and St Urban.—*Biog. Univ.*

LANGALERIE (Philip de Gentils marquis de) was born of a noble family in Saintonge. He much distinguished himself in the military service of his country, in which he obtained the rank of lieutenant general in 1704. His great talents as an officer were however much obscured by the fickleness and eccentricity of his conduct, and having embroiled himself with the French ministry, without waiting for the result of the good offices of his friends, he entered the service of the emperor, and was made general of cavalry. He soon disgusted the court of Vienna, and after having quarrelled with prince Eugene, he was employed by the king of Poland. He soon after suddenly turned religious, and formally renouncing the Roman Catholics, wrote a book on the occasion, which he defied the Sorbonne to answer. He finally repaired to the Hague, and, joined with another French adventurer, who passed himself off for a German prince in a negociation with the Turkish ambassador, to raise Christian troops for the Porte. The emperor being apprised of these negociations, caused him to be arrested in 1716, and he died at Vienna the following year. A book of memoirs is extant bearing his name, but no credit is attached to them —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LANGBAINE (Gerard) an English di

vine and classical scholar of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Westmoreland, and was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he regularly graduated as DD in 1646. He first distinguished himself by an edition of Longinus on the Sublime, in Greek and Latin, with notes, after which he produced several works on history, theology, and criticism. He corresponded with Selden, Usher, and other learned men; and bishop Nicolson describes him as a person well acquainted with the laws and antiquities of England. He was made keeper of the archives to the university in 1644, and provost of his college in the following year. Though he obtained these places while Oxford was held by the royalists, he contrived to retain them under the government of the opposite party. He died in 1658.—GERARD LANGBAINE, his son, was a commoner of University college, and esquire beadle of law, who published a list of Oxford graduates, and a catalogue of English plays, the latter of which formed the basis of a work, entitled "Lives and Characters of the English Dramatic Poets, and an exact account of all the Plays that were ever yet printed in the English Tongue," published about 1698, 8vo. Langbaine died in 1692.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon. Edit.*

LANGDALE (sir MARMADUKE) an English gentleman, who distinguished himself as a royalist officer in the civil war between Charles I and the parliament. At the commencement of hostilities he raised a body of troops, with which he defeated the Scots at Corbridge in Northumberland. He subsequently repulsed general Fairfax, and obliged him to raise the siege of Pontefract castle. When the king had surrendered himself to the Scottish army, sir Marmaduke Langdale made himself master of Berwick and Carlisle, but on the ruin of the royal cause, he withdrew to Flanders. Charles II, in 1658, created him a baron in reward of his services. He died in 1661.—*Clarendon. Collins's Peerage.*

LANGE, or LANG (JOHN MICHAEL) a learned Protestant divine and Oriental scholar, born in Germany in 1664. He studied under Wagenseil at Altorf, and after having proceeded MA. in 1687 he removed to Jena, where he devoted himself to medicine and botany, and in 1690 became adjunct professor of philosophy. In 1692 he was appointed pastor of the church of Vohrenstrauss, but not finding his situation convenient for study, he went to Altorf, and having taken the degree of DD. in 1697, he obtained the theological chair, with the rectory of the principal church. Having experienced some persecution on account of the supposed heterodoxy of his opinions, he resigned his offices, and went to Prenzlow in Brandenburg, where he was appointed inspector in 1710. He died in 1731. Lange was particularly skilful as a linguist, and was especially acquainted with the Greek and Arabic languages. A list of his works, relating to Biblical and Mahometan literature, may be found in Joecher's German Biographical Dictionary.—*Biog. Univ.*

LANGE (LAWRENCE) a traveller of the eighteenth century, who was a native of Stockholm. He became a lieutenant of engineers in the service of Russia, and was employed by Peter the Great in 1715, to superintend the erection of the palace of Peterhof, when Kang-hi, emperor of China, requested, through the governor of Siberia, to have a physician sent him from Russia. An English physician at Moscow having offered to go to Pekin, Lange accompanied him by order of the czar, to bring back curiosities from China. He returned to St Petersburgh in 1717, and having executed his commission much to the satisfaction of his master, he was three times subsequently employed on embassies to China, for commercial purposes. On his return from his last mission, in 1737, he was made governor of Irkutsk in Siberia. He wrote a journal of his first expedition to China, published in the second volume of the "New Memoirs of Russia," and accounts of his subsequent journeys are also extant, all which afford some curious information relative to the countries he visited.—*New Mem. of Litt.* vol v. *Biog. Univ.*

LANGEBECK (JAMES) a learned and industrious Danish writer, born in 1710. He studied theology under his father, who was Lutheran minister, and also made great proficiency in other branches of literature, displaying a particular taste for the northern languages. For some time he was employed as a schoolmaster, till Gram, the royal librarian, procured him the means of indulging his inclination for study. He published a Danish magazine of history and archæology, and afterwards a Latin history of the Royal Society of Denmark. Frederic V employed him to travel in Sweden and the neighbouring countries, to make collections illustrative of Danish history and antiquities. During his journey he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy of Sweden, and on his return, a member of the Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen, and of that of Gottingen. He was also made keeper of the archives of the realm, councillor of justice, and lastly, councillor of state. He died in 1774. The most important of Langebeck's literary undertakings, is the historical collection, entitled "Scriptores Rerum Danicarum medii ævi, partim hactenus inediti, partim emendatius editi," of which the first three volumes only were published before his death.—*Biog. Univ.*

LANGFORD (ABRAHAM) a celebrated auctioneer, who succeeded the equally famous Mr Cock, whom Foote, in one of his farces describes as one, who "had as much to say upon a ribbon as a Raphael." Langford however was not content with the fame which attended his professional labours, as he exercised his pen in dramatic composition, and produced an entertainment called "The Judgment of Paris," 1730, and "The Lover his own Rival," a ballad opera, acted at Goodman's-fields in 1736. His success as writer for the stage was by no means flattering. He died September 18, 1774.—*Thesp. Dict Reuss.*

LANGHANS (CHARLES GOTHARD) an architect of great eminence, born in 1733, at Landshut in Silesia. He travelled for improvement through various parts of Europe, and after having given proofs of his professional talents at Breslau and other places, he was called to Berlin to fill the office of principal director of public buildings. He adorned the Prussian capital with many new structures, among which may be particularized the Brandenburg gate and the Salle de Spectacle. Langhans, who was a member of the academy of fine arts at Berlin, of that of arts and sciences at Bologna, and of the patriotic society of Silesia, also distinguished himself as the author of several memoirs on architecture He died in 1808, while on a journey in Silesia. —*Biog Nouv des Contemp.*

LANGHORNE (DANIEL) an English historian and antiquary of the seventeenth century. He was a native of London, and was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded MA. in 1657. He obtained a fellowship in the college of Corpus Christi not long after the Restoration, and in 1664 he took the degree of BD. In 1670 he was presented to the living of Layston in Hertfordshire, which he held till his death in 1681. Langhorne published a treatise, entitled "Elenchus Antiquitatum Albionensium," relating to the remote history of Britain, which was followed by his "Chronicon Regum Anglorum,' a sequel to the former.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict*

LANGHORNE (JOHN) an English divine, poet, and critic of the last century. He was born in 1735 at Kirkby Stephen in Westmoreland, and was the son of a clergyman who held a living in Lincolnshire. His father dying while he was young, his early education devolved upon his mother, and he completed his studies at a grammar school at Appleby, not having had the benefit of collegiate instruction. At the age of eighteen, he became domestic tutor in a family residing near Ripon in Yorkshire, and while there, he wrote a poem to celebrate the beauties of Audley park, in that neighbourhood. He next was assistant at a free-school at Wakefield, and having taken orders in the established church, he acquired some popularity as a preacher. In 1759 he engaged himself as tutor to the sons of Robert Cracroft esq. of Hackthorne in Lincolnshire. He then published a volume of poems, and in 1760 he entered his name at Clare-hall, Cambridge, with a view to the degree of BD. He left Hackthorne, in consequence of being disappointed in an attachment to the daughter of his patron, to whom however he was subsequently married. In 1761 he officiated as a curate at Dagenham in Essex, and he now began to be known in the literary world by the publication of an Eastern tale called 'Solyman and Almena," and other productions, and about this time he became a writer in the Monthly Review. In 1763 he published his most popular work, "Letters supposed to have passed between Theodosius and Constantia," founded on a story related in the Spectator. The next year he removed to London, and obtained the curacy and lectureship of St John's, Clerkenwell, and he was soon after made assistant preacher at Lincoln's inn by Dr Hurd He also employed his pen in defence of the ministry of lord Bute, and published a poem, entitled 'Genius and Valour," designed to vindicate the Scots against the satirical abuse of Churchill and other party writers. For this piece of service the university of Edinburgh bestowed on him the diploma of DD in 1766. He married Miss Cracroft the following year, and went to reside at Blagdon in Somersetshire, where the rectory had been procured for him by her relations. She dying in childbed soon after, he went to pass some time at Folkestone in Kent, with his brother, who was a clergyman at that place, in conjunction with whom he executed a new translation of 'Plutarch's Lives," which made its appearance in 1770. In 1771 he published "Fables of Flora," and another poetical work entitled "The Origin of the Veil" Having taken a second wife, he returned to his living of Blagdon, where he added to his clerical duties those of a magistrate. This office suggested the subject of a poem called "The Country Justice," the first part of which was published in 1774, and two more were subsequently added. He was made a prebend of Wells in 1777, and died at Blagdon in April 1779. Besides the works noticed, he published "Sermons," "Letters," &c His poetical pieces, which are more distinguished by ease and elegance of style, than by wit or genius, were edited by his son in 1804, and they have been admitted into Dr Anderson's and Chalmers's collections of British poets.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

LANGIUS (CHARLES) a learned scholar and critic of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Ghent, and after his education was finished, he adopted the profession of jurisprudence. Political disturbances induced him to remove to Liege, where he obtained a canonry in the church, and died there in 1573. Langius was intimately acquainted with the Latin and Greek languages, eminent as a poet, and was one of the most judicious critics of his age. Scioppius bestows high praise on his commentary on 'The Offices" of Cicero, and on his critical remarks on Plautus. He left an excellent library and many MSS. which were dispersed after his death. To his literary pursuits he added a taste for the culture of curious plants, of which he had a collection procured from the East Indies and from America, and he may be considered as one of the earliest practical botanists of modern times.—*Teissier Eloges des Savans.*

LANGIUS (JOHN) a learned physician, who was a native of Loewenberg in Silesia, born in 1485. He studied in Germany, and afterwards at Bologna and Pisa, where he became MD. He then settled at Heidelberg, and was physician to four of the electors palatine, one of whom he accompanied in his travels through various parts of Europe. He wrote several works on professional subjects,

of which the most valuable is his "Miscellanea Epistolarum Medicinalium," containing many curious observations on natural history as well as medicine, and displaying to advantage the profound erudition of the author.—*Teissier Eloges des H.S. Eloy Dict. H. de la Med.*

LANGIUS (Rodolphus) canon of Munster in Germany, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was carefully educated by his uncle, Herman Langius, who was dean of the same church of Munster. Having travelled in Italy at the period of the revival of Greek and Latin literature, he contributed much, on his return, to excite a taste for study in Germany. He wrote a poem on the taking of Jerusalem, which he dedicated to his uncle, and others on sacred subjects He died in 1519, aged eighty-one.—*Melchior Adam. Moreri.*

LANGLES (Lewis Matthew) a celebrated Oriental scholar, born at Peronne, in the department of the Somme in France, in 1763. His father, who was a knight of the order of St Lewis, destined him for his own profession, that of arms, but being partial to literature, he requested permission to study the Eastern languages, that he might be qualified for service in India. His education was commenced at Montdidier, and finished at Paris, whither he was brought by his parents After having studied Arabic and Persian under M. Silvestre de Sacy, and attended the lectures of MM. Ruffin and Caussin de Perceval, he, by the advice of the ministers Bertin and de Breteuil, engaged in the study of Mantchou, and published an alphabet of that language in 1787, with a dedication to the Academy of Inscriptions. This work was followed in 1788 by a "Dictionnaire Mantchou-Français," after which he printed various pieces translated from the Arabic and Persian. He had formed a design to go to the French transmarine settlements, but the political commotions at home induced him rather to remain at Paris, and devote himself to the cultivation of the living Oriental languages. In 1790 he presented to the Constituent assembly an address, developing the numerous advantages which would result from the protection and encouragement of the species of literature which he cultivated. The same year he published Indian Fables and Tales, newly translated, with a preliminary discourse and notes on the religion, manners, and literature of the Hindoos, and also the second volume of his Mantchou Dictionary. He was in 1792 nominated keeper of the Oriental MSS. in the royal library, and in 1793 he belonged to a temporary commission of arts, attached to the committee of public instruction. After the Revolution in July 1794, he became keeper of the literary dépôt, established in the old convent of the Capuchins, Rue St Honoré. To his zeal and influence was owing the creation and organization of a particular school for the Oriental living languages, in which he was professor of Persian. He wrote notes for a new edition of the Travels of Pallas, translated by Lapeyronie, which he published in 1795, 8 vols 8vo, with an atlas He was also the author of valuable additions to the Travels of Thunberg Norden, &c. After the executive directory had suppressed the temporary commission of arts, and dispersed, in various establishments, the objects which had been collected at the Capuchin convent, M Langles devoted himself entirely to the duties of his professorship, and to those which devolved on him as conservator of the Oriental MSS in the national library. On the formation of the Institute he became a member, and belonged to the commission of literature, to which he presented many memoirs and notices of manuscripts. He also assisted in many periodical works In 1796, in conjunction with MM. Daunou and Baudin des Ardennes, he made an abortive attempt to re-establish the "Journal des Savans" and the "Magazin Encyclopedique" contains a great number of notices and dissertations from the pen of M Langles. His death took place in January 1824. He had formed a most noble collection of books, manuscripts, engravings, &c., and his house was the general resort of travellers, cognoscenti, and students, to whom he dispensed information from the stores of learning and intelligence which he had accumulated.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Lit. Gaz. No* 368.

LANGLEY (Batty) an English architect, or rather builder, who wrote some useful books on the mechanical departments of his art, and on the expenses of masonry, &c But Langley is principally known at present as the author of an absurd attempt to re-model the Gothic style of architecture, and in imitation of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders of Grecian architecture, he invented different orders of the Gothic, on principles wholly incompatible with that species of construction. He died in 1751.—*Lempriere. Univ. Biog.*

LANGTOFT (Peter) so named from his birth place in the county of York, an Augustin friar of the time of the first Edward, who held a canonry belonging to his order in the priory of Bridlington He is known as the author of a Chronicle of England in verse, and as the translator of Boscam's life of St Thomas of Canterbury, from the Latin original. Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, published an edition of his works in two octavo volumes in 1725. The death of this historian took place soon after the commencement of the fourteenth century.—*Preface to Works by T. Hearne.*

LANGTON (Stephen) a cardinal of the Romish church, and archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of John, whose disputes with the papal see originated in his steady rejection of this prelate's appointment. By birth Langton was an Englishman, being born in Lincolnshire, or as some aver, in Devonshire, but he received his education in the French metropolis. In the university belonging to that city he had risen gradually through various subordinate offices to the chancellorship, when on going to Rome, the learning and abilities which had hitherto facilitated his advancement, raised him so high in the favour of Innocent III, that

the pontiff, in 1207, not only elevated him to the purple, but presented him to the vacant primacy of England, respecting the disposal of which the king was then at variance with the monks of Canterbury. John refused to confirm the nomination, seized on the temporalities of the see, and ordered the monks to depart the kingdom. A sentence of excommunication, not only upon himself, but upon his whole realm, was the consequence, nor was it removed till the weak monarch, alarmed by the warlike preparations of France, and the general disaffection of his subjects, gave up that, and every other point in dispute, and reconciled himself to the church. Langton now took undisputed possession of his diocese, in 1213, but he does not appear to have acted towards the Romish court with that degree of subserviency which was in all probability expected from him. On the contrary, he exhibited himself as a strenuous defender of the privileges of the English church, and much annoyed his antagonists by the ability with which he carried on the contest. His death took place in 1228. Many of his works, of which Bale and Tanner supply a list, have been printed —*Prince s Worthies. Cave. Warton's Hist of Eng Poetry.*

LANGUET, the name of two eminent French ecclesiastics, brothers. Of these, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH LANGUET, the elder, and by far the more celebrated of the two, though inferior to the other in rank and dignities, was born in June 1675, at Dijon, and at the age of twenty-three was received into the Sorbonne, of which he became a doctor De la Chetardie, vicar of St Sulpice in Paris, appointed him his curate, which subordinate situation he filled for nearly ten years, till, on the death of the incumbent he succeeded to the benefice. The whole life of this pious and excellent divine was, from this moment, devoted entirely to deeds of benevolence and charity Besides rebuilding his parish church, (which he effected by subscription) at an enormous expense, and on a scale of almost unexampled magnificence, he also founded an institution, which does his memory still greater honour, this was the "Maison de l Enfant Jesus," an hospital consisting of two parts, one providing for the support of thirty-five decayed gentlewomen, the other for more than four hundred women and children of inferior degree. The success with which this establishment was carried on, procured him the marked esteem and approbation of cardinal Fleury, who offered to place all the charitable foundations in France under his superintendance, an honour which he thought it advisable to decline. In 1725 he not only disposed of all his own pecuniary resources to alleviate the distress occasioned by the general dearth, but even sold his furniture for the same purpose, and during the raging of the plague at Marseilles, sent all the money he could raise to the relief of the inhabitants. Although the highest dignities in the church were repeatedly offered to his acceptance, M. Languet refused them all, and in 1748 even resigned the emoluments of his benefice, although he still continued to perform his clerical duties, and to superintend his charitable institution till his death, which happened in 1750. At this period, his foundation, which had been considerably increased by benefactions, is said to have contained fourteen hundred poor persons. In his disposition and address he was lively and facetious, and though thus devoted to pious acts, had nothing about him of the ascetic His brother, JEAN JOSEPH, also a person of great benevolence, was the author of a translation of the Psalms of David. He obtained the bishopric of Soissons, and was afterwards made archbishop of Sens, where he died in 1753.—*Nouv Dict. Hist.*

LANGUET (HUBERT) an able diplomatist and accomplished scholar of the sixteenth century. He was born in 1518 at Viteaux in Burgundy, and received his education at Padua, where he took the degree of doctor of laws Becoming known to Melancthon, he renounced the Roman Catholic faith, and embraced the tenets of his new friend at Wittemberg He was afterwards for a short time in the service of the king of Sweden, which he quitted for that of Augustus, elector of Saxony. This prince held his talents as a statesman in high estimation, and despatched him on various missions to several of the petty German states, as well as to the court of France While engaged in this latter embassy, he narrowly missed perishing in the massacre of St Bartholomew, from which catastrophe however he not only escaped himself, but was fortunate enough to preserve his friends, De Mornay and Wechelius, the learned printer, in whose house he was residing at the time. He was subsequently in 1574 sent ambassador to the emperor, but on his return, lost the favour of his prince, by the part he took in the controversy respecting the Eucharist, then carried on in Saxony between the Lutherans and the disciples of Zuingle On this occasion, he was strongly suspected of assisting Gaspar Peucer in the publication of his "Explication, &c" and his retirement from the court followed. After a short time spent in the service of the count palatine, he went to Antwerp, where he was well received by the prince of Orange, in whose service he died in 1581. He was the friend of the two Camerarii, father and son, and of sir Philip Sidney, his correspondence with the latter in Latin appeared at Frankfort in 1639, as did also that with the two former, in the same language, in 1646, and was reprinted, with a panegyrical preface in honour of the author, in 1685. Besides the writings already alluded to, he was the author of 'An Account of the Siege of Gotha,' "Letters to the Elector of Saxony," Halle, 4to, 1699, "Descriptio Susceptæ a Cæsarea Majestate Executionis Augusto Saxoniæ Duce contra Sancti Romani Imperii Rebelles." The celebrated "Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos" is also generally ascribed to his pen De Mornay, in speaking of his good qualities, says, that 'He was what most men wished to appear, and lived as good men would desire to die.' His

remains were honoured with a public funeral at Antwerp, the prince of Orange attending it in person.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LANIER, or LANIERE (Nicholas) the name of an Italian artist, born about the year 1568. He came to England at an early age, and was much noticed for his talents by Charles I, who employed him in collecting pictures for the royal gallery. In the execution of this commission he was in the habit of affixing a peculiar mark to the paintings he procured, which still distinguish them to the eye of the connoisseur. Lanier was also a good musician, as well as a painter, and composed two masques, one of which was performed at the lord Hay's, the other at the marriage of the earl of Somerset. The time of his decease is unknown, but a portrait of him painted by his own hand is yet in existence in the music school at Oxford —*Rees's Cyclop.*

LANJUINAIS (Joseph de) a native of Britanny, who entered into the order of St Benedict, and became professor of theology. Some disputes in his convent, arising from his connexion with D'Alembert and Diderot, and his supposed attachment to their philosophy, induced him to relinquish his profession, and leave his native country. He went to Lausanne in Switzerland, where he embraced the reformed religion, and became principal of the college of Moudon. He published several works which attracted much attention, among which are, " Le Monarque accomph," 1774, 3 vols. 8vo, prosecuted in France as a seditious publication , " Supplement a l'Espion Anglais, ou Lettres interressantes sur la Retraite de M. Necker," &c. 1781, 8vo , and " Esprit du Pape Clement XIV." He died about 1808.—*Biog. Univ.*

LANNES (John) duke of Montebello, marshal under the French empire, grand-cordon of the legion of honour, &c. was born at Lectoure, in the department of Gers, in 1769. He studied at the college of his native place, but the misfortunes of his father having interrupted his education, he was apprenticed to a dyer. In 1792 he entered into the army, and served first as a serjeant-major. His zeal, intelligence, and bravery soon gained him promotion , and in 1795 he had obtained the rank of chief of brigade. Having been displaced, with other officers, on the charge of incapacity, by the conventional agent Aubry, Lannes attached himself to the army of Italy, as a volunteer. For his behaviour at the battle of Millesimo, in April 1796, he was made colonel of the 25th regiment, immediately after the engagement. He distinguished himself at the passage of the Po, at the bridge of Lodi, and especially at the battle of Bassano. After the assault of Pavia he was promoted to be a general of brigade, and the continued successes of the French having obliged the Pope to make peace, Lannes was sent to Rome to arrange and sign the conditions. He returned to Paris after the treaty of Campo Formio, in October 1797 , and he subsequently accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, where he greatly distinguished himself on several occasions. Returning to France with his commander he rendered important services to him in the course of the events which raised him to sovereign power. He served again in Italy, and was rewarded with a sabre of honour for his conduct at the battle of Marengo. In 1801 he was sent plenipotentiary to Lisbon, but he was soon after recalled. In May 1804 he was made a marshal of the empire, and subsequently duke of Montebello. He maintained his reputation in the campaign against the Austrians in 1805, and contributed much to the victory of Austerlitz, on which occasion he commanded the right wing of the army. In the Prussian campaign in 1807 he was again in the field, and signalized himself particularly at the battles of Jena, Eylau, and Friedland. He then served in Spain, and was at the battle of Tudela, and the siege of Saragossa. He at length lost his life in consequence of a wound which he received at the battle of Essling, dying March 31, 1809, nine days after that engagement took place. The eldest son of the marshal was created a peer of France, August 17, 1815, under the title of duke of Montebello.—*Biog. Nouv des Contemp.*

LANSBERGHE, or LANSBERGIUS (Philip) a mathematician and astronomer of the seventeenth century, who was a native of Ghent in Flanders. He was for some time a Protestant minister at Antwerp, and on the taking of that city by the Spaniards in August 1585, he sought an asylum in the United Provinces. He became minister of Ter-Goes in Zealand, and towards the close of his life removed to Middleburg, where he died in 1632, aged 71. He published a work on sacred chronology, and several astronomical treatises, among which are his " Commentationes in Motum Diurnum et Annuum Terræ," designed as a vindication of the Copernican system of the world. Libertus Fromondus of Louvain having published a book against Lansberghe, intitled " Anti-Aristarchus, sive Orbis Terræ immobilis," James Lansberghe, son of the author, wrote a vindication of his father's opinions.—*Moreri. Martin's Biog. Philos. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LANZI (Louis) an able Italian antiquary, was born in 1732 at Monte del Celmo, near Macerata, and was educated in the schools of the jesuits, into which order he himself entered. He taught rhetoric at several of the Italian universities with great success, and when the jesuits were suppressed he was appointed sub-director of the gallery of Florence, which noble collection was much improved by his care. His first work was " A Guide" to this gallery, which is very superior to the usual performances of the kind. He followed with an " Essay on the Tuscan Language," 1789, 3 vols. 8vo, a work that extended his reputation throughout Europe. His other works are, a " History of Painting in Italy," the best edition of which is that of Bassano, 1809, 6 vols. 8vo , " Dissertations on the Vases commonly called Etruscan," and a much-esteemed translation of Hesiod. He died at Florence in 1810.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAO-TSEE, one of the most famous philosophers of the eastern parts of Asia, born about 600 years BC. in the province of Houkouang in China. The contemporary of Pythagoras, his history bears some resemblance to that of the Grecian sage. He taught the doctrine of metempsychosis, and professed to recollect the different bodies through which his soul had migrated. He was the founder, or rather the reformer, of the sect of Tao-tsee, who divide with the Buddhists or followers of Fo, the spiritual dominion of China, and the ministers of these two religious sects are by Europeans called Bonzes. Lao-tsee must have lived to a great age, as he was visited by Confucius in 517 BC But little is known concerning his personal history, and of the books attributed to him by the Chinese, only a few fragments had appeared in Europe, till the publication of one of them, in a French translation, by M. Abel Remusat, under the title of "Livre des recompenses et des peines," Paris, 1816, 8vo —*Biog. Univ.*

LAPO (James or Jacopo) a famous Italian architect, who in 1218 built the church of the Virgin Mary at Assissi, which brother Helias, a disciple of St Francis, had founded during the life of that ascetic. This undertaking procured for Lapo great reputation, especially at Florence, where he passed the greater part of his life, and died about 1262. —Arnolpho Lapo, his son, became the most celebrated architect and sculptor of his time. He was one of the great restorers of a taste for a correct style of architecture in Italy, and his works display genius and skill in his profession. He died in 1300, after having finished the church of St Maria della Fiore at Florence, and other public buildings.—*Felibien Vies des Archit.*

LARCHER (Peter Henry) an eminent French scholar and translator, was born at Dijon, October 12, 1726. His family was related to that of Bossuet, and it was the intention of his father, who was a counsellor of finance, to bring him up to the magistracy He was, however, decidedly attached to the belles lettres, and having finished his studies, with an income of only five hundred livres a year, he became an intense student of Greek literature, and an assiduous collector of early editions. His first translation was the "Electra of Euripides," which attracted little attention, but he became a contributor to several literary journals, and translated from the English the "Martinus Scriblerus," from Pope's Miscellanies, and sir John Pringle's "Observations on the Diseases of the Army," he also wrote notes to the French version of Hudibras. He followed with a translation of the Greek romance of "Chereas and Callirhoe," which was reprinted in the Bibliotheque des Romans. In 1767 a difference took place between him and Voltaire, on whose "Philosophy of History" he published remarks, under the title of a "Supplement," to which the latter replied in his well known "Defense de mon Oncle." Larcher rejoined in a "Reponse à la Defense de mon Oncle," with which the controversy ceased on his part, but not so the merciless wit of his opponent. He soon after undertook a translation of Herodotus, and in 1774 published his learned "Memoire sur Venus," to which the Academy of Inscriptions awarded their prize. He followed with a translation of Xenophon, which works led to his being elected into the aforesaid academy. His Herodotus was published in 1786, of which, a new and very improved edition appeared in 1802. During the revolutionary crisis he lived in privacy, and was only slightly molested, by being called once before the revolutionary committee. He was subsequently decreed a sum of three thousand livres, and received into the Institute. He was finally appointed professor of Greek in the imperial university, but was too aged for active services He died December 22, 1812, and was regretted as an accomplished scholar and amiable man His fine library was sold by auction in 1811 —*Life prefixed to Catalogue of Library.*

LARDNER (Nathaniel) a learned nonconformist divine of the eighteenth century He was a native of Hawkhurst in Kent, and became a student at a dissenting academy in London, whence in 1699, at the age of sixteen, he removed to the university of Utrecht, and afterwards to that of Leyden. He returned to England in 1703, and probably spent some years in study at home, previously to entering on the ministry, as he commenced a preacher about the age of twenty-five. In 1713 he went to reside in the family of lady Treby, the widow of lord chief justice Treby, as domestic chaplain and tutor to her son, whom he afterwards accompanied on a tour through part of France and the Netherlands. His connexion with the Treby family appears to have continued till the death of his pupil in 1723, an event which deeply affected his mind. About this time he was engaged, in conjunction with other ministers, in carrying on a course of lectures at a chapel in the Old Jewry, London. Here he delivered three sermons on the credibility of the gospel history, which formed the basis of his great work on the evidences of Christianity, the principal occupation of his life. The commencement of his literary undertaking was in 1727, when he published, in 2 vols. 8vo, the first part of "The Credibility of the Gospel History, or, the Facts occasionally mentioned in the New Testament, confirmed by passages of ancient Authors, who were contemporary with our Saviour or his Apostles, or lived near their time." The work was continued at intervals till the appearance of the twelfth and last part in 1755, which however was followed by three supplementary volumes, comprising a history of the Apostles and Evangelists, with observations on the books of the New Testament. In 1729 he was chosen assistant preacher to Dr W. Harris, minister of Crutched Friars, London, which office he held till 1751, when he resigned it. The university of Aberdeen, in 1745, conferred on him the degree of DD. In the latter part of his life he retired to Hawkhurst, his native place, where he had a small

estate, and there he died July 24, 1768, at the age of eighty-four. Besides his principal work, he was the author of "A large collection of Jewish and Heathen Testimonies to the Truth of the Christian Religion," 1764-67, 4 vols. 4to; "The History of the Heretics of the two first Centuries after Christ," 4to, published posthumously in 1780, "A Vindication of three of our Saviour's Miracles," against Woolston; "A Letter written in the year 1730, concerning the Question, whether the Logos supplied the place of a Human Soul in the person of Jesus Christ," together with sermons and various other theological compositions A collective edition of his works, with his life by Dr Kippis, was published in 1788.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

LARIVEY (PETER DE) an old French dramatic poet of considerable merit. He was a native of Troyes in Champagne, and is supposed to have died about 1612. He has the credit of having been the first among his countrymen who considered comedy as a representation of the manners of real life, and the correction of vice and folly by ridicule as its legitimate object. Larivey was acquainted with the Greek Latin, and Italian dramatists, whose works he freely imitated, and his own scenes have in turn been copied by Moliere and others. His plays were printed at Paris in 1579, and at Troyes in 1611, 2 vols. 12mo. The second volume of the latter edition is extremely rare, containing pieces not included in any other impression. Larivey also translated from the Italian the Tales of Straparola, and other works.—*Biog. Univ.*

LA ROMANA (MARQUIS DE) a Spanish general, born of an illustrious family in the island of Majorca. He received a good education, and was acquainted with several languages. Under his uncle, general Ventura-Caro, he made a campaign against the French in 1793; and in 1795 he assisted in the defence of Catalonia. On the occurrence of peace, he visited France, and afterwards other parts of Europe. In 1807 the emperor Napoleon having obtained from the king of Spain a body of 15,000 men, to second his ambitious projects in the north of Europe, the marquis La Romana commanded them, and they acted with great bravery on different occasions. The marquis was stationed with his forces in the island of Fionia, when he learnt what had taken place at Madrid in June 1808, and the designs of Napoleon against the liberties of Spain became sufficiently manifest. The Spanish commander resolved to return to his own country, and join the standard of independence. He entered into a secret treaty with the English, who then had a fleet in the Baltic, through the means of which, the Spanish army was conveyed home. La Romana displayed his talents and courage against the French invaders on many occasions, particularly during the retreat of the English under sir John Moore, previously to the battle of Corunna, and in the defence of the lines of Torres Vedras against Massena. The marquis La Romana died January 18, 1811.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LARREY (ISAAC) a minor French historian, was born in 1638, of noble Protestant parents, at Montvilliers. After practising sometime as an attorney in his native country, he went to Holland, where he was appointed historiographer to the states general. He settled afterwards at Berlin, where he received a pension from the elector of Brandenburg. He died in 1719, aged eighty. His principal works are a "History of Augustus," 1690, 12mo, "History of Eleanor, Queen of France, and afterwards of England," 1691, 8vo, "A History of England," 1697 to 1713, 4 vols. folio, which is still much valued on account of the portraits. He was author also of the romance of the "Seven Sages," 2 vols. 8vo, and was concerned in a "History of France under Louis XIV," which is not much esteemed.—*Bibl. Germanique. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LARRIVEE (HENRY) a distinguished French actor and opera singer, born at Lyons in 1733. He was originally a hair-dresser, but having been patronized by Rebel, director of the opera at Paris, he was introduced on the stage in 1755. Assisted by the counsels of Gluck, the musician, he acquired the art of giving to recitative all the energy and expression of tragic declamation, and speedily arrived at the highest eminence in his peculiar department of art. He retired from the metropolitan stage with a pension in 1779, but he afterwards travelled through the provinces, giving concerts, with the assistance of his wife and daughters, who possessed considerable musical talents He died at Vincennes in 1802.—*Biog. Univ.*

LARROQUE (MATTHEW DE) an eminent French Protestant minister, was born near Agen in 1619. He lost his parents, who were persons of rank and character, in his youth, but was enabled to study for the ministry, and became one of the most eminent of the pastors of the reformed church in his native country. He died in charge of a congregation at Rouen in 1684. His principal works are, a "History of the Eucharist," and various controversial treatises, one of which, in opposition to Beveridge and Pearson, is to support the opinion that the epistles of St Ignatius are spurious, "Conformity of the Reformed Churches of France with the Ancients," "A Dissertation on the Thundering Legion." &c.—DANIEL DE LARROQUE, son of the above, was born at Vitri, and retired in 1681, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, to London, but returned to Paris, and was imprisoned for five years, in consequence of having written a preface to a satirical piece against Louis XIV. He was however ultimately released, and employed in the office of the secretary of state. He left several works, the principal of which are, "La Vie de l'Imposteur Mahomet," 12mo, translated from the English of Prideaux, a satirical work, entitled, "Les veritables Motifs de la Conversion de l'Abbé de la Trappe," 1685, 12mo, "Nouvelles Accusations contre Varillas," 8vo, a satirical romance, entitled "La Vie de François Eudes de Mezerai." He also assisted in

the "Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres," and the celebrated satire, entitled "Avis aux Refugiés," has been attributed to Larroque, instead of Bayle, but with very little probability.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LASCARIS. The name of two noble Greeks of the fifteenth century, descendants of the imperial family, and both natives of Constantinople, who, on the taking of that capital by the Turks in 1453, fled from the ruin and destruction which menaced them, in the subversion of the eastern empire, and took refuge in Italy.—CONSTANTINI, the elder, settled first at Milan, where he was received into the grand duke's household, in the capacity of tutor to his daughter. He afterwards visited Rome and Naples, in which latter city he opened a school of eloquence, and finally took up his abode at Messina, whither the fame of his literary attainments, especially in the cultivation of the Greek language, attracted many distinguished disciples, and among others the celebrated Pietro Bembo, afterwards known as the cardinal of that name. He was the author of a Greek grammar, and of some other tracts written in that language and in Latin, which were first printed at Milan in 1476, and again at Venice in 1495, at the Aldine press. He also published a treatise on the eminent scholars, who had formerly flourished in Sicily, and died about the close of the century, bequeathing his valuable collection of books to the senate of Messina.—JOHN, the younger of the two, surnamed Rhyndacenus, took up his residence at Padua, under the protection of Lorenzo de'Medici, who not only distinguished him by his favour, but despatched him on a literary mission into Greece, the object of which was the purchase of valuable manuscripts. This, by the permission of the sultan, whose orders gained him access to the libraries, he accomplished much to the satisfaction of his employer, and enriched the Florentine collection with the fruits of his researches. In 1494 he quitted Italy, and entered the service of Louis XII of France, who employed him as his envoy to the Venetian senate, but on the elevation of John de Medicis to the popedom, by the title of Leo X, Lascaris, went to Rome, at the invitation of that pontiff, and on the foundation of his Greek college there, on the Mons Quirinalis, Lascaris was appointed by him its first principal, and superintendant of the Greek press. In order to promote the ends proposed by this institution, of which the ascertaining and preserving the true pronunciation of the language was one of the chief, Lascaris made a second journey into Greece, and brought back with him some youths of good families, who were at once to communicate, and to receive instruction. The remainder of his life was divided between Paris, where he assisted Francis I in forming the Royal Library, and Rome, in which latter city he at length died of the gout at the age of ninety in 1535. Notwithstanding his acknowledged abilities, the natural indolence of his disposition prevented his benefiting the world by the productions of his pen, so much as his taste for literature induced his contemporaries to expect. He published however a translation of "Polybius," and of the "Argonautics," of Apollonius, together with a Greek Anthology, 1494, folio, Annotations on the works of Sophocles and Homer, four of the plays of Euripides, and a collection of epigrams and apophthegms in Greek and Latin, Paris, 4to 1527.—*Hodius de Græci Illustribus. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LASCY (count PETER DE) a military officer, born in the county of Limerick in Ireland, in 1678. After the capture of that place by William III, he went abroad with his uncle, who was in the French service, and was with the army commanded by Catinat in Italy. The regiment of Athlone, to which he belonged, having been disbanded after the peace of Ryswick, he entered into the Austrian army, and served against the Turks. He was next employed by the king of Poland, and then by Peter the Great of Russia. In 1709 he was wounded at Pultowa, and he afterwards assisted in the taking of Riga, of which place he was made governor. For his various services he was made a lieutenant-general in 1720, Catharine I appointed him governor of Livonia, and on his estate in that province he died in 1751, having attained the rank of field-marshal. The prince de Ligne published a collection of the works, and a journal of the campaigns of Marshal Lascy.—*Biog. Univ.*

LASCY (JOSEPH FRANCIS MAURICE, count de) son of the foregoing, was born at Petersburgh in 1725. Having adopted the profession of arms, in 1744 he entered into the Austrian service, and made a campaign in Italy. He gradually rose to the rank of general, after having displayed his military talents at the battles of Lowositz, Breslau, and Hochkirchen, and in 1760 he penetrated to Berlin, at the head of 15 000 men, for which bold exploit he was made a commander of the order of Maria Theresa, and in 1762 he received the baton of marshal. Under Joseph II he was a member of the council of war at Vienna, and was the author of the military regulations adopted by that prince. He was employed against the Turks in 1788, and again after the death of Laudohn. His death took place at Vienna, November 30, 1801.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LASERNA-SANTANDER (CHARLES ANTHONY) a native of Biscay, distinguished in the last century as a bibliographer. He studied among the jesuits at Villagarcia, and afterwards entered into the order, on the suppression of which, he went to Valladolid to study philosophy. He was about to settle in that city, when he was invited to Brussels by his uncle, who resided there as secretary to the king of Spain. Going thither, he collected a noble library, which he opened to the public and having been obliged to dispose of it, he was in 1795 appointed keeper of the library of Brussels. He died in 1813. Among his works the most important is his "Dictionnaire Bibliographique choisi du quinzieme Siecle, precede d un Essai historique sur l Origine de

l'Imprimerie," Bruxelles, 1805, 3 vols. 8vo. He also wrote "Mémoires historiques sur la Bibliotheque dite de Bourgogne," Paris, 1809, 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LASSALA (MANUEL) an ecclesiastic of Valentia in Spain, born in 1729. He entered into the order of jesuits, and was the author of several works of merit. The principal of these are his "Account of the Poets of Castile," a translation of the works of Lokman, the celebrated Oriental Fabulist, into the Hebrew language, an "Essay on General History," a poem on the Rhine, and some dramatic compositions, written in Italian. He died in 1798 at Bologna.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LASSO (—— DI) the name of three eminent musicians, father and sons. ORLANDO the elder was born at Mons in Hainault, in 1520, and according to De Thou, who ranks him among the illustrious characters of the age, was forcibly taken from his parents in his childhood by Ferdinand Gonzaga, on account of the excellence of his voice, and carried by him to Milan, Naples, and Sicily. He subsequently taught music at Rome, Antwerp, &c. till he at length settled at Munich on an invitation from the Bavarian court, and remained there till his death in 1593. His reputation as a composer and performer was so considerable, that it was said of him by a contemporary, "Hic ille Orlandus Lassum qui recreat orbem," a pun upon his name, which will not bear translation.—His eldest son, RUDOLPH, born at Munich, succeeded his father as organist and composer to Maximilian of Bavaria, in whose service, FERDINAND the youngest also appears to have continued till his death. The two brothers, besides a great number of their own musical compositions, published in conjunction, the Latin works of their father, under the title "Magnum Opus Musicum Orlandi de Lasso," &c. Munich, 1604.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus. Rees's Cyclop.*

LASSUS (PETER) a celebrated surgeon, professor of pathology at the school of medicine and surgery at Paris, and member of the French Institute. He was born at Paris in 1741, and studied under his father, who was a medical practitioner of eminence. He was admitted a master of surgery in 1765, and in 1771 he obtained the office of surgeon in ordinary to the daughters of Lewis XV. He went to Italy with those princesses when they fled from France at the commencement of the Revolution. On his return to Paris he obtained the erasement of his name from the list of emigrants, and on the re-organization of the academical institutions, he became successively professor of the history of medicine and of external pathology, which offices he held till his death in 1807. Among a number of valuable professional works published by M. Lassus, may be mentioned, "Essai ou Discours historique et critique sur les découvertes faites en anatomie par les anciens et les modernes," Paris, 1783, 8vo, "Traité élementaire de medicine operatoire," 1795, 8vo, "Pathologie chirurgicale," 1805, 1806, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Notice of the Life and Works of Lassus, by Cuvier, in the Memoirs of the Institute. Biog. Univ.*

LATILLA (GAETANO) an eminent Neapolitan composer, the friend of Pergolesi and uncle of Piccini, born in 1710. His first opera, the "Orazio," which he wrote almost immediately on quitting the conservatory, was a serious one, but it was the great success of his second, a comic opera, brought out by him in conjunction with Galuppi, that stamped his reputation as a first-rate composer in that style. This piece was entitled "Madama Ciana," to which succeeded nine others, the last and best of which is his "Buona Figliuola." The time of his decease is uncertain. —*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

LATIMER (HUGH) an eminent English prelate and reformer in the sixteenth century He was the son of a respectable yeoman at Thurcaston in Leicestershire, where he was born about the year 1470. He received his early education at a country school, whence he was removed to Cambridge in his fourteenth year. He was brought up a zealous romanist, but becoming acquainted with Thomas Bilney at Cambridge, he gradually changed his opinions, and being of an ardent and sincere temper, became equally zealous in promulgating the doctrines of the reformation. He first became openly obnoxious to the enemies of innovation, by a series of discourses, in which he dwelt upon the uncertainty of tradition, the vanity of works of supererogation, and the pride and usurpation of the Roman hierarchy. These sermons were warmly attacked by Buckenham, prior of the Black Friars at Cambridge, whose reasoning was assailed with great humour and acuteness by Latimer, who much advanced the Protestant party at Cambridge, of which himself and Bilney became the leaders. At length the bishop of Ely interdicted his preaching within the jurisdiction of the university, which order was defeated by the good offices of Dr Barnes, prior of the Augustins, who, being friendly to the reformation, boldly licensed Latimer to preach in his chapel, which was exempt from episcopal interference. At length the progress of the new opinions was represented to cardinal Wolsey, who, at the importunity of archbishop Warham, created a court of bishops and deacons to put the laws in execution against heretics. Before this court Bilney and Latimer were summoned, and the former, who was deemed the principal, being induced to recant, the whole were set at liberty, and such was the favour extended to Latimer, that he was licensed, by the bishop of London, to preach throughout England. The remorse of Bilney is well known, and the manner in which he disclaimed his abjuration and sought the stake, which martyrdom he finally endured at Norwich. The fate of his friend by no means intimidated Latimer, who had even the courage to write a letter of remonstrance to Henry VIII, on the evil of prohibiting the use of the Bible in English. Although this epistle produced no effect, Henry, who loved openness, took it in good part, and presented the

writer to the living of West Kington in Wiltshire. The ascendancy of Ann Boleyn and rise of Thomas Cromwell, proved still more favourable to Latimer, and after encountering much annoyance from the opposing party of divines, headed by Warham, Stokesley, and others, from which he was delivered by the king himself, he was in 1535 appointed bishop of Worcester. Of the plain dealing of Latimer, the following circumstance is a proof It was then the custom for bishops to make presents on new-year's-day to the king, and among the rest, Latimer waited at court with his gift, which, instead of a purse of gold, was a New Testament, having the leaf turned down to this passage, "Whoremongers and adulterers God will judge." Henry was not, however, offended, and when the sturdy prelate was, some time after, called before him to answer for some passages in a sermon which he had preached at court, he defended himself so honestly that he was dismissed with a smile. The fall of Anne Boleyn and Cromwell prepared the way for great reverses, and the six articles being carried in parliament, Latimer resigned his bishopric, rather than hold any office in a church which enforced such terms of communion, and retired into the country Here he remained in privacy, until obliged to repair to London for medical advice, in consequence of a hurt received from the falling of a tree. There he was discovered by the emissaries of Gardiner, and imprisoned for the remainder of Henry's reign. On the accession of Edward, he was released, and became highly popular at court by his preaching, during the whole of that short reign, but never could be induced to resume his episcopal functions Having got rid of all intreaty on this subject, he took up his abode with archbishop Cranmer at Lambeth, where his chief employment was to hear complaints and procure redress for the poor. Soon after Mary ascended the throne, and in pursuance of the measures taken to re establish the opinions of the church of Rome, Latimer was cited to appear before the council, in doing which an opportunity was afforded him to quit the kingdom. He however prepared himself with alacrity to obey the citation, and as he passed through Smithfield, the courageous old man exclaimed, "This place has long groaned for me." About the same time Cranmer and bishop Ridley were also committed to the Tower, which became so crowded, that the three prelates were confined in the same room. From the Tower they were conveyed to Oxford, and confined in the common prison, with every circumstance of degradation, preparatory to a mock disputation, in which Latimer behaved with his usual intrepidity and simplicity, refusing to deliver any thing more than a free confession of his opinions. The three prelates, although fully condemned, remained in prison sixteen months, chiefly because the statutes under which they had been tried had been formally repealed. In 1555, however, new and more sanguinary laws having been enacted in support of the Romish religion, a commission was issued by cardinal Pole, the pope's legate, to try Latimer and Ridley for heresy. Much pains were taken during this second trial to induce them to sign articles of subscription, which they steadfastly refused, and were in consequence delivered over to the secular arm, and condemned to the flames. This sentence was put in execution about a fortnight after their condemnation, on the 16th October, 1555. At the place of execution, having thrown off the old gown which was wrapped about him, Latimer appeared in a shroud prepared for the purpose, and with his fellow-sufferer was fastened to the stake with an iron chain. A faggot, ready kindled, was then placed at Ridley's feet, to whom Latimer exclaimed, "Be of good comfort master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle by God's grace in England, as I trust shall never be put out" He then recommended his soul to God, and with firmness and composure expired amidst the flames. The character of bishop Latimer is sufficiently obvious from the tenor of his whole life. His talents as a preacher, although adapted for popularity in his own times, in which his simplicity, familiarity, and gibing drollery were highly estimated, will not bear a critical examination in the present day. "His manner of preaching," says Gilpin, "was, however, highly affecting, as he spoke immediately from the heart, and no man was less influenced by sinister motives, or durst with more freedom reprove vice, however dignified by worldly distinctions." A collection of the sermons of bishop Latimer was first printed in 1570, and they have since been frequently republished. Several of his letters appear in Fox's Acts and Monuments.—*Gilpin's Life of Latimer. Biog. Brit*

LATIMER (WILLIAM) one of the revivers of classical learning in England, was educated at Oxford, and became fellow of All Souls college in 1489. After travelling in Italy, and studying Greek at Padua, he returned to England, and was graduated MA at Oxford in 1513. He subsequently became tutor to Reginald, afterwards cardinal Pole, by whose interest he obtained two rectories in Gloucestershire, and a prebend of Salisbury. He was also one who taught Erasmus Greek, which great man he also assisted in his second edition of the New Testament. He died at a very advanced age in 1545. Latimer, in conjunction with Lily, Colet, and Grocyn, contributed much to establish a taste for the Greek language in England, and was one of the greatest scholars of the era in which he lived. Nothing remains of his writings, except a few letters to Erasmus.—*Athen. Oxon. Jortin's Life of Erasmus.*

LATINI (BRUNETTO) an eminent grammarian of Florence in the thirteenth century. He was of a noble family in that city, and of the party of the Guelphs, which obliged him to retreat into France, when it was overpowered by that of the Ghibelines. He ultimately, however, returned, and was appointed to some honourable offices. His greatest

honour was being tutor to Dante, but he also obtained celebrity by a work, written in the French language, entitled "Tresor," which is a kind of abridgment of the Bible, of Pliny the naturalist, Solinus, and other writers, and may be deemed an encyclopedia of the time. On his return to Florence, he likewise published a collection of moral precepts in verse, under the title of "Tesoretto," which proves him to have been very little of a poet. He died in 1294.—*Tiraboschi. Crescimbeni.*

LATINUS (LATINIUS) a learned critic of the sixteenth century, was born at Viterbo about 1513. He was chosen, in conjunction with other learned men, to correct "Gratian's Decretal," he also left notes on Tertullian, and was author of a very learned book, entitled "Bibliotheca Sacra et Profana, sive Observationes, Correctiones, Conjecturæ et variæ Lectiones," 1667, folio. He died in 1593.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAUD (WILLIAM) archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Charles I. He was the son of a clothier at Reading in Berkshire, where he was born in the year 1573. He received his early education at the free school of his native town, whence he was removed to St John's college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow in 1593. He graduated M.A. in 1598, and took priest's orders in 1601, and the following year preached a divinity lecture, in which he maintained the perpetual visibility of the church of Rome until the reformation, which doctrine being disapproved by Dr Abbot, at that time master of University college, the foundation of that animosity was laid which ever after subsisted between them. He obtained the vicarage of Stanford in Northamptonshire, his first preferment, in 1607, and in 1608 obtained the advowson of North Kilworth in Leicestershire. The same year he commenced DD. and was made chaplain to Neile, bishop of Rochester, who gave him the rectory of Cuckstone in Kent, and he soon after preached his first sermon before James I. In 1611 he became president of his college, and one of the king's chaplains, in which situation, owing to the influence of archbishop Abbot, he attracted so little attention, that he was about to retire from court, until persuaded to remain a year longer by bishop Neile, who, to keep up his spirits, gave him a prebend in the church of Lincoln and the archdeaconry of Huntingdon. His patience was at length rewarded, the king presenting him in 1616 to the deanery of Gloucester, in the cathedral of which, he signalised himself by his scrupulous attention to the strictest letter of the ceremonial. In 1617 he accompanied James I to Scotland, to aid him in his abortive attempt to bring the church of Scotland to a uniformity with that of England. In 1620 he was installed a prebend of Westminster, and the next year nominated to the see of St Davids, chiefly through the friendly offices of Buckingham and the lord-keeper Williams. About this time James took upon himself to interdict the introduction in the pulpit of the doctrines of predestination, election, the irresistibility of free grace, or of any matter relative to the powers, prerogatives, and sovereignty of foreign princes. These measures being attributed to the councils of bishop Laud, the Calvinistic or puritanic party were much incensed at his conduct. He had now become closely connected with Buckingham, who, on his foolish journey to Madrid with prince Charles, left him as his agent at court. On the accesion of Charles I, his influence, by the countenance of Buckingham, became very great, and it is recorded, that he was ordered to furnish the king with a list of all the divines in his kingdom, against whose names he marked O or P, to signify orthodox or puritan. In 1626 he was translated to the see of Bath and Wells, and in 1628 to that of London. On the sequestration of archbishop Abbot, in consequence of having accidentally shot a gamekeeper, Laud was appointed one of the commissioners for exercising the archiepiscopal jurisdiction, and being a zealous supporter of the hated administration of Buckingham, he became in the highest degree unpopular. On the assassination of that presumptuous favourite by Felton, bishop Laud suspecting that some members of parliament might be privy to the deed, prevailed on the king to send to the judges for their opinion, "whether by law Felton might not be racked?" to which inhuman query the crown lawyers returned their opinion, "That, according to the laws of England, Felton could *not* be racked." Bishop Laud was also the most active member of the high commission court, the arbitrary and severe proceedings of which were so justly odious to the nation. The treatment of Alexander Leighton, (see article, LEIGHTON,) a Scottish divine, for the publication of a pamphlet, entitled "Zion's Plea against Prelacy," in particular, created great disgust. On the delivery of the merciless sentence against that enthusiast, bishop Laud pulled off his cap and gave God thanks for it, an action which is recorded in all the histories of the time, and which was very punctually remembered upon his own downfall. In 1630 he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, to which he was a great benefactor, and which he enriched with an invaluable collection of MSS in a great number of languages, ancient, modern, and oriental. In 1631 he displayed great zeal and activity in repairing and beautifying St Paul's cathedral, the expense of which however, it is said, was supported by many oppressive and unjustifiable methods of raising money, by exorbitant fines in the courts of high commission and star-chamber. In 1633 he attended Charles into Scotland, who went there to be crowned, and on his return he was promoted to the see of Canterbury, become vacant by the death of archbishop Abbot. On the same day an agent from the court of Rome came to him privately and offered him a cardinal's hat, a fact which shows how strongly he was suspected of a predilection for the church of Rome. He however declined the proposal, feeling, as he expresses himself in his diary, "That some-

thing dwelt within him which would not suffer that, till Rome were other than it is." In 1634 he commenced a metropolitan visitation, in which the rigour of his proceedings, to produce an impossible conformity, was exceedingly unpopular and impolitic. In 1635 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the treasury, in which situation he remained a year, and then procured the treasurer's staff for bishop Juxon, (see article, JUXON,) a step much censured by Clarendon. The well-known prosecution of Prynne, Burton, and Bastwick, for libel, took place in 1632, the odium of which, and the severe sentences that followed, rested principally upon him, and, being like that of Leighton, cruel, illegal, and tyrannical, the feelings excited against him were proportionably embittered. He also proved an active prosecutor of his former friend, Williams, bishop of Lincoln, for a charge, very insufficiently supported, of tampering with the king's witnesses, for which the latter was fined 11,000*l.* and imprisoned in the Tower. Nor was this all, on that bishop's library being seized to pay the fine, two or three letters, written to him by Osbaldiston, master of Westminster school simply for containing some obscure expression which the archbishop interpreted against himself, were made the foundation of a new bill, by which the unfortunate bishop was condemned to a fine of 8000*l.* more, and on nonpayment kept a close prisoner in the Tower. In his remarks on these proceedings, bishop Warburton strongly observes, that "This prosecution must needs give every one a bad idea of Laud's heart and temper." A statesman of the temperament of this prelate could scarcely be a friend to the liberty of the press, and in 1637 he procured a decree of the star chamber, limiting the number of printers, and forbidding the printing of any book not licensed by the bishop of London or archbishop of Canterbury, for the time being, or by the chancellor and vice chancellor of the universities. Catalogues of all books from abroad were also to be furnished to the same authorities, and so arbitrary was the conduct of Charles's ministers at this period, that numbers, both of clergy and laity, anxiously sought to quit the country. A proclamation to restrain them, unless certificated to be conformable to the order and discipline of the church, carried this policy as far as it would go, and exceeded even the tyranny of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The measures advised and supported by archbishop Laud, in respect to Scotland, were equally arbitrary, the result of which belongs rather to the province of history than of biography. When at length, the bad consequences of these proceedings rendered a parliament necessary, after a lapse of twelve years, one was convened in April 1640. The indignant resentment of the nation having again found an organ, the Commons commenced by appointing committees of religion and grievances, on which it was once more suddenly dissolved, after sitting only three weeks. "All sorts of means," says lord Clarendon, "some ridiculous, and others scandalous," were then put in force to raise supplies, by loan, benevolence, ship money, coat and conduct money, &c. Those who refused payment being fined and imprisoned by the star-chamber or council table, where archbishop Laud acted so influentially, that a tempest of popular indignation was again excited, and a body of five hundred people even attacked his palace. On the strength of a single precedent, a clerical convocation was also authorised by the king, to sit, independant of the parliament. This body, besides granting subsidies, prepared a collection of constitutions and canons ecclesiastical, which being approved by the privy council, was made public, and gave such general disgust to the moderate of all parties, and produced so great a number of petitions to the privy council, that Charles was obliged to suspend them. On the calling of the celebrated long parliament, the new canons were very summarily disposed of as subversive both of the rights of parliament, and of the liberties and property of the subject, and the long gathering storm immediately burst over the head of the archbishop. The very next day, articles, presented against him by the Scottish commissioners were read in the house of Lords, which, when referred to the Commons, a motion was put and carried, that he had been guilty of high treason. The celebrated Denzil Holles was immediately sent to the house of Lords, to impeach him in the name of all the Commons of England, and he was forthwith delivered into the custody of the black rod. On the 26th of February 1641, fourteen articles of impeachment were brought up from the Commons, and he was committed to the Tower. Soon after his commitment, the house of Commons ordered him, jointly with those who had passed sentence against Prynne, Bastwick, and Burton, to make them satisfaction for the damages which they had sustained by their sentence and imprisonment. He was also fined 20,000*l.* for his proceedings in the imposition of the canons, and was otherwise treated with extreme and undignified severity, especially in the seizure of his goods and books at Lambeth, which were sold for less than a third of their value, a proceeding which must have not very pleasantly reminded him of the late treatment of bishop Williams. He remained in prison three years before he was brought to trial, which at length, on the production of ten additional articles, took place on the 12th March, 1643-4, and lasted twenty days. Many of the charges against him were insignificant and poorly supported, but it sufficiently appeared that he had unconstitutionally endeavoured to extend the prerogative, and was guilty of many arbitrary, illegal, and cruel actions. His own defence of himself was exceedingly acute and able, and his argument, that he could not be justly made responsible for the actions of the whole council, if not absolutely a legal, was a strong moral defence. The lords were still more staggered by his counsel showing, that if even guilty of these acts, they amounted not to high treason. A case was made for the judges, who very much

questioned if they were so, and the peers deferred giving judgment. On this delay the house of Commons passed a bill of attainder, on the 4th January, 1644-5, in a very thin house, in which the archbishop was declared guilty of high-treason, and condemned to suffer death,—as unjustifiable a step in a constitutional point of view, as any of which he was accused. To stop this attainder, he produced the king's pardon, under the great seal, but it was over ruled by both houses, and all he could obtain by petitioning was, to have his sentence altered from hanging to beheading. He accordingly met his death with great firmness on the 10th January, 1644 5, on a scaffold erected on Tower-hill, being then in the seventy-second year of his age. The policy and proceedings of archbishop Laud, both as a prelate and statesman, are given up by writers of all parties, unless we except a few zealots of the passive obedient school, whose theoretical notions of uniformity were like his own. His warmest admirers, including his biographer, Heylin, admit his extreme rashness, and little is left which can be fairly pleaded for his severity and violence, except the probability that he acted on principles which he deemed correct. This virtue, unhappily, too often renders a short-sighted and narrow-minded man additionally dangerous, more especially, if, like archbishop Laud, he is warm, vindictive, and passionate. What judgment indeed can be formed of the understanding of a politician, who formed the airy project of uniting three kingdoms in a uniformity of religion, whose history was that of England, Ireland, and Scotland? Much praise has been bestowed upon his piety, but his diary shows it to have been mingled with much puerility and superstition, his dreams being regularly recorded, as well as the hopes and fears which they excited. Speaking of his learning and morals, Hume observes, "that he was virtuous, if severity of manners alone, and abstinence from pleasure could deserve that name. He was learned, if polemical knowledge could entitle him to that praise." His munificence to the university of Oxford has already been recorded, and it must be added, that he founded therein an Arabic professorship, and it likewise owed to his influence a charter enlarging its privileges. He also founded a hospital in Reading, with a revenue of 200*l.* per annum. He was doubtless learned, and an encourager of scholastic learning, but he was occupied too much in active life to display much of it in his productions, which are "Seven Sermons, preached and printed on several Occasions," "Short Annotations upon the Life and Death of King James," "Answer to the Remonstrance made by the House of Commons," his "Diary," edited by Wharton, "The second Volume of the Remains of Archbishop Laud, written by Himself;" "Officium Quotidianum, or a Manual of Private Devotion," and a "Summary of Devotion." Several of his letters are to be found in the Vossii Epistolæ, in Usher's life by Dr Parr, and in Dr Twells's life of Pocock.—*Wharton's Troubles and Trials of Laud. Prynne's and Heylin's Lives. Hume's Hist. of England.*

LAUDER (William) a literary impostor, who ruined his reputation by an attempt to prove Milton a plagiary. He was a native of Scotland, and received his education at the university of Edinburgh, where he afterwards acted as a private tutor. Being disappointed in his expectations of obtaining a professorship, he removed to London, and commenced author. In 1747 he published in the Gentleman's Magazine, an "Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns," the object of which was to prove, that the great epic bard had made free with the works of certain Latin poets of modern date, in the composition of his Paradise Lost. Answers appeared in the magazine, but they failed in vindicating the originality of Milton, whose calumniator, flushed with success, proceeded to republish his Essay, with additions, in a separate form. At length Mr Douglas, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, produced ample proofs of the duplicity of Lauder, in a published letter to the earl of Bath, entitled "Milton vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism, brought against him by Mr Lauder." In this pamphlet the learned critic showed that the passages which had been cited by Lauder, professedly from Massenius, Staphorstius, Taubmannus, and others, had been interpolated by Lauder himself, who had foisted into his quotations entire lines from Alexander Hog's Latin translation of the Paradise Lost. This detection proved so injurious to the reputation of Lauder, that his booksellers insisted on his confessing the fraud, unless he could, as he asserted, fairly exculpate himself by producing the individual editions of the works from which he had taken his garbled quotations.. The latter alternative was impossible, and he was therefore forced to submit to the former. He consequently signed a letter acknowledging his fault, assigning the motives which prompted it, and expressing his contrition, which was laid before the public, and Lauder soon after quitted England for the West Indies, where he died in 1771.—*Nichols's Lit. Anecd. Month. Mag.* vol. xxiii

LAUDOHN or LAUDON (Gideon Ernest) a military officer of distinction in the Austrian service. He was descended from a Scottish family, and was born at Totzen in Livonia, in 1716 After having received a good education, he entered into the Russian army, as a cadet, at the age of fifteen. He served against the Poles, and afterwards against the Turks, but not meeting with the promotion he expected, he went to Vienna, and was employed under baron Trenck, in the war between Austria and Prussia in 1744. A quarrel which he had with Trenck, induced him to give up his commission, and he resided subsequently for some years in retirement, on the frontiers of Croatia, where he had a military command. At the commencement of the seven years' war in 1756, he again entered on active service, during which he sig-

nalized himself on many occasions. He greatly contributed to the victory of Hochkirchen, for which he was made a baron of the empire, and received the grand cross of the order of Maria Theresa. In 1759 he beat the Prussians at Kunnersdorff, in 1760 he took the fortress of Glatz, and afterwards made himself master of Schweidnitz. On peace being concluded in 1763, baron Laudohn retired to his estates in Bohemia. In 1766 he was made a member of the aulic council of war, and on the occurrence of the succession war of Bavaria in 1778, he was raised to the rank of field-marshal. He was again employed against the Turks in 1788, and in the following year he took Belgrade. After the death of Joseph II he was confirmed in all his appointments by the succeeding emperor Leopold. He died at Neu Titschein, in June 1790, leaving the reputation of having been one of the most skilful generals of modern times.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

LAUNOY (John de) a learned and voluminous French writer, was born at Valdesie in Normandy, in 1603. He studied with great diligence at the university of Paris, and being ordained a priest, was admitted a doctor of divinity at the college of Navarre. He particularly distinguished himself in defending the rights of the Gallican church against the pretensions of the court of Rome, and in exposing legendary fables and pretended canonizations. The mission of St Dionysius the Areopagite into France, the travels of St Lazarus and Mary Magdalen into Provence, and similar stories, were all duly exposed by him, and it was humourously observed, that he materially thinned the ranks of sainthood by his merciless investigation. "He suspected the whole martyrology," says a lively French writer, "and examined all the saints as they do the nobility of France." Voltaire also quotes a curate of St Lustathius as saying, "I always make a bow to M. Launoy, lest he should deprive me of my Eustathius." This learned man, who was peculiarly benevolent, disinterested, and kind hearted, died in 1678, aged seventy-four. His works, the principal of which are, "De Varia Aristotelis fortuna," and "Histoire du College de Navarre," were published in 1731, in 10 vols. folio.—*Niceron. Saxii Onom.*

LAURENT (Peter Joseph) an able Flemish mechanic, born in 1715. His ingenuity began to display itself at a very early age, and he is said to have even constructed the model of an apparatus for raising water, when only in his ninth year. In 1736 his reputation was already matured, and several public works in the Pays Bas were committed to his management. Many of the canals, especially those by Valenciennes, Liege, &c. owe either their origin or improvement to his genius, but his great work was the junction of the rivers Scheldt and Somme, by means of a tunnel about nine miles in extent. The king of France conferred on him the cross of St Michael for his services. His death took place in 1775.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAURI (Filippo) the son of Balthasar Lauri, a Flemish artist, born himself at Rome in 1623. He was instructed in the rudiments of painting by his father, who encouraged a passion for the art, which developed itself in his son at a very early age. He afterwards studied under Angelo Carosello, who was connected with his family by marriage, and soon made so considerable a progress as to excel his master, as well in taste and colouring, as in composition and the general execution of his pictures. Several grand altar-pieces of his painting are much esteemed, but his smaller historical pieces, with beautiful and highly-finished landscapes introduced into the back ground, are considered his best performances, and fetch a great price. His death took place in 1694.—*D'Argenville Vies des Pein.*

LAURIERE (Eusebius Jacques de) a French advocate, eminent for his thorough acquaintance with the civil law of his country, born in 1659 at Paris. He was the author of a great variety of professional writings, the principal of which are, a treatise on "Royal Ordonnances," a commentary on "Loisel's Instituts Coutumiers," 2 vols, "De l'Origine du Droit d'Amortissement," "Texte des Coutumes de la Prevoté et Vicomté de Paris," "Bibliotheque des Coutumes," and "Le Glossaire du Droit François." He died in 1728.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAVALLEE (John, marquis de) a French dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, born near Dieppe in 1747. He became a member of several literary societies, and ancient chief of a division of the grand chancery of the legion of honour. He assisted in conducting various journals and periodical works, and wrote many comic pieces, and three tragedies. Among his miscellaneous works may be noticed, "La Negre comme il y a peu des Blancs," 1789, and "Lettres d'un Mameluc," 1803, both which have been translated into English. He died a short time after the restoration of the royal family.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LAVATER (John Caspar) the celebrated physiognomist, was born at Zurich, Nov. 15, 1741. He exhibited something of a singular, but gentle and amiable character at school, and having gone through the usual studies, was admitted into orders in May 1761. In 1763 he accompanied Henry Fuseli, afterwards the painter, and two brothers of the name of Hess, into Prussia, and after staying there some time, returned, and became a much admired preacher at Zurich, and minister of the church of St Peter. Here he remained intent on the duties of his profession and his medical studies, until the storming of Zurich in 1797, on which occasion he was wounded in the head by a Swiss soldier, from the effects of which wound he never recovered, although he lived in the full possession of his faculties until January 2, 1801, when he died in his sixtieth year. Lavater was the author of several works, but his enthusiastic treatise on physiognomy has procured him the most attention. He published the first part of his studies on

this subject in 1776, in a quarto volume, entitled, "Fragments," in which work he took a wide range of inquiry, and carried his ideas of physiognomy beyond the observation of those parts of the countenance which exhibit the impressions of mental qualities and affections to the common eye, and maintained as a leading position "that the powers and faculties of the mind have representative signs in the solid parts of the countenance." Two more volumes appeared in succession, which exhibited a curious mixture of shrewd observation, refined feeling, pious sentiment, and mystic extravagance. The whole is illustrated with a variety of engravings, some of which possess great merit. His other works are, "Swiss Lays," three collections of "Spiritual Hymns," and two of "Odes," in blank verse. "Jesus Messiah," a poetical history of Jesus Christ, 4 vols, "A Look into Eternity," and "The Secret History of a Self-Observer," a very singular production. Lavater was so enthusiastic as to believe in the continuance of miracles, and the power of casting out spirits, which opinions he maintains with his characteristic sincerity and enthusiasm.—*Rees's Cyclop. Saxii Onom.*

LAVICOMTERIE DE ST SAMPSON (LEWIS) a French political writer, and violent partizan of the Revolution. He published in 1791 a work entitled, "Crimes des Rois de France," which from the circumstances of the times occasioned an extraordinary sensation. In 1792 he produced another called "Republique sans Impots." He became a member of the Convention in September 1792, where he voted for the death of the king, and in September 1793 he entered into the Committee of Public Safety. In January 1794 he was ordered by the Jacobin club to draw up the "Act of Accusation against Kings" The fall of the terrorists put an end to his influence, and he was prosecuted for being concerned in the insurrection of May 1795, but he escaped punishment, and afterwards obtained some trifling office. He died in 1809. Besides the pieces already mentioned, he was the author of "Les Crimes des Empereurs," and "Les Crimes des Papes."—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LAVINGHAM (RICHARD) prior of a Carmelite convent at Bristol towards the close of the fourteenth century. He produced numerous works relating to divinity and philosophy, which procured him much reputation among his contemporaries. His abridgment of Bede's Ecclesiastical History was particularly celebrated. Among his philosophical productions are several which indicate a taste for speculative inquiry, comprising the abstruse subjects of personal identity, and the infinite divisibility of matter Trithemius says that he flourished in the university of Oxford, and that he wrote against the Lollards.—*Trithem. de Script. Eccles. Bale. Evans's Hist. of Bristol*

LAVINGTON (GEORGE) bishop of Exeter, a prelate of great piety and learning His birth has been stated to have taken place at the village of Heavitree in Devonshire, but another and more probable opinion is, that the place of his nativity was Mildenhall, Wilts, a parish of which his grandfather was the incumbent. Both accounts agree in fixing the time of this event in the year 1683. From Winchester school he removed on a scholarship to New college, Oxford, where he graduated in civil law in 1713. Four years afterwards he obtained the living of Hayford Warren, Oxfordshire, and subsequently a stall at Worcester, which in 1732 he resigned for a residentiaryship at St Paul's. Soon after he was presented by the chapter of that cathedral to the livings of St Michael Bassishaw and St Mary Aldermanbury, but vacated all his benefices in 1747, on being advanced to the see of Exeter. Over this diocese he continued to preside till his death in 1762. Bishop Lavington was the author of an able and well-known treatise, entitled, "The Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists compared," in two volumes, besides a tract against the Moravians, and a variety of miscellaneous sermons.—*Polwhele's Devonshire.*

LAVOISIER (ANTHONY LAWRENCE) a celebrated French chemist, whose name has been connected with the antiphlogistic theory of chemistry, to the reception of which, he contributed by his writings and discoveries. He was born at Paris, August 13, 1743, and was the son of opulent parents, who gave him a good education. He acquired an intimate knowledge of the physical sciences, and first distinguished himself by a prize memoir on the best method of lighting the streets, for which he received a gold medal from the academy of Sciences. Two years after, in 1768, he was chosen a member of the academy. About this time he published several tracts in periodical works, on the analysis of gypsum, the crystallization of salt, the congelation of water, on thunder, the aurora borealis, &c. Journeys which he made to different parts of France with M Guettard, furnished him with materials for a lithological and mineralogical chart of the kingdom, intended as the basis of a work on the revolutions of the globe and the formation of the strata of the earth, outlines of which appeared in the memoirs of the academy for 1772 and 1787. The discoveries of Black, Cavendish, Macbride, and Priestley, relative to the nature of elastic fluids or gases, attracted the particular notice of Lavoisier, who struck with the importance of their researches, entered on the same field of inquiry, with all his characteristic ardour in the cause of science, and possessing the advantage of a considerable fortune, he conducted his experiments on a large scale, and obtained highly interesting results. In 1774 appeared his "Opuscules Chymiques," comprising a general view of what was then known relative to gaseous bodies, with several new experiments, remarkable for their ingenuity and accuracy Dr Priestley's discovery of what he called dephlogisticated air, afterwards generally termed oxygen gas, furnished Lavoisier with a fresh subject of research, and in 1778 he published an essay on this substance, and its influence in the production of acids, develop-

ing the grand principle of a new chemical theory. This was farther illustrated by his experiments of the composition of water by burning together the oxygen and hydrogen gases, and by its analysis affording the same principles, and the system was completed by his theories of combustion and oxidation, the decomposition of atmospheric air, his doctrine of caloric, and its influence in causing the solid, liquid, and gaseous states of bodies, and the whole theory was laid before the public in his "Elements of Chemistry," which appeared in 1789, and was speedily translated into English and other languages. M. Lavoisier rendered many services to the arts and sciences, both in a public and private capacity. He was appointed treasurer to the academy of Sciences, and was a member of the board of consultation. When the new system of weights and measures was brought forward, he contributed to its improvement by some novel experiments on the expansion of metals He was consulted by the National Convention as to the best method of manufacturing assignats and securing them from being forged. Agriculture engaged much of his attention, and he devoted a part of his estate in the Vendosmois to the purpose of experimental farming. In 1791 the committee of the Constituent assembly applied to him for information preparatory to the adoption of an improved system of taxation, in consequence of which he drew up a work which was published under the title of "Richesses territoriales de la France," and which may be considered as one of the most valuable memoirs relating to the products and consumption of the country. About this time he was appointed one of the commissioners of the national treasury, an office which afforded him an opportunity of exercising that spirit of systematic arrangement which was conspicuous in all his undertakings A great part of his fortune was expended in the advancement of science, and the improvement of chemistry in particular. His house became a vast laboratory, the most skilful artists were employed to construct the necessary instruments and apparatus for his philosophical researches. He had conversazioni at his house twice a week, frequented by the most ardent votaries of science and literature in France, as well as by illustrious foreigners, and at these meetings were discussed the theories opinions, and discoveries of learned contemporaries, new experiments were proposed, and nothing was omitted that might tend to augment the stores of philosophical information. His services in the cause of science and of his country, valuable as they were, could not protect him against the destructive tyranny which desolated France, under the government of Robespierre and his co-adjutors. Lavoisier had expected to be stripped of his wealth, and he consoled himself with the idea that he could support himself by the practice of pharmacy, but a more rigorous fate than he had anticipated awaited him. In common with other farmers general, he was condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, on the charge of being a conspirator, and of having adulterated the tobacco with water and with ingredients obnoxious to the health of the citizens, and on this ridiculously frivolous pretext was this illustrious individual beheaded by the guillotine, May 8, 1794. It is said that when he found his fate was inevitable, he petitioned for a few day's respite, in order that he might make some peculiarly interesting and important experiments which he had in view, but this favour was denied him. M. Lavoisier married in 1771 the daughter of a farmer-general, a lady of agreeable manners and considerable talents, who not only participated in her husband's philosophical researches, but also cultivated the arts with great success, and engraved with her own hand the plates for one of his publications. She subsequently became the wife of count Rumford.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Biog. Univ.*

LAW (Edmund) a learned English prelate of the last century. He was born in 1703 at Cartmel in Lancashire, where his father was a clergyman of the established church. He studied at St John's college, Cambridge, where he was admitted BA. in 1723, and he was afterwards elected a fellow of Christ's college, in the same university. He took the degree of MA. in 1727, and in 1732 he made himself known by an English translation of archbishop King's "Essay upon the Origin of Evil," with notes and observations. During the controversy occasioned by Dr Samuel Clarke's "Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God," Law published a very ingenious "Enquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, &c." in which he combats the opinions of Dr Clarke. While at college he also assisted in editing Stephens's "Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ," 1735, 4 vols. folio. In 1737 he was presented to the living of Graystock in Cumberland. In 1743 he obtained the archdeaconry of Carlisle, with the annexed rectory of Salkeld, where he took up his residence in 1746. There he wrote his "Considerations on the Theory of Religion," with "Reflections on the Life and Character of Christ," which may be considered as the most valuable productions of his pen, and have been frequently reprinted. In 1749 he proceeded DD., and in his inaugural thesis he defended the doctrine of the natural mortality of the soul. In 1754 he was elected master of Peterhouse college, Cambridge, when he resigned his archdeaconry, and about 1760 he was appointed librarian to the university, and in 1764 casuistical professor. He held several other benefices previously to his elevation to the bishopric of Carlisle, which took place in 1769, through the influence of the duke of Grafton, chancellor of the university. In 1774 he published a tract, entitled "Considerations on the propriety of requiring Subscription to Articles of Faith," and he afterwards edited the works of Locke, with a preface and life of the author, 4 vols. 4to. He died at the

episcopal seat of Rose Castle in Cumberland, August 14, 1787. Besides the works mentioned already, he was the author of sermons, controversial tracts relating to metaphysics and divinity, and "Observations occasioned by the Contest about Literary Property," 1776, 8vo.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

LAW (EDWARD) lord Ellenborough, fourth son of the subject of the preceding article. He was born at Great Salkeld in Cumberland, in 1749, and was educated at the university of Cambridge. He obtained a prize medal, given by the chancellor in 1771, and after taking his first degree, became a student of the law at Lincoln's inn. Having been called to the bar, he travelled the northern circuit, but he established his reputation as a barrister at the trial of Mr Hastings, for whom he was leading counsel. He was raised to the office of attorney-general in 1801, and the following year he succeeded to the station of chief justice, on the death of lord Kenyon, when he was made a baron. In 1806 he became, not without much constitutional objection, a member of the short lived cabinet of Mr Fox and lord Grenville. He held his post of chief justice till 1818, when he resigned it and died shortly after December 1st that year, leaving a high character for legal abilities somewhat blemished by warmth of temper.—*Ann. Biog.*

LAW (JOHN) a celebrated financial projector, was the son of a goldsmith of Edinburgh, in which city he was born in 1681. He was bred to no particular profession but became versed in accounts, and was employed in those of the revenue, which were in great disorder before the union of the two kingdoms. For the purpose of remedying the deficiency of a circulating medium, he projected the establishment of a bank, with paper issues, to the amount of the value of all the lands in the kingdom. This bold scheme was wisely ejected, but it seems to have formed the base of all his after projects. On the death of his father, he succeeded to a small estate, and commenced gamester and fine gentleman. In consequence of a duel, in which he killed his antagonist, he fled from his country and as it is said, with another person's wife. He visited Venice and Genoa, from both which cities he was banished, as a designing adventurer. At Turin he proposed his financial scheme to the duke of Savoy, who was too wise to attend to it, but at length he secured the patronage of the regent duke of Orleans, and established his bank in 1716 by royal authority. It was at first composed of 1200 shares of 3000 livres each, which soon bore a premium. This bank became the office for all public receipts, and there was annexed to it a Mississippi company, which had grants of land in Lousiana, and was expected to realise immense sums by planting and commerce. In 1718 it was declared a royal bank, and such was the extent of its business and funds, that the shares rose to twenty times their original value. All France was seized with a rage for gambling, and happy were they who could acquire this imaginary wealth by entirely stripping themselves of all their real property. In 1720 Law, who underwent the farce of conversion to the Romish religion, was made comptroller-general of the finances, and regarded as the Plutus of France, saw clients of all ranks at his levee, which rendered him proud and insolent in proportion. At length the baseless fabric of this prosperity began to give way, and the shares sunk in value as rapidly as they had risen. Law therefore, was obliged to resign his post, after he had held it only five months, and to retire first to a seat in the country, and then, for personal safety, to quit the kingdom. He carried with him a small portion only of the vast fortune he at one time possessed, and lived afterwards in great obscurity. After visiting England, Holland, Germany, and other countries, he finally settled at Venice, where he died in 1729, still occupied in vast schemes, and fully convinced of the solidity of his system, the failure of which, he attributed entirely to enmity and panic. Various opinions have been entertained of the merit of his project, and by some it has been thought to have possessed feasibility, had it been carried more moderately into practice. His small family estate of Lauriston is still in possession of his descendants, one of whom, general Lauriston, is known as the bearer of the ratification of the preliminaries of the short lived peace between Great Britain and France in 1802.—*Life of Law. Ducla's Mem. du Regence. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAW (WILLIAM) a learned divine of the church of England, was born at Kingcliffe in Northamptonshire, in 1686. He received his academical education at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1712 having previously entered into orders and been elected a fellow. On the accession of George I. refusing to take the oaths he vacated his fellowship, and left the university. It appears that he for some time officiated as a curate in London, but afterwards as tutor to Edward Gibbon esq. of Putney, father to the historian. He subsequently became the spiritual director to Mrs Hester Gibbon, aunt to the same eminent individual, and to Mrs Elizabeth Hutchinson, which ladies formed a joint establishment, of which he became a member, at his native village of Kingcliffe, and where, after a secluded residence of twenty years in the society of the same pious and charitable ladies, he died on the 9th April 1761. The writings of Mr Law, although in many respects excellent, partake of a gloominess and severity, which is seldom to be found in this age, not untinged with a portion of mysticism and enthusiasm, that a close study of the writings of Jacob Behmen (for which purpose he learned the German language,) did not fail to increase. Some of his later productions are so injured by this tendency, as to resemble effusions of a disordered intellect, but these sallies of frenzy, as Mr Gibbon observed, must not extinguish the praise which is due to Mr Law as a wit and a

scholar, his pretensions in which characters were of a very high order. He distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy against Dr Hoadley, with great skill and acumen, in support of high church principles, and on the appearance of "The Fable of the Bees," drew his pen against that dangerous production with equal ability and spirit. "The Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life," is deemed, both by Dr Johnson and Mr Gibbon, to be one of the most powerful works of devotion in the English language, as is also his "Practical Treatise on Christianity," which production abounds with satire, spirit, and a striking knowledge of life. Besides these works, he wrote, "The Unlawfulness of Stage Entertainments," "The Case of Reason," "Answer to Dr Trapp, on being righteous over much," "On Regeneration," "Answer to Hoadley on the Sacrament," "The Spirit of Prayer," "The Spirit of Love." He also published some translations of his favourite Behmen.—*Life by Tighe. Gibbon's Memoirs.*

LAWES. The name of two brothers, natives of Salisbury, both musicians, in the service of Charles I, and both pupils of Coper[illegible]. Of these WILLIAM, the elder, was educated at the expense of the earl of Hereford, and was brought up in the choir of Chichester cathedral till 1602, when he obtained a situation in the chapel royal. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he took up arms in the royal cause, and was killed at the siege of Chester in 1645. The king is said to have been much affected by his death, and even to have worn mourning for him.—His brother, HENRY, born in 1600, was made a gentleman of the king's chapel in his twenty sixth year, and afterwards obtained the appointments of clerk of the cheque and private musician. He is said to have been the first who introduced the Italian style of music into England, on the authority of a composition entitled, "The Complaint of Ariadne," published among his "Ayres and Dialogues for one, two, and three Voices," London, 1653. He also set tunes to Sandys's "Paraphrase on the Psalms," 1638 and 1676, for a single voice with a bass, and composed the original music to Milton's "Comus," in the first representation of which Masque, at Ludlow castle in 1634, Lawes was himself the representative of one of the attendant spirits. This composition has never been printed. Nearly all the songs of Waller, to be found in the "Treasury of Music," 1669, were also set by him, and the poet has acknowledged the obligation in some lines addressed to him. He does not appear to have taken any active part in the troubles, but to have continued practising his profession of a singing master, till his death in 1662.—*Hawkins's and Burney's Histories of Music.*

LAWRENCE, LL.D. (FRENCH) a learned civilian, born at Bristol, in the grammar-school of which he received the early part of his education. He was thence removed to Winchester, and ultimately to Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1781 he graduated M.A. and in 1787 LL.D. and soon rose to eminence as a civilian. In 1797 he was appointed regius professor of civil law in the university of Oxford, and through the friendship of Mr Burke, and patronage of earl Fitzwilliam, he became a member of the house of Commons. He was also one of the executors of Mr Burke, and joint-editor of his works. He had a concern in the probationary odes for the laureateship, and wrote a volume of "Remarks on the Apocalypse." He was also concerned in the Annual Register. He died of a decline in 1807.—*Gent. Mag.*

LAWRENCE (STRINGER) a military officer, distinguished for his services in the East Indies. He was employed during a period of twenty years as commander of the forces of the East India company on the coast of Coromandel, and he was one of those who contributed to the extension of the British empire in that part of the world. He died at an advanced age in 1775. His statue has been placed in an apartment at the India house, and a fine monument is erected for him in Westminster abbey.—*Orig.*

LAWRENCE (THOMAS) an eminent physician, who was a native of Westminster, and studied at Trinity college, Oxford, where he took the degree of MD. in 1740, and was appointed lecturer on anatomy in the university. He subsequently removed to the metropolis, and in 1744 became a fellow of the royal college of Physicians, of which he was chosen president in 1767, and held that office during the ensuing seven years. At length he retired to Canterbury, where he died June 6, 1785, aged seventy two. He wrote a life of Harvey, for an edition of his works, published by the college, which, as well as his dissertation, "De Hydrope," and other productions, (all in Latin), are deservedly admired for the elegance of style which they exhibit, but like those of his master, Dr Frank Nichols, they are too much tinctured with the obsolete medical philosophy of Stahl. Dr Lawrence was an intimate friend of the celebrated Dr Johnson, who entertained a high respect for his talents and character.—*Gent. Mag. Lond. Med Journ.*

LAYARD (CHARLES PETER) an eminent English divine, who was a native of Greenwich, where his father was a physician. He was educated at Westminster school and St John's college, Cambridge, where he gained poetical prizes in 1773 and 1776. Having taken orders in the church of England, he became minister of Oxendon chapel in London, and keeper of archbishop Tenison's library, in the parish of St Martin in the Fields. In 1800 he obtained the deanery of Bristol, which he held till his death in 1803. He was the author of a poem on duelling, and another, entitled "Charity, a poetical Essay," and a volume of sermons. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.—DANIEL PETER LAYARD, MD. FRS. of London and Gottingen, father of the preceding, published in 1763, "An Essay on the Bite of a Mad Dog," 8vo, which went through three edi-

tions; "Directions to prevent the Contagion of the Jail Distemper," 1772, 8vo. besides other tracts, and papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemd Ed.*

LAZIUS, or LATZ (WOLFGANG) a German writer on history and antiquities in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Vienna, where his father was a physician. He adopted the same profession, and obtained the medical chair in the university of the Austrian metropolis. The emperor Ferdinand I appointed him an aulic counsellor, and conferred on him the order of knighthood. He died in 1565. The principal works of Lazius are, "Commentaries on the Grecian and Roman Histories," a treatise "De Gentium Migrationibus," "Chorographia Pannoniæ," "Alvea rium Antiquitatis," and "Commentaria in Genealogium Austriacum." A collection of his letters was published at Frankfort, 2 vols. folio, 1698.—*Teissier. Moreri.*

LEAKE (STEPHEN MARTIN) a writer on heraldry and numismatics, who was the nephew of sir John Leake, a distinguished naval officer. He was appointed one of the esquires of the deputy earl-marshal, at the revival of the order of the Bath. In 1727 he was made Lancaster herald, and successively Norroy, Clarencieux, and at length in 1754 garter king-at arms. In 1750 he printed a life of his uncle, admiral sir John Leake, 8vo, but the work was never published, and the impression having been restricted to fifty copies, the book is rarely to be procured. His other productions are, "Reasons for granting Commissions to the provincial Kings-at Arms to visit their Provinces," "A Historical Account of Eng lish Money," and "The Statutes of the Order of the Garter." He died in 1773.—*Noble's Hist. of the Coll. of Arms.*

LEAKE (JOHN) a physician and obstetrical practitioner of eminence in London, in the latter part of the last century. He was born in the parish of Amstable, in Cumberland, of which his father was the curate. After being educated at a grammar school at Bishop's Auckland, he went to London, with a view to a commission in the army. Being disappointed in his expectations, he turned his attention to medicine, became a student at the hospitals, and having visited Portugal, Italy, and other parts of the south of Europe, he returned home, and settled as a surgeon and accoucheur in the metropolis. He now published "A Dissertation on the Properties and Efficacy of the Lisbon Diet Drink," which he administered with success in scrofula, scurvy, &c. Becoming a licentiate of the college of physicians, he removed to the neighbourhood of the Strand, and commenced a series of lectures on midwifery, and published his introductory discourse, which passed through several editions. In 1765 he purchased a piece of ground for the Westminster lying-in hospital, which he presented to the governors of that institution. He died August 8, 1792. He wrote observations on child-bed fever; on the diseases of women, and on complaints of the viscera. His works are characterised by good sense and practical utility, but they display no novelties of theory, nor any extraordinary depth of research.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

LEAPOR (MARY) the name of an ingenious poetess in humble life, the daughter of a gardener in the employ of judge Blencowe, at Marston, Northants, where she was born in 1722. Her diffidence prevented her talen from being known, till, upon her death-bed, she is said to have presented her poems to her father. These, consisting of "The Unhappy Father," a tragedy, "The Temple of Love;" and other miscellaneous pieces, were afterwards printed by subscription in two octavo volumes. The measles proved fatal to her at Brackley in the November of 1746, a few days after the decease of her mother.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

LE BEUF (JEAN) the name of a French antiquary and historian, who flourished in the last century. He was a native of Auxerre, born 1687, and became a member of the academy of Inscriptions. He published histories of the city of Paris, and of his native place, the first in fifteen volumes 12mo. the second in two volumes 4to. He was also the author of a "Dissertation on the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Paris," 3 vols. 12mo, "Traite historique et pratique sur le Chant ecclesiastique," and "Recueil de divers Ecrits servant à l'Eclaircissement de l'Histoire de France," 2 vols. 12mo. His death took place in 1760.—*Nouv Dict. Hist.*

LE BLANC (JOHN BERNARD) an able man of letters, was born at Dijon in 1707, of poor parents. He went early to Paris, where his abilities procured him notice, and subsequently visited London, where he met with the same attention. He died in 1781. The work by which he is best known, consists of a collection of "Letters on the English Nation," 1753, 3 vols. 12mo, the merit of which is by no means very conspicuous. He also wrote a tragedy, called, "Abensaide," which was well received.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LEBLOND (abbé GASPARD MICHEL, surnamed) a learned antiquary, born at Caen in 1738. After completing his studies, he adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and devoted his leisure to the study of antiquities and numismatics. He became sub-librarian to the college of Mazarin, and in 1772 a member of the academy of inscriptions. The Revolution having subverted the old literary institutions, Leblond was nominated a member of the commission of arts, and specially charged with the collection of what was valuable from the archives and libraries of religious houses. By his exertions, the Mazarin library was enriched with more than fifty thousand volumes, and in 1791 he was appointed librarian. He was afterwards made a member of the national institute. On the establishment of the imperial government, some unknown motive induced him to quit Paris, and he retired to Laigle, where he died June 17, 1809 In the delirium of a fever, a few days before his decease, he threw into the

fire all his MSS. many of which are supposed to have been very valuable. Among his published works are, "Observations sur quelques medailles de M. Pellerin," 1774, 4to, "Description des principales pierres graves du cab. de M. le Duc d'Orleans," 1780-84, 2 vols. folio, and "Observations presentées au comte des Monnaies," 1790, 8vo. He also assisted in other publications.—*Biog. Univ.*

LEBRUN (Ponce Denis Ecouchard) a celebrated poet, who during his life received the appellation of the French Pindar. He was born in 1729, and while studying at college he manifested a talent for poetry. He became secretary to the prince of Conti, (the grand-prior) and preserved that place till the death of his protector. At the age of twenty six he had taken his place in the first rank of lyric poets, and an ode which he addressed to Voltaire, was the means of interesting him in the support of the niece of Corneille, whom Voltaire adopted and portioned out of the profits of his edition of the works of the great dramatist. At the Revolution he became the poet of liberty, and celebrated the birth of free[illegible]m odes and epigrams, but as the prospect darkened, he changed his note, and in 1793 he deplored, in harmonious verses, the fate of his country, oppressed by tyrants and anarchists. On the restoration of order, when the academical establishments were reorganized, Lebrun became a member of the Institute. He received from Buonaparte, when consul, a pension of six thousand francs, which, with other sources of revenue which he had acquired, placed him in comparative affluence. He died September 2, 1807.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LECCHI (Giovanni Antonio) an Italian jesuit, born in 1702, at Milan, where he was afterwards professor of mathematics, having previously taught that science at Pavia. In 1759 he went to Vienna, where he experienced a very favourable reception from the emperor, who employed him in the mensuration of the bed of the Rhine, a work in which he displayed great talent, as appears from the account he afterwards published of the operations used in the process. He was also the author of a variety of treatises on conic sections, navigable canals, geometry, trigonometry, hydrostatics, &c. An illustration of sir Isaac Newton's Universal Arithmetic, "The Theory of Light," and a memoir, entitled "Relazione della visita alle Terre dannegiate delle acque di Bologna, Ferrara e Ravenna," in 4to. His death took place in 1776.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LE CLERC (Nicholas Gabriel) a physician and man of letters, who was born in Franche Comte in 1726. Having adopted the medical profession, he was in 1757 appointed first physician to the forces of the emperor of Germany. In 1759 he was invited to Russia by the empress Elizabeth, and returning to France in 1762, he became physician to the duke of Orleans. He went again to Russia in 1769, with the title of first physician to the grand duke, and director of the schools of the imperial corps of cadets; and he was also made director of a hospital, founded by the grand duke at Moscow. He remained in Russia till 1777, and during his residence there he collected charts, medals, documents, and other materials of various kinds for a work which he subsequently published, under the title of "Histoire physique, morale, civile, et politique de la Russie," 6 vols. 4to. He had been employed by the French government in this undertaking, and was disappointed at his remuneration, though he obtained the cordon of the order of St Michael, a patent of nobility, and a pension of six thousand livres. At this time he assumed the name of Le Clerc. A commission being appointed to inspect the royal and military hospitals, he was placed at the head of it. The Revolution deprived him of his pension, and he died in retirement in 1798. His History of Russia, in preparing which for the press he was assisted by his son, gave great offence to the empress Catherine II, who ordered one of her officers, general Bottin, to write animadversions on it. Le Clerc published many other works, medical and historical, among which was an "Atlas du Commerce" Paris, 1786, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

LECOMTE (Felix) an eminent French sculptor, who was a native of Paris and became the pupil of Falconet and Vassé. He obtained a prize for his bas relief of the massacre of the Innocents, and was then sent to Rome as a pensionary of the French school of arts. On his return home, he presented to the academy of painting and sculpture, a model for a statue of Phorbas preserving Œdipus, which he afterwards executed in marble, and which procured him admission into the academy in 1771. In 1789 and 1791 he made, by order of the government, statues of Rollin and Fenelon, the latter of which, ornamenting the hall of the National Institute, is considered as his chef d'œuvre. During the Revolution he lived in retirement but in 1810 he was appointed by the emperor a member of the fourth class of the Institute, and on the reform of that body, under the regal government, Lecomte was nominated professor in the academy of sculpture. He died in 1817, at the age of eighty.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LEDERLIN (John Henry) a learned critic of the last century. He was a native of Strasburgh, at the university of which place he became professor of the Greek and Hebrew languages. He assisted Hemsterhuys in his edition of the Onomasticon of Julius Pollux, and published editions of Homer, Virgil, Ælian's various History, &c. Lederlin died in 1737, aged sixty-four.—*Harles de Vit. Philolog. Zapf Hist. Univ.*

LEDRAN (Henry Francis) a French surgeon, particularly eminent as a lithotomist. He was the son of Henry Ledran, a skilful surgical operator, who had improved his knowledge of his art, by service as a surgeon in the army. The son became also distinguished for his manual dexterity as an operator. He was surgeon-major and anatomical demonstrator at

the hospital of La Charite at Paris, member of the Royal Academy of Surgery, and consulting surgeon of the royal army. He died at Paris, October 17th, 1770, aged eighty five. His works, which were very popular, relate to the extraction of the stone from the bladder, to surgical operations in general, to anatomy, &c.—*Biog. Univ.*

LEDWICH, LL D. FSA. &c. (EDWARD) a learned antiquary and topographer, a native of Ireland, born in 1739, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, of which society he became a fellow, and taking orders, obtained the vicarage of Aghaboe in Queen's county. The study of antiquities, and more especially of those of his native country, was his favourite pursuit, in which he maintained the Scandinavian origin of the Irish, in opposition to their national prejudices in favour of Partholanus and Milesius, and called in question the legendary history of St Patrick, which he pronounced a comparatively modern fiction. This latter assertion drew upon him some severe attacks from several antiquaries of the Roman Catholic church. Dr Ledwich officiated for many years as secretary to the committee of antiquaries of the Royal Irish Academy, and was also a member of a small society, the object of which was the investigation of Irish antiquities, and which had the right hon W. B. Conyngham, teller of the Irish exchequer, for its president. His death took place in York-street, Dublin, in his eighty fourth year, towards the close of the autumn of 1823 His works are, a luminous essay "On the Government of Ireland, from the earliest times, to the latest Revolution in it," inserted in Gough's edition of Camden's Britannia, 1789. A valuable volume on the "Antiquities of Ireland," published in numbers the next year, which he followed up by two quarto volumes, under the same title, in 1791 and 1796, in continuation of his friend captain Grose's work, illustrative of the antiquities of England, Scotland, and Wales. He also wrote a statistical account of the parish of Aghaboe, 1796, and contributed various papers to the Archæologia.—*Ann. Biog.*

LEDYARD (JOHN) the name of an adventurous and persevering traveller of the last century, born at Groton in the United States. He came to England, having previously acquired the rudiments of a useful education at Dartmouth, in the province of New Hampshire, and embarked as a private marine with Cook, in the second expedition of that enterprising navigator. On the return of the discovery ships to Europe, Ledyard set out with the view of reaching the polar regions alone and on foot, and arduous as the undertaking may be deemed, succeeded in traversing great part of Russia, and penetrated into Siberia. The jealousy of the government, however, interfered with his project, he was seized at Yakutz, and conducted to the frontiers of Poland, with a threat of being consigned to the hands of the executioner, should he again be found in the Russian territories. On reaching England, he soon after entered into an engagement with the African Society, and set out, under their auspices, on a mission which has since proved so fatal to many others, having for its object the discovery of the source of the river Niger. His attempt, however, to penetrate into the interior of Africa failed almost in the outset, as he got no farther than Grand Cairo, where he was carried off by a short but severe illness, in the summer of 1788.—*Proceedings of the African Society.*

LEE (CHARLES) a military officer, distinguished during the American war. He was a native of Cheshire, and entering into the army, he served in America, and afterwards in Portugal Having offended the English ministry by his writings, and prevented his preferment at home, he engaged in the service of the insurgent English colonies in North America, and was the first who suggested the idea of a declaration of independence. He aspired to the post of commander in chief, and finding himself superseded by Washington, he conceived a jealousy of that officer, which he manifested by his conduct at the battle of Monmouth, and on other occasions. He was tried by a court-martial, and suspended for a year from all his functions in 1778. He then retired from the service, and died at Philadelphia, October 2, 1782, having directed in his will that his body should not be interred in any church, church-yard, or near any place of worship. He wrote "Essays, political and military," which, with his letters, were published at the end of Memoirs of his Life, by Edward Langworthy, London, 1792, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

LEE (NATHANIEL) a dramatic poet, was the son of Dr Lee, rector of Hatfield, Hertfordshire. He was educated at Westminster school under Dr Busby, whence he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1668, and took the degree of BA. the same year, but not succeeding to a fellowship, he quitted the university, and came to London, misled it is said by the promises of Villiers, duke of Buckingham. In the metropolis, neglected by his patron, he turned his attention to the drama, and in 1675 produced his tragedy of "Nero," and from that time to 1681, produced a tragedy yearly. He also tried his abilities as an actor, but although a most pathetic and impressive reader of his own compositions, he failed in the other requisites of a performer, and gave up the attempt. The warmth of his feelings, added, probably, to an hereditary taint of insanity, fostered by dissipated and irregular habits, produced in 1684 a crisis of that malady, which rendered his confinement necessary, and he was taken into Bethlehem hospital. He remained in that receptacle of misery until 1688, when he was discharged, sufficiently cured to write two more tragedies, the "Princess of Cleves," and the "Massacre of Paris," which appeared in 1689 and 1690. He was still, however, liable to fits of frenzy, and was so reduced in circumstances, as to depend for subsistence on a weekly allowance of ten shillings from the theatre. He died in 1691

or 1692, in consequence of some injury received in a drunken night frolic, and was buried at St Clement Danes. He is the author of eleven plays, all of which were acted with applause, and dedicated to the leading noble patrons of the day. Addison regards the genius of Lee as peculiarly adapted for tragedy, but his natural fire and pathos was buried in a torrent of words, and clouded by a tendency to turgid and bombastic eloquence. He nevertheless possessed a high vein of poetry, and is thought to have represented the passion of love with peculiar force and tenderness Two of his pieces, "Theodosius, or the Force of Love," and the 'Rival Queens," have kept possession of the stage. Besides his own eleven tragedies, he wrote Œdipus and the Duke of Guise, in conjunction with Dryden —*Biog. Dram. Spence's Anec.*

LEE (SAMUEL) a nonconformist divine and learned antiquary of the seventeenth century He was the only son of a London tradesman, but is supposed by Wood to have been a descendant of the ancient Cheshire family of Lee or Legh Having entered as a commoner of Magdalen hall, Oxford, in 1647, in expectation of a fellowship, from the favour of the parliamentarian visitors, then about to sit at Oxford, he was created M.A. in April 1648, and though disappointed as to his immediate object, he was appointed fellow of Wadham college, and proctor of the university in 1651 Under the protectorate he became successively minister of St Botolph's, Bishopsgate street, and lecturer of Great St Helen's, London, and after the Restoration he retired to an estate of his own near Bicester, where, says Wood, he sometimes kept conventicles. He removed to Newington-green in 1678, and thence to New England, 1686. After remaining there about five years, he was invited to return to his native country, but in his passage hither, with his family and property, he was captured by a French privateer, in November 1691, and conveyed to St Maloes, where he died shortly after. He was the author of numerous works on divinity, and some historical ones, including a treatise on the antiquity of Oxford university, besides which he wrote the "Chronicon Cestrense," published in King's Vale Royal in 1656 —*Athen. Oxon. Ormerod's Hist. of Cheshire*, vol. iii

LEE (SOPHIA). This able and ingenious lady was born in the metropolis in the year 1750. Her father, originally bred to the law, was an actor of merit, whose conduct gained him admission into the best circles, and who gave his children an excellent education. At an early age the subject of this article exercised her pen in composition, and in 1780 produced the diverting comedy, entitled "The Chapter of Accidents," which met with considerable success. With the profits of this play, on the death of her father, which took place the following year, she was enabled to open a school at Bath, which, aided by her sisters, she conducted for several years with great reputation. Her next performance, published in 1784, was the well known novel, entitled "The Recess, or a Tale of other Times," the story of which is founded on the fate of two supposed daughters of Mary queen of Scots, by a secret marriage with the duke of Norfolk. It is ingeniously and pathetically wrought up, but some severe casuists have condemned the unfair liberty which it takes with historical characters. This romance, which became very popular, was followed in 1787 by a ballad, called "A Hermit's Tale, found in his Cell.' In 1796 Miss Lee produced a tragedy, called "Almeyda, Queen of Grenada," but although aided by the great talents of Mrs Siddons, it did not realize the expectations which her power of moving the passions in "The Recess' had created In the succeeding year, Miss Harriet Lee published the first five volumes of her Canterbury Tales, three stories in which were from the pen of her sister, and one of these three, called Kruitzner, was selected for the subject of a tragedy by lord Byron. In 1803, having secured a handsome competence, she retired from teaching, soon after which appeared her 'Life of a Lover,' a novel, written in early life In 1807, a comedy by Miss Lee, termed "The Assignation,' was unsuccessfully produced at Drury lane, which drama terminated her literary career. She died at Clifton near Bristol, March 15, 1821.— *Ann. Biog.*

LEE LEWIS (CHARLES) an eminent comic actor, who was the son of a hosier in Bond street, and was employed as a letter-carrier by the post office He at length joined a company of strolling players, and after the usual vicissitudes of an itinerant life, he obtained an engagement at Covent garden. He first appeared as a harlequin, but afterwards attempted higher characters, and on the death of Woodward in 1776, he became one of the principal comedians of the company. In 1785 he left Covent garden for Drury lane, where, however, his stay was of short duration He then travelled, and delivered G A Stevens's lecture on heads, after which he went to the East Indies, and on his return visited Scotland, and in 1792 and 1793 was at Dublin, where he was a favourite performer. The latter part of his life was spent in embarrassed circumstances, and it was terminated on the 24th of June, 1803, on the morning of which day he was found dead in his bed. He was buried at Pentonville, near London. In 1805 was published an amusing miscellany, entitled "Memoirs of C Lee Lewes," 4 vols 12mo, written by himself.— *Thesp Dict. Biog Univ.*

LEECHMAN (WILLIAM) a learned Scotch divine, peculiarly celebrated for his lectures on theology. He was born at Dolphinston in Lanarkshire, in 1706, and received his academical education at the university of Edinburgh. He was licensed as a preacher in 1731, and was ordained minister of Beith in 1736. In 1746 he was elected moderator of the synod of Glasgow, which he opened with a sermon, "On the temper, character, and duty of a Minister of the Gospel," and in 1743 a much larger one, "On the nature, reasonableness,

and advantages of prayer," both which became very popular. He was soon after elected professor of theology at the university of Glasgow, but not without considerable opposition, owing to a suspicion of his orthodoxy, founded on his sermon on Prayer, in which he was thought to lay but little stress on the Atonement. A prosecution for heresy was the consequence, which terminated entirely in his favour, and he obtained the degree of DD. and held his professorship for seventeen years, during which time he signalized himself by his able exertions against the reasonings of Hume, Bolingbroke, and Voltaire. In 1761 he was raised to the office of principal of the university of Glasgow, by a presentation from the king. He died in 1789, having committed nothing to the press himself, except nine sermons, which were republished after his death, in two octavo volumes, with an account of the author, by Dr Wodrow.—*Life as above*

LEEM or LEEMS (CANUTE) a native of Norway, born in 1697. He studied at the university of Copenhagen, and returning home in 1715, became a schoolmaster, and afterwards a missionary He was then pastor in the diocese of Christiansand, and in 1752 was placed at the head of an institution of the Danish government at Drontheim, for the cultivation of the Lapponic language. He died in 1774 Leem was the author of a description of the Laplanders of Finmark, their manners, and their ancient idolatry, a Lapponic Grammar, Dictionary, &c —*Biog. Univ.*

LEFEBVRE (FRANCIS JOSEPH) duke of Dantzic, was born at Rufack, in the department of the Upper Rhine, October 25, 1755. When young he entered into the French guards, and was first sergeant at the beginning of the Revolution From being a captain he passed to the rank of adjutant general in September, 1793, and in the beginning of 1794 he was made general of a division. He then served under Jourdan, and established his military reputation at the battle of Fleurus, in June 1794 He subsequently distinguished himself at Friedberg, and on other occasions, and after the death of Hoche, he had the provisional command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. He was badly wounded at the battle of Stockach in 1799, and was obliged for a while to retire to Paris. The directory gave him a military command, which enabled him to afford important assistance to Buonaparte in his contest for power. The latter, when first consul, procured Lefebvre admission into the Conservative Senate, and he was afterwards made pretor of that body, which office he held till the end of the imperial government. In 1804 he was created a marshal of the empire. At the battle of Jena he commanded the imperial guard, but his greatest exploit was the taking of Dantzic, May 24th, 1807, in recompense for which he was raised to the dignity of a duke. He subsequently commanded in Spain, and in Germany, and he contributed greatly to the victories of the French at Eckmuhl and Wagram. After the restoration of royalty, he was made a peer of France, and confirmed in his office of marshal He died at Paris, September 14th 1820.—*Biog Nouv. des Contemp.*

LEIBNITZ (GODFREY WILLIAM de) an eminent German mathematician and philosopher, was born at Leipsic in the year 1646 In his sixth year he lost his father, who was secretary to the university of that city, but he was educated by his mother with great care and assiduity. At fifteen he became a student in the university of Leipsic, and distinguished himself as much by his classical acquirements, and taste for Latin poetry, as by his attention to history, law, and mathematics. In 1663, on his return to Leipsic, after visiting the university of Jena, he graduated MA. and began to pay particular attention to the writings of Plato and Aristotle. He however principally devoted himself to the study of law, in which faculty he became a bachelor in 1665. Being refused the degree of doctor, on the plea of youth, although his disregard of Aristotle seems to have been the real reason, he took offence, and proceeding to Altdorf, maintained a "Thesis de Casibus perplexis," in a public disputation, with so much ability, that the degree of doctor was instantly granted him. In the same year he published a work on universal arithmetic, entitled, "Ars Combinatoria,' which he accompanied with "A Mathematical Demonstration of the Existence of God." He soon after removed to Frankfort, and in 1668 published his "Nova Methodus docendæ discendæque Jurisprudentiæ, and by the interest of baron de Bombourg, obtained the office of counsellor of the chamber of review in the chancery of Mentz Finding the vanity of all his attempts to reconcile the themes of different philosophers, he resolved to frame an hypothesis of his own and in 1671 produced a work, entitled "Theoria Motus Concreti,' which he dedicated to the royal society of London, and he farther explained his doctrine in a treatise, called "Theoria Motus Abstracti,' addressed to the French academy of Sciences. In 1672 he visited Paris, and was offered a pension, and a seat in that academy, if he would become a Catholic, which he firmly declined. In 1673 he visited England, where he became acquainted with Mr Collins, a distinguished member of the Royal Society, from whom he received some hints of the method of fluxions, which led him to the invention of the "Calculus differentialis," being the same method of analysis under another name, as that which had been invented in 1664 by Newton, under the name of fluxions. The claim of these two great men to the priority of discovery, has, after much disputation, been settled in favour of Newton, although it is still presumed that Leibnitz was no plagiary. While in England, the latter lost his patron, the elector of Mentz, and was invited into the service of the duke of Brunswick Lunenberg. He soon after made many discoveries in mechanics and chemistry, most of which are recorded in the "Acta Eruditorum" of Leipsic, a work in which he had himself a considerable share Having undertaken to write a history of the house of

Brunswick, he travelled over Germany and Italy to collect materials, and on his return to Hanover, pursued with extraordinary energy, several studies of a different kind, among the fruits of which was his treatise "De ipsa Natura, sive vi insita," written with a view of improving the philosophical notion of substance. He moreover conceived the idea of a new science of forces, which he called Dynamics, and inserted a specimen of it in the "Acta Eruditorum." In the year 1695 he broached his celebrated theory of a "pre-established harmony" between the body and soul of man, and about the same time wrote his "Thoughts on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding," in which he controverts that philosopher's opinion on innate ideas, substance, and vacuum, and other subjects. In 1700 he was admitted a member of the French academy of Sciences, and under the auspices of the elector of Brandenburg, completed the establishment of the academy of Sciences at Berlin, of which institution he was appointed perpetual president. In the year 1707 he published the first volume of his collections for a history of the house of Brunswick, of which a second and third volume followed in 1710 and 1711. His occupation by this work did not prevent him from publishing in the former year his "Theodicæa, or a Dissertation on the Goodness of God, the Liberty of Man, and the Origin of Evil," 2 vols. 8vo, in which the principles of his new system were now fully unfolded. The diversified writings of Leibnitz had by this time rendered him famous in every part of Europe, and he had honours and rewards bestowed on him by various other princes, besides of the electors of Hanover and Brandenburg. In 1711 he was made aulic counsellor to the emperor, and invited to establish an academy of sciences at Vienna, which was prevented, it is said, by the breaking out of the plague. He was however rewarded with a pension, and invited to settle at Vienna, but in the meantime the elector of Hanover having become king of Great Britain, invited Leibnitz to England, where he frequently appeared at court, and at the instance of the princess of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, engaged in a friendly controversy with the celebrated Dr Samuel Clarke, on various metaphysical and philosophical topics. This controversy was continued after his return to Hanover, where he died in November 1716, of a violent attack of the gout. The historian Gibbon has drawn the character of Leibnitz in a masterly manner, as a man whose genius and powers of mind have ranked his name with those of the first philosophers of his age and country. He doubts, however, if his reputation would not have been more pure and permanent, had he not ambitiously grasped the whole circle of science. "Such an example," he shrewdly adds, "may display the extent and powers of the human understanding; but even the powers of Leibnitz were dissipated by the multiplicity of his pursuits. He attempted more than he could finish, and designed more than he could execute, and he may be compared to those heroes whose empire has been lost in the ambition of universal conquest." The theological philosophy of Leibnitz is principally distinguished by his doctrine of optimism, deeming the world the best that could possibly have been made, a notion very pungently ridiculed by Voltaire; and by his theory of pre-established harmony, which carries the power of mechanism as far as it could be carried, since it presumes that the soul does not act upon the body, nor the body on the soul, but that both move, by a pre established system of machinery, independently on each other. His various deductions from these and other assumptions, it is impossible to detail in a work of this nature, nor can we find room for a complete list of his numerous productions in history, jurisprudence, physical science, and philosophy, all which however are enumerated in the first of our authorities. Of his collected works, the best edition is that of Geneva, 6 vols. 4to, 1768. This eminent man died unmarried, and amassed property rather by economy, than by interested accumulation, as the chief of his fortune was found in his apartments at his death. So universal was his genius, that he even left behind him poems, epigrams, and love letters. Leibnitz lived and died a Lutheran, "and successively contended," says Gibbon, "with the sceptics who believed too little, with the papists who believed too much, and with the heretics who believe otherwise than is inculcated by the confession of Augsburgh." He however advocated toleration, and happily acted in the spirit of his profession.—*Gen. Dict. Eloge de Fontenelle. Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works. Bruclo. Saint Onom.*

LEICESTER or LEYCESTER (sir PETER) a learned antiquary and provincial topographer, descended from the ancient family of Leycester, of Tabley in Cheshire, and born March 3d, 1613. He was educated at Brazennose college, Oxford, and in 1647 he succeeded to his paternal estate. Being a royalist, he was committed to prison by the agents of the protectoral government in 1655, and ultimately forced to pay a considerable sum, as a composition for his landed property. Excluded by his principles from obtaining any civil employment, he devoted his time to the investigation of the history, antiquities, and baronial genealogy of his native county. He was thus occupied till the Restoration, shortly after which he was raised to a baronetcy. His literary pursuits were somewhat interrupted about this period, and were resumed in 1664, and about ten years after he published his "Historical Antiquities," the second part of which contains a variety of particulars relating to the early history of Cheshire, and the last part, the parochial topography of the hundred of Bucklow. An opinion expressed in this work relative to the illegitimacy of an ancestor of sir Thomas Mainwaring, occasioned a long controversy between sir Peter Leycester and that gentleman, and the publication of a number of tracts by both parties. Sir P. Leycester died October 11th, 1678. His cha-

racter is that of a most industrious and accurate investigator of our provincial history and antiquities.—*Ormerod's Hist. of Cheshire.*

LEICH (JOHN HENRY) a learned and industrious philological writer, born at Leipsic in 1720. He devoted himself with ardour to literary researches, and passed a great part of his time in the public library, collating ancient manuscripts, and collecting their various readings. In 1748 he was appointed professor extraordinary of philosophy and he was destined for the chair of Greek literature, at the time of his death in 1750 He carried on an extensive correspondence with the literati of Italy and Germany, and he had formed a valuable collection of paintings and engraved gems. Among his works are, "Lib. sing. de Origine et incrementis Typographiæ Lipsiensis," 1740, 4to, and "Diatriba de Dyptichis Veterum," 1743, 4to, and he edited the Thesaurus of Basil Faber.—*Biog. Univ.*

LEIGH (CHARLES) a physician and writer on natural history in the seventeenth century He was a native of Grange in Lancashire, and studied at Brazennose college Oxford, where he took his first degree, and then removed to Cambridge. He subsequently practised as a physician in London, and in 1685 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He is principally distinguished as the author of "The Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak in Derbyshire, with an Account of British, Phœnician, Armenian, Greek, and Roman Antiquities in those parts," Oxford, 1700, folio How long Dr Leigh lived after the publication of this work is uncertain. His other works relate to medical subjects, and are of little importance.—*Gough's Brit. Topog. Aikin's G. Biog.*

LEIGH (sir EDWARD) a learned writer on history and divinity in the seventeenth century. He was born at Shawell in Leicestershire, in 1602, and became a commoner of Magdalen hall, Oxford, in 1616, and after proceeding to the degree of MA he removed to the Middle Temple as a student of law. On the occurrence of the plague in London in 1625 he went to France, whence returning after a short stay, he devoted several years to professional and literary researches. Soon after the commencement of the civil war, he was chosen MP for the borough of Stafford, and he was one of the commons who were delegates to the assembly of divines at Westminster. He was also colonel of a regiment in the service of parliament, but in 1648 he was, with other presbyterian members, expelled from the house of Commons, and for some time after he was kept in confinement. After the Restoration he occupied himself chiefly in literary pursuits, publishing various works, which display profound erudition and an intimate knowledge of the learned languages. He died at his seat, called Rushall-hall, in Staffordshire, in 1671. Most of his works relate to biblical literature, and of these the most important is entitled "Critica Sacra," consisting of critical and philological observations on the words of the Old and New Testaments, arranged alphabetically.—*Wood. Aikin' G. Biog.*

LEIGHTON (ALEXANDER) a Scotch divine, was born at Edinburgh in 1568, and educated in the university of that city. In 1603 he took the degree of MA. and was appointed professor of moral philosophy in his own college. His appointment he enjoyed until 1613, when he came to London, and obtained a lectureship, which he held until 1629, when he wrote two books, the one entitled "Zion's Plea," and the other "The Looking Glass, or History of the Holy War." In the former of these, he scattered much indecent invective against bishops, whom he called "men of blood," and styled the queen (Henrietta Maria) a daughter of hell This brought upon him the vengeance of the star chamber, and a more cruel sentence was probably never either pronounced or executed. Historians have recorded the manner of this shocking punishment, on the delivery of which bishop Laud openly exulted (see article LAUD) in the following words —"He was severely whipped before he was put in the pillory, being set in the pilloiy, he had one of his ears cut off, and one side of his nose slit He was then branded on the cheek with a red hot iron SS, as a sower of sedition. On that day week the sores on his back, ears, nose, and face, not being cured, he was whipped again at the pillory in Cheapside, and had the remainder of his sentence executed, by cutting off his other ear, slitting the other side of his nose, and branding his other cheek!!!! This happened in 1630. Perpetual imprisonment was to follow all this endurance, and he accordingly remained in the Fleet prison eleven years, until released by the parliament in 1640, when he was appointed keeper of Lambeth palace, then used as a state prison. There he remained until 1644, when he became rather insane of mind, from the effect of past sufferings, in which state he died in 1644.—*Granger. Rushton and Nelson's Collections. Hume's Hist. of England.*

LEIGHTON (ROBERT) a pious and much beloved Scotch prelate, was son to the subject of the preceding article He was born in London in 1613, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. He was subsequently sent to France, and on his return obtained presbyterian ordination, and was settled at Newbottle, near Edinburgh. Disapproved of by his presbyterian brethren, as not sufficiently polemical in his discourses, he resigned his living, and was soon after chosen principal of the university of Edinburgh. When Charles II resolved to re-establish episcopacy in Scotland, Dr Leighton was induced to accept a bishopric, but chose the humblest of the whole, Dumblain, and would not join in the pompous entry of his brethren into Edinburgh. He nevertheless became archbishop of Glasgow, chiefly impelled it is believed, by a hope of furthering a scheme of reconciliation between the presbyterians and episcopalians. Disappointed in this hope, as also in his wishes to moderate the acrimonious feelings of both parties, he

went to London, and requested leave to resign his see, but his resignation was not accepted. He never however returned to Scotland, and died in London, February , 1684, in the seventy-first year of his age. Archbishop Leighton was celebrated for his gentleness, moderation, and disinterestedness, for although his bishopric produced only 200*l.* and his archbishopric barely 400*l.* per annum, he founded exhibitions both in the colleges of Edinburgh and Glasgow. As a preacher, he was admired beyond all his contemporaries, and his works have not yet lost their popularity, a complete edition of them being published in 1808, 6 vols. 8vo, with a life of the author, from which this account is taken.—*Life as above. Burnet's Own Times.*

LELAND (John) a noted English antiquary, born in London about the end of the reign of Henry VII. He was educated at St Paul's school, and Christ's college, Cambridge, whence he removed to Oxford, and then to Paris for farther improvement. Returning home he took holy orders, and obtained a rectory in the marches of Calais. Henry VIII made him his chaplain and librarian, and gave him the singular title of royal antiquary. In 1533 he was empowered, by a commission under the great seal, to search for objects of antiquity in the archives and libraries of all cathedrals, abbeys, priories, &c., in consequence of which, he spent six years in traveling over the kingdom, visiting the remains of ancient buildings and monuments, and collecting materials for the illustration of the history and archæology of England and Wales. At the dissolution of monasteries, he endeavoured to prevent the destruction of MSS by proposing them being conveyed to the king's library, but his recommendation was neglected. Several benefices were conferred on him, among which were a canonry at King's college, now Christ-church, Oxford, and a prebend at Salisbury. He retired to his house in London, to arrange and methodize the stores of intelligence which he had collected, but the fatigue arising from intense study, or some other cause, rendered him insane, and he died about two years after in 1552. Leland published several elegant Latin poems, and some archæological tracts, and he composed a work, entitled "Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis," published at Oxford, in 2 vols, 8vo. in 1709, but the great bulk of his collections, after passing through various hands, was placed in the Bodleian library, in an undigested state. Camden, Burton, Dugdale, and other antiquaries availed themselves of his labours, and at length Hearne printed a considerable part of his papers, forming "The Itinerary of John Leland," 9 vols, 8vo, and "Lelandi Antiquarii de Rebus Britannicis Commentaria," 6 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Brit. Berkenhout. Aikin.*

LELAND (John) a learned English dissenting divine, was born at Wigan in Lancashire, in 1691. When very young his family removed to Dublin, where he was privately educated for the ministry, and in 1716 he became joint pastor of a dissenting congregation in that capital, with Mr Weld. In 1733 he first commenced author, by publishing an answer to "Christianity as old as the Creation," and he engaged in a controversy with Dr Morgan, against whom he wrote "The Divine Authority of the Old and New Testament asserted." To this work he subsequently added a second volume. These publications produced him much attention, both from the friends of the establishment and the dissenters, and in 1739 he was favoured with the degree of DD. by the university of Aberdeen. In 1742 he published a reply to the celebrated pamphlet, entitled "Christianity not founded on Argument," and in 1753 appeared his "Reflections on the late Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History." He next engaged in a summary review of the most noted books which had been published against revealed religion, which in 1754 he committed to the press, under the title of "A View of the principal Deistical Writers that have appeared in England in the last and present Century," 8vo. To this work he also added a second volume, in which a more particular attention is paid to the works of Hume and Bolingbroke, and as his reflections on lord Bolingbroke's letters bore a close affinity to his labours in his "View," he was induced to include it with other matter in a third volume, in a new edition of the whole. He next completed in two volumes, 4to, a work, entitled "The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation," which has since been reprinted in two volumes, 8vo. Dr Leland died in his seventy-fifth year, on the 16th January 1766, highly respected for his learning and abilities. After his death his sermons were published in 4 vols. 8vo. Dr Leland's "View of the Deistical Writers," was republished in 1798 by Dr W. L. Brown, of the Marischal college, Aberdeen, who added thereto, "A View of the present Times, in relation to Religion and Morals, and other important Subjects."—*Weld's Preface to Funeral Sermon. British Biog.*, vol x.

LELAND (Thomas) a learned divine and historian, was the son of a citizen of Dublin, in which metropolis he was born in 1722. He received his early education from the celebrated Dr Sheridan, and in 1737 became a pensioner in Trinity college, of which he became a fellow in 1746. In 1748 he entered into orders, and was soon after, in conjunction with Dr Stokes, induced to undertake an edition of the "Orations of Demosthenes," with a Latin version and notes, which appeared in 1754, in 2 vols. 12mo. in 1756 he published the first volume of his English translation of "Demosthenes," 4to, with notes, critical and historical, the second volume of which appeared in 1761, and the third in 1770. His reputation being much extended by this publication, he was induced to write the life of Philip of Macedon, which appeared in 1758, in 2 vols. 4to. He followed with a translation of Æschines, and is supposed, although he never avowed it, to have written the historical romance of "Longsword, Earl

of Salisbury." In 1763 he was appointed professor of oratory at Trinity college, and the following year combated some arguments of bishop Warburton, in his "Doctrine of Grace," relative to the language of the inspired writers, in a publication, entitled "A Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence, with particular regard to the Style and Composition of the New Testament," 4to. This work produced a rejoinder by Dr Hurd, without his name, composed in the usual petulant style of the Warburtonian school. Dr Leland noticed these strictures with the calmness and dignity befitting literary disputation, and the victory, both in temper and argument, was decidedly his own. In 1768 he was appointed chaplain to the lord lieutenant, lord Townshend, but never obtained any other preferment than the prebend of Rathmichael, in the cathedral of St Patrick's, and the vicarage of Bray, both of small value. In 1773 he gave to the press his "History of Ireland, from the Invasion by Henry II," which is little more than an able sketch, but very serviceable to the general reader. He died in 1785, and after his death there appeared a collection of his sermons in 3 vols. The fame of Dr Leland rests principally upon his "Life of Philip of Macedon," his "Demosthenes," and his "Dissertation upon Eloquence," and the "Defence" of it, which exhibit great solidity of judgment, accuracy of learning, and perspicuity of style.—*Life prefixed to Sermons. Nichols's Lit. Anec. Bosuell's Life of Johnson.*

LELLI (Hercules) an Italian painter and modeller in wax. He was born at Bologna about 1700, and studied drawing under Zanotti. He executed a great number of works in plaster, wax, stucco, wood, marble, &c, but he chiefly distinguished himself by the anatomical figures in wax which he made for the institute of Bologna For the instruction of his pupils Lelli wrote a small treatise, entitled, "Compendio Anatomico per uso de' Pittori e Scultori," published after his death, which happened in 1766.—*Elmes's Dict. of the Fine Arts. Biog Univ.*

LELY (sir Peter) a celebrated portrait painter, was born at Soest in Westphalia, in 1617. His father, whose family name was Vander Vaas, a native of Holland, was a captain in the garrison of that town, but having acquired the nick-name of captain le Lys or Lely, his son obtained it as a proper name. He was first instructed by Peter Grebber at Haerlem, and having attained considerable skill, attracted by the encouragement afforded to the arts by Charles I, he came over to England in 1641, and commenced portrait painter. He finished portraits both of that monarch and of Cromwell, but it was not until the Restoration that he rose to the height of his fame and prosperity. He fell in with the voluptuous taste of the new court, in his representation of the beauties who adorned it, and by the delicacy and grace of his pencil, became the favourite lady's painter. He has transmitted the features of most of the beauties of the court of Charles II, and is particularly admired for the grace and air of his heads, and the elegant disposal of his fancy draperies, but fell short of his model, Vandyke, in taste and expression. He was in great favour with Charles II, who made him his principal painter, and honoured him with knighthood. He married an English lady of beauty and family, and acquired considerable wealth, part of which he expended in collecting a gallery of pictures, which sold at his death for 26,000*l*. He was seized in 1680 with an apoplectic fit, while painting the dutchess of Somerset, and died at the age of sixty-three. The "Beauties" at Windsor castle, by the pencil of Lely, are much admired.—*Walpole's Anec. Biog. Brit Bryan's Dict of Paint and Eng.*

LEMAIRE (James) a Dutch navigator, noted on account of the discovery of the straights which bear his name. He was the son of a merchant of Egmont, who formed an association for the discovery of a new passage to the South Sea, in consequence of the states general having interdicted the transit through the straights of Magellan to any vessels but those of the Dutch East India company. James Lemaire embarked on an expedition with Cornelius Schouten, in June 1615, as director general of the association The straights, which were the object of research, were discovered in January 1616, and passing through them, the adventurers arrived at Batavia, where their vessel was seized, and they returned to Holland on board a Dutch fleet, commanded by admiral Spilberg. Lemaire did not long survive his return, dying December 31, 1616 —*Biog Univ.*

LEMERY (Nicholas) an eminent French chemist, who was a native of the city of Rouen He was instructed in the profession of pharmacy at home, and in 1666 went to Paris for improvement. After studying under Glaser, he spent some time at Montpellier, and in 1672 returned to the metropolis, where he commenced giving chemical lectures at the hotel of the prince of Condé. In 1675 he published his "Cours de Chymie," a practical manual of the art, which acquired an almost unprecedented degree of popularity. Being a protestant, Lemery was restricted in 1681 from continuing his lectures, in consequence of the weak and illiberal line of policy then pursued by the French government. In 1683 he went to England, and was patronized by Charles II, but he soon returned to Paris, having procured the diploma of MD. from the university of Caen. His academical honours did not however afford him the protection he anticipated, and after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he thought proper to become a professor of the Catholic faith. He then readily obtained permission to continue his lectures, and on the re-establishment of the academy of Sciences in 1699, he was appointed associate chemist, and soon after a pensioner. He died in 1715. Besides his chemistry, he published a pharmacopœia, a dictionary of drugs, and a treatise on antimony.—Lemery (Louis) son of Nicholas, was one of the phy-

sicians to the Hotel Dieu, and gave lectures on chemistry at the Jardin du Roi. He was admitted an associate of the academy of Sciences in 1712, and became a pensioner on the death of his father. He obtained by purchase the post of physician to the king, and in 1731 he succeeded the elder Geoffroy, as professor of chemistry. He died in 1743. Among his works are a treatise on aliments, a dissertation on the nourishment of the bones, and various academical memoirs.—*Floy Dict. Hist. de la Med. Aikin's G. Biog. Hutchinson.*

LEMIERRE (Antoine Marin) a French dramatist, born in 1733 at Paris, where his father was a clerk in a government office. He received a good education, but being deprived of his parent while young, he became assistant sacristan to the church of St Paul. At his leisure he composed sermons for sale in manuscript, a circumstance which made him known to the abbe d'Olivet, who employed him to correct the proofs of his edition of Cicero. He then was made an under master of rhetoric at the college of Harcourt, in which situation he wrote a tragedy, rejected at the theatre. He afterwards gained six poetical prizes, awarded by provincial academies. His tragedy of "Hypermnestra" was acted with success in 1758. He subsequently obtained a place in the office of a farmer-general, who, perceiving that he was better qualified to make plays, than to keep financial accounts, generously bestowed on him a pension, that he might be enabled to devote himself to literature. In 1781 he was chosen a member of the French academy, and he died in 1792. He produced several tragedies, among which the best and most successful was his "Widow of Malabar," and he published "Les Fastes, ou les Usages de l'Année," a poem in sixteen cantos, and a collection, entitled "Pieces Fugitives," 1782, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LEMONNIER (Peter Charles) a celebrated astronomer, born at Paris November 23, 1715. His father, Peter Lemonnier, was professor of philosophy at the college of Harcourt, a member of the academy of Sciences, and the author of some estimable works. He died in 1757. The son displayed an early taste for the study of astronomy, and having been admitted a member of the academy of Sciences, he was sent by that learned body in 1736, together with Clairaut and Maupertuis, towards the north pole, to measure a degree of the meridian. On his return to France he employed himself in making solar tables, and tables of the positions of the fixed stars. In 1748 he visited England, and went thence to Scotland, to observe a remarkable eclipse of the sun, on the 25th of July that year. He was for a long period professor of natural philosophy at the college of France, and he had for a pupil the celebrated Lalande. His life was entirely dedicated to the cultivation of science, till his labours were interrupted by an attack of palsy in November 1791. He died in consequence of a second seizure, April 2, 1799. He was the author of "Histoire Celeste, ou Recueil de toutes les Observations Astronomiques faites par Ordre du Roi,' 1741, 4to, and other valuable works relating to mixed mathematics.—*Biog. Univ.*

LEMONNIER (Lewis William) younger brother of the preceding, became a student of medicine, and having obtained the degree of doctor, was in 1738 attached to the infirmary of St Germain en Laye. On the death of De Jussieu the elder, he succeeded to the professorship of botany at the Jardin du Roi, and afterwards became physician in chief to the army during the Hanoverian war, and at length first physician to the king. After having narrowly escaped destruction during the Revolution, he retired to Montreuil, near Paris, where he died September 7, 1799. Lemonnier was the author of "Observations d'Histoire Naturelle," 1744, 4to, "Lettre sur la Culture du Cafe," 1773, 12mo, besides several memoirs in the collection of the academy of Sciences, and articles in the Encyclopedie.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Dict. des H. M. du 18me S.*

LEMOYNE (Jean Baptiste) a French musician, born at Eymet in 1751. He was sent to Berlin in his youth, for education in the science for which he early displayed a taste, and studied there under Graun and Kirnberger. The prince royal of Prussia being much pleased with a chorus of his composition, placed him at the head of the musical department in his private theatre, in which situation he continued for a considerable period, giving lessons occasionally to Frederic the Great. He afterwards returned to Paris, and was the only French composer of his time whose works could at all make head against the two rivals, between whom the musical world was then divided, Gluck and Piccini. He produced eleven successful operas, and was the first composer ever summoned on to the stage by a French audience, to receive their plaudits at the conclusion of his piece. This circumstance, which has since grown into a custom, took place at the first representation of his "Nephté," an opera in three acts, 1789. His death took place at Paris in 1796.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

LEMPRIERE, DD. (John) a native of Jersey, educated at Winchester grammar-school, whence he removed to Pembroke college, Oxford, and graduated in that university as AM. in 1792, BD. 1801, DD. 1803. His reputation for scholastic and general learning procured him in 1792 the head mastership of Abingdon grammar-school, which he conducted several years with great credit. On the death of the rev. Robert Bartholomew, he was chosen to succeed that gentleman as master of the free grammar-school at Exeter, where he remained, till in consequence of some disputes with the trustees of the school, Dr Lempriere, after petitioning parliament on the subject, was in the end obliged to resign. In the year 1811 he was presented by the rev. L Cunniford, to the rectory of Meeth, Devonshire, which living, together with that of Newton Petrock in the same county, he held till his death. Dr L. was an excellent classical scholar, and his "Bibliotheca Classica,"

originally published in octavo, 1788, and afterwards enlarged to a quarto, is one of the most useful assistants in the study of the heathen mythology now extant. It is written on the same plan as the great work, the "Siecles Payens" of the abbé Sabatier de Castres, and is fraught with a great knowledge of his subject, illustrated by much sound and judicious criticism. The year following he published a sermon, preached on the 12th of August in that summer, at the parish church of St Heher, in his native island, the great object of which seems to be his own vindication from the aspersions thrown upon him by his antagonists His other writings are, the first volume of a translation of Herodotus, with notes, which appeared in 1792, and was intended to have been followed by two others, but an entire and elegant translation of that historian being given to the world in the mean time by Mr Beloe, Dr L. desisted from prosecuting his design. A compilation of "Universal Biography," first printed in quarto, with an abridgment of the same in octavo, both in 1808, was his last work. He died of apoplexy in Southampton-street, Strand, February 1, 1824.—*Ann. Biog*

L'ENCLOS (Anne or Ninon de) rendered remarkable at once by her beauty, wit, and accomplishments, and by the pleasurable system which she openly adopted, was born at Paris in 1616. Her father, the sieur L'Enclos, was a gentleman of Touraine, who served in the army, and was esteemed a man of wit, her mother was a devotee. She lost both her parents at the age of fifteen, and being left mistress of a good fortune, with no one to control her, she determined to adopt a mode of life which should strictly accord with her own inclinations. Nature had given her beauty, and being amorous by inclination, she sought to render the first more attractive by accomplishments and the graces, and gave a free indulgence to her amatory passions, without suffering herself to be shackled by any serious engagement. She was not mercenary, but seems to have been prompted partly by personal attractions, and partly by vanity, as her fugitive attachments chiefly included men signalized either for rank, gallantry, or striking qualities. Such was the ascendancy she acquired, that she was complimented and consulted by some of the most eminent writers of that day, and what was still more remarkable, her friendship was sought by some of the most respectable of her own sex. It is even said, that Madame Maintenon, whom she had visited when the wife and widow of Scarron, wished to engage Ninon to reform, and live with her at court, with a view of dispelling the dreadful ennui which formed the price of her elevation. The latter, however, consistently enough, preferred her liberty to the splendid prison of Versailles, and resisted all the efforts of devotees and directors to bring her to reflection. As her charms continued to a late period, she assisted to form more than one generation of young Parisian men of fashion. The power of her natural beauty was indeed tragically illustrated by the often told adventure of one of her own sons, who, being brought up in ignorance of his birth, fell desperately in love with his mother, and when informed of the fact, committed suicide—an adventure introduced by Le Sage in his celebrated Gil Blas. Ninon died at the age of eighty, and it is instructive to remark, that she was herself so conscious of having mistaken the road to genuine satisfaction, that she thus expresses herself in a letter to St Evremond "Every one tells me that I have less reason to complain of time than any one. However that be, if such a life were again proposed to me, I would rather hang myself." Some letters have been published in her name, addressed to Madame Sevigné, which are forgeries. Her own to St Evremond are much superior to these inventions.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LENFANT (James) a French ecclesiastic of the reformed church, born in 1661 at Bazoches. Having distinguished himself by the progress he made in his studies, both classical and theological, at Saumur and Geneva, he was ordained in 1684 at Heidelberg, where he superintended the spiritual concerns of a protestant congregation of his countrymen, and was made chaplain to the dowager electress palatine. In 1688 the invasion of the country by the French forced him to take refuge at Berlin, where the elector, afterwards king of Prussia, gave him an honourable asylum, which he enjoyed nearly forty years, as chaplain to the queen, Charlotte Sophia, and after her decease, to the court. From 1707 to 1715 his time was much occupied in travelling through great part of Europe, for the purpose of collecting manuscripts and rare publications, and while in England, preaching before queen Anne, that sovereign offered to make him one of her chaplains, if he would be persuaded to take up his abode in London. This however he declined, and after visiting Helmstadt, Leipsic, Breslau, &c returned to Berlin, where he died of a paralytic attack in the autumn of 1728. The "Bibliotheque Germanique" was compiled by a literary society who used to assemble at his house, and the original plan of the work has been attributed to him. This elaborate publication was first commenced in 1720. His other works consist of a "Life of Poggio," a "History of Pope Joan," a "History of the Council of Pisa," 2 vols. 4to, another "Of the Council of Basil," 2 vols. 4to, and a third "Of the Council of Constance," 2 vols. 4to. He also, in conjunction with Beausobre, translated the New Testament into the French language, with annotations, in two quarto volumes. His last production was a "History of the Wars with the Hussites."—*Bibl. Germanique Niceron*, vols. ix and x.

LENGLET DU FRESNOY (Nicholas) a French ecclesiastic and man of letters, born at Beauvais in 1674. He studied theology at Paris, but the freedom of his opinions having attracted the censure of the Sorbonne, he relinquished divinity for politics. In 1705 he was sent to the court of the elector of Cologne

at Lille, with the title of Latin secretary to the French embassy. After the peace of Utrecht, he returned to Paris, and employed himself in various literary undertakings. For some services, in developing an intrigue of cardinal Alberoni, he was afterwards rewarded by his government with a pension for life. In 1721 he went to Vienna, and became librarian to prince Eugene; but he did not long retain that situation, having neglected the duties of his post. He passed the remainder of his days in a state of literary independence, and exercised a degree of freedom in his writings, closely bordering on licentiousness, in consequence of which he was ten or twelve times committed to the Bastile, and other places of confinement. His end was very unfortunate, as he was burnt to death, in consequence of falling asleep near the fire as he was reading. This accident happened in 1700. A list of his numerous publications may be seen in the first work referred to below. They include "Methode pour étudier l'Histoire, avec une Catalogue des Historiens," "Methode pour etudier la Geographie," "Traite historique et dogmatique du Secret inviolable de la Confession," and "Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique."—*Biog. Univ. Aikin's G. Biog.*

LENGNICH (Godfrey) a learned Prussian writer on history and diplomacy. He was a native of Dantzic, and applied himself when young to the study of jurisprudence, which he prosecuted at some of the German universities. He was at length nominated professor of history in the gymnasium of Dantzic, and ultimately arrived at the dignity of syndic of that city. He died at an advanced age in 1774. Among the works of Lengnich, are a History of Polish Prussia, from 1526 to the reign of Augustus II, the History of Poland, from the origin of the monarchy, "Jus publicum Regni Poloniæ," besides editions of Kadlubko, and other historians.—*Biog. Univ.*

LENGNICH (Charles Benjamin) an antiquary and writer on numismatics, of the same family with the foregoing, born in 1742. After finishing his studies, he entered the church and obtained an archdeaconry. He was one of the conductors of the Literary Gazette of Jena, after its establishment in 1785, and he inserted in it a great number of excellent articles. He died November 5, 179 He was the author of several esteemed works on numismatics, anecdotes of the astronomer Hevelius, and an account of his own life.—*Id.*

LENNEP (John Daniel van) an erudite critic and classical scholar, who was a native of Leenwarden in Friesland. In 1747 he commenced his literary career, by an edition of the Greek poem of Coluthus, on the Rape of Helen. He became professor of Greek and Latin literature at Groningen about 1752, and in 1768 he succeeded Gisbert Koen as professor at Franeker. He died February 6, 1771, at Aix-la-Chapelle, whither he had gone on account of ill health. He was the author of two treatises, "De Analogia Linguæ Græcæ," and "Etymologicon Linguæ Græcæ," republished with the Notes of Scheidius, at Leyden 1805, 1808, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

LENNOX (Charlotte) a lady distinguished by a considerable portion of literary ingenuity, who was highly respected by Dr Johnson and Samuel Richardson. She was born in 1720, at New York, of which her father, colonel James Ramsay, was governor, who sent her over to England to an opulent aunt for education. Her father died soon after, leaving scarcely any provision for his family, and little is known of the subsequent history of the subject of this article, except that she married a Mr Lennox, and supported herself with her pen. She published in 1751 the "Memoirs of Harriet Stuart," and in 1752 "The Female Quixote," a well-known and very ingenious production, to which a dedication was written by Dr Johnson. In the following year appeared two volumes of her "Shakespeare Illustrated," to which she afterwards added a third. In 1756 she published the "Countess de Berci," from the French, and translated Sully's Memoirs with no small ability. Her next productions were "Philander, a dramatic pastoral,' and the pleasant novel of "Henrietta," in two vols. In 1760, with the assistance of the earl of Cork and Dr Johnson, she translated father Brumoy's Greek theatre, and the next year started a kind of magazine, under the title of "The Ladies' Museum." Her remaining works are, "Sophia," a novel, 2 vols., "The Sisters," a comedy which failed in representation, "Old City Manners," which met with partial success, and "Euphemia," a novel of merit in four vols. published so late as 1790. It is to be lamented, that with so much literary aptitude, united to great private worth and respectability, she should be doomed to penury and sickness in her declining years. She was however relieved very effectually by the Literary Fund Society, towards the close of her life, which terminated at a very advanced age, on the 4th June, 1801.—*Nichols's Lit. Anecd. Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

LENOIRE (Andrew) a French architect and ornamental gardener. He was born at Paris in 1613, and was the son of the superintendant of the gardens of the Tuileries, who wishing to make him an artist, placed him as a pupil with Vouet, the painter. He shewed a strong taste for design, particularly in laying out gardens and arranging their scenery. He first displayed his talents at the chateau de Vaux, but his plans for the decoration of the park of Versailles contributed principally to establish his reputation. He afterwards embellished the gardens of Clagny, Chantilly, St Cloud, Sceaux, the Tuileries, &c. Lewis XIV richly rewarded the labours of Lenotre, and in 1675 bestowed on him letters of nobility, and the cross of the order of St Michael. He took a journey to Italy in 1678, and at Rome he was honourably received by pope Innocent XI. He died at Paris in 1700. Delille has celebrated the talents of Lenotre, whose style of ornamental planting was fashionable, not only in France but in England, till it

was superseded by the designs of Kent, Capability Brown, and the modern landscape gardeners.—*Biog. Univ.*

LENTHAL (WILLIAM) an English statesman of the seventeenth century. He was born in 1591 at Henley on Thames in Oxfordshire, and received his education at Alban-hall, in the university of Oxford. He became a student of law at Lincoln's-inn, and having been called to the bar, he obtained distinction as an advocate. In 1639 he was elected MP. for the borough of Woodstock, and the following year made speaker of the house of Commons, in preference to the recorder of London, who was supported by the court party. Clarendon represents Lenthal as unequal to the station which he filled at the important period of the disputes between the king and his parliament, but he certainly displayed both firmness and moderation as a popular partizan, not only in his memorable answer to Charles I, when that misguided prince made his visit to the house of Commons, to arrest certain members who had fallen under his displeasure, but also on other occasions. He was unable, however, to resist the ascendancy of Cromwell, who turned him out of his office in 1653. He was subsequently re-chosen, and continued speaker of the long parliament. At the Restoration he was excepted out of the bill of indemnity, but he at length obtained a pardon from the king. He died in 1663. Some of his letters and parliamentary speeches have been published.—*Clarendon. Lempriere.*

LEO, the first pope of that name, by some surnamed the "Great," and after his decease canonized as St Leo. He was a native of Tuscany, and succeeded Sixtus III in the papal chair in 440. Disputes occurring concerning the respective privileges of the bishops of Rome and Constantinople, a synod was assembled at Chalcedon, for the purpose of arranging them, when the votes going in favour of an equality between the two sees, Leo refused to confirm the proceedings. He took a very decided part against the Manichæan heresy, as well as against other schismatics, and condemned Eutyches in full synod, but his most material achievement was the stop which his personal interference put to the ravages of Attila in Italy, whom he persuaded to withdraw his forces from the very gates of Rome. With Genseric he was afterwards in 455 scarcely less successful, as although he could not prevent that barbarian from taking and plundering Rome, he yet so far prevailed as to divert him from his design of burning it. St Leo died in 461. He left ninety-six sermons, and one hundred and forty one epistles. The best edition of his works is that of Pere Quesnel, which appeared in 1700, in one volume, folio. There are also two editions in three vols. folio. Maimbourgh has written a history of the pontificate of Leo.—*Cave. Milner's Ch. Hist.*

LEO X (POPE) was born at Florence in December 1475. His Christian name was Giovanni, and he was the second son of the celebrated Lorenzo de' Medici. Originally designed for the church, he received the tonsure at the age of seven years; and so great was the interest of his family, backed by that of Louis XI, king of France, that the preferments heaped upon him at an early age amounted to twenty-nine, and he was nominated to the cardinalate when he had scarcely completed his thirteenth year. He was not, however, formally invested with the purple until 1492, three years afterwards, which interval he spent in study at the university of Pisa. The death of Lorenzo followed soon after, and owing to the opposition of the young cardinal, to the election of the infamous Alexander VI, it became expedient for him to quit Rome, and take up his abode at Florence. About 1500 he again took up his residence at Rome, where he resided during the remainder of the pontificate of Alexander, and the early part of that of Julius II, employing himself in the cultivation of polite literature, and indulging his passion for elegant society, music, and the chase. It was not until 1505 that he acted in public affairs, at which time he was made governor of Perugia by Julius, whose unlimited confidence he acquired, and he was entrusted with the supreme command of the papal army, in the league against the French in 1511. He was made prisoner at the battle of Ravenna in 1512, and conveyed to Milan, but he effected his escape, and contributed much to the re-establishment of his family at Florence, by the overthrow of the popular constitution. In 1513, on the death of Julius, he was elected pope, being then in the thirty-eighth year of his age. He assumed the name of Leo X, and acquired the tiara with higher manifestations of good-will, both from Italians and foreigners, than most of his predecessors. He began his papacy with great clemency towards the opponents of his family in Florence, and displayed his love of literature, by appointing Bembo and Sadoleti, two of the most elegant scholars of the age, to the office of papal secretaries. He pursued the system of his predecessor in foreign politics, by attempting to free Italy from foreign powers, and received the submission of Louis XII, who had incurred ecclesiastical censure, and applied for absolution. Having secured external tranquillity, he applied himself with great zeal to the encouragement of learning. He restored the Roman university to its former splendour, and paid particular attention to the revival of Greek literature, a Greek college being founded at Rome, under the direction of Lascaris, and a Greek press established in that capital. Public notices were circulated throughout Europe, that all persons possessing ancient MSS. would be liberally rewarded, on bringing or sending them to the pope, who also founded the first Italian professorship of the Syriac and Chaldaic languages at the university of Bologna. When Francis I ascended the throne of France, Leo found himself obliged to join the emperor and other sovereigns, against France and the republic of Venice, but on the rapid successes of the French, he abandoned his allies, and

formed a union with the king of France, and at an interview between these two sovereigns in 1515, the pragmatic sanction was abolished, and a concordat established in its stead. The policy of Leo was truly Italian in many respects, and especially in his practices against the duke of Urbino, whom he despoiled of his dutchy, without a shadow of justice, in order to aggrandize his own family, by investing therewith his nephew Lorenzo. His violation of a safe conduct, in order to seize the person of the duke's secretary, with a view to extort his master's secrets by torture, inflicts an indelible stain upon the memory of Leo. In 1517 his life was endangered by a conspiracy, at the head of which was cardinal Petrucci. The plan failed, and the cardinal having been decoyed to Rome, was put to death, and his agents executed with horrid tortures. To secure himself for the future, Leo, by a great stretch of authority, created thirty one new cardinals in one day, many of whom had no claim, but that of being his relations and friends, while others, from their talents and virtues, did honour to his selection. During the pontificate of Leo X the Reformation, under Luther, took its rise, the immediate cause of which was the shameful sale of indulgences, rendered necessary by his profusion. The energetic protest and opposition of the spirited reformer, soon produced extraordinary effects, but there is reason to believe that Leo, who probably regarded theological quarrels with contempt, was very little affected in the first instance, and was certainly inclined to lenient measures In 1518 however, he was induced to issue a bull, claiming his authority to grant indulgences, which would avail both in this life and in purgatory, on which Luther appealed to a general council, and thus the war was formally declared, which ended in consequences so extraordinary. The warlike disposition of the Turkish sultan Selim, at this time, excited great alarm throughout Europe, and Leo in vain sought to unite the Christian princes in a crusade against that prince. On the contest for the empire between Francis I and Charles V, he sided with neither, but fruitlessly endeavoured to move the German princes to support a third candidate About the same time the death of his nephew Lorenzo (who left an only daughter, the celebrated, but iniquitous Catherine de Medicis) led to the annexation of the dutchy of Urbino to the papacy. The issue of the contest with Luther will be read to more advantage in the life of the latter, but it may not be amiss to observe, that Leo conferred the title of defender of the faith on Henry VIII, for his book against that reformer. The tranquil state of Italy at this time, induced the pope to indulge himself in his taste for magnificence and enjoyment, but not so exclusively as to prevent his attending to the aggrandisement of his family and see. Having set his heart on the possession of Ferrara, he had recourse to treachery, and is thought even to have meditated the assassination of the duke, but the plot being discovered, the plan failed. Another and more defensible object was the expulsion of the French from Italy, in which he had made some progress, when he was seized with an illness, which terminated his life in a few days, on the 1st of December, 1521, in the forty sixth year of his age. The moral and political character of this celebrated pontiff, may be gathered even from a brief sketch like the present Upon this point, indeed modern and unprejudiced writers do not very greatly differ It is as to his merit as a promoter of literature and the fine arts, that opinions chiefly vary. The popular denomination of "the age of Leo X," decides too much in his favour, as it includes many years, both prior and subsequent to his pontificate, and a great number of the brilliant points which distinguish that age, must be sought for beyond the limits of his protection and influence. He was himself but moderately furnished with solid erudition and if he gave liberal encouragement to reputable studies he also patronized persons and productions of a very opposite character. The merit of a sovereign, in promoting the ornamental arts, is chiefly to be estimated by the good taste which he displays in his encouragement and in this faculty Leo was certainly not wanting He was however rather the inheritor, than the creator of great talents in the arts, as Michael Angelo and Bramante had both risen to celebrity under his predecessor Julius, who had planned the stupendous edifice of St Peter. The Vatican palace had also previously received some of its noblest ornaments His attachment to Raphael speaks the most strongly for him as the patron of art, yet he cared nothing for his celebrated cartoons after they had formed patterns for his tapestry. Leo X must not, however, be deprived of the merit which belongs to him. He certainly drew together the learned men of his time, formed eminent schools, and effectually promoted the valuable art of printing On these accounts therefore, and for his share in promoting the Reformation, his short pontificate of eight years and eight months forms one of the most interesting periods in papal history.—*Roscoe's Life of Leo X. Duppa's Life of Michael Angelo.*

LEO VI, emperor of the East, surnamed the philosopher, was son of Basil I, whom he succeeded in 886 He reigned weakly, and the ill success of his generals against the Bulgarians, obliged him to submit to such terms of peace as those barbarians pleased to propose A total defeat of his fleet by the Saracens also took place a short time before his death, which happened in 911, after a reign of twenty five years. He was educated under the learned Photius, and gave his name to several works, the principal of which are, a "Treatise on Tactics," "Novellæ Constitutiones," "Opus Basilicon," and a collection of laws begun by his father. He also addressed a letter to the caliph Omar, on the truth of Christianity.—*Moreri Gibbon.*

LEO of Modena, so called from the place of his birth, an Italian rabbi whose Jewish name was Jehudah Arie. He flourished during the first half of the seventeenth century at

Venice, where he published in 1612 a Hebrew dictionary this work was reprinted at Padua in 1640. He was also the author of a curious treatise on the rites and ceremonies of the Mosaic law, 1638, a French translation of which is in existence. His death took place in 1654, when he had nearly attained the age of eighty.—*Morer.*

LEO (JOHN) surnamed Africanus, a traveller and geographer of the sixteenth century. He was born of Moorish parents at Grenada in Spain, and when that city was taken by the Spaniards in 1492, he retired to Africa. He studied at Fez, and afterwards travelled through various parts of the north of Africa. Having been captured by pirates, he was taken to Italy, and presented to pope Leo X, who persuaded him to embrace Christianity, and gave him his own names on his being baptized. At Rome he acquired a knowledge of the Italian language, into which he translated his "Description of Africa," originally written in Arabic. This is a very curious and interesting work, comprising accounts of several countries rarely visited by Europeans. Leo also composed a treatise on the lives of the Arabian philosophers He is supposed to have died soon after 1526 —*Morer. Biog. Univ.*

LEO (LEONARDO) one of the most laborious and brilliant composers that Italy ever produced, born in 1694 at Naples, and educated under Alessandro Scarlatti the instructor of the no less celebrated Durante He became the founder of a school of singing in the capital of which he was a native, and was the inventor of that species of music called by his countrymen "Aria d' ostinazione' or obligato airs. He relieved the dignity of the church music of Durante, but without injuring its effect, by the flexibility which was the distinguishing characteristic of his own. Besides two oratorios, his compositions on sacred subjects are numerous and valuable He was also the author of nineteen operas some of which are now scarce, of these latter his "Cioe," an opera buffa, is the most celebrated. He died at Naples in 1745 —*Burney's Hist. of Mus*

LEONE Y GAMA (ANTONIO de) a transatlantic antiquary, who died in 1802 at Mexico, where he was attached to the secretary of state's office. He had formed a most ample collection of Mexican monuments of every description, as statues, idols, talismans, manuscripts on deer skin, &c. He was remarkable for his intimate acquaintance with the calendar, the chronology, the numismatics, and gnomonics of the Mexicans, who appear to have made great advances in the knowledge of the arts and sciences. A Latin translation of the documents and memoirs collected by Gama was announced for publication in Italy, not long after his death.—*Month. Mag.* vol. xv.

LEONICENUS (NICHOLAS) an Italian physician and philosopher of the fifteenth century. He was born in 1428, and while young acquired an acquaintance with Greek and Roman literature. He then studied medicine at Padua, after which, according to some, he travelled to England. In 1464 he settled at Ferrara, where he was professor of mathematics, and subsequently of moral philosophy, for a long period. His death took place in 1524, and notwithstanding his great age, he is said to have enjoyed his health and faculties to the last. He translated into Latin the aphorisms of Hippocrates, and some of the works of Galen, and composed a treatise, "De Plinii et plurium aliorum auctorum in Medicina Erroribus." But he did not confine himself to professional studies, as he made Italian versions of the History of Dion Cassius and the Dialogues of Lucian.—*Tiraboschi. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

LEONICENUS (OMNIBONUS) one of the most celebrated grammarians of the fifteenth century. He was born about 1428 at Lonigo, of a family named Ognibene. He frequented the school of Victorinus of Feltre, one of the revivers of letters in Italy, and he afterwards studied under Emanuel Chrysoloras at Venice He is said to have subsequently taught the belles lettres in that city, and Lane conjectures that he became director of the press to Nicholas Jenson, the famous Venetian printer, and that he died at the beginning of the sixteenth century He was the author of Commentaries on Lucan, Valerius Maximus, some of the works of Cicero and Sallust, and published editions of Quintilian, Cicero's Rhetoric, &c. &c.—*Biog. Univ.*

LEONIDAS I, king of Sparta, celebrated in the records of Grecian heroism He was the son of king Anaxandrides and succeeded his half brother Cleomenes, BC 491. When Xerxes, king of Persia, invaded Greece, the Athenians and Lacedemonians, and their allies alone of the greater states, resolved to oppose him, and the latter gave the chief command of their forces to Leonidas, who marched with 4 000 men to take possession of the straits of Thermopylæ He posted his small army so skilfully, that on arriving at the straits, Xerxes found that it would be a difficult matter to force a passage, and sought to gain over Leonidas, by a promise of making him master of Greece. When this proposal was rejected with disdain, the despot sent a herald, to order the Grecians to deliver up their arms, "Let him come and take them," was the laconic reply The Persians were then repulsed with great slaughter, but in the mean time a treacherous Greek, named Epialtes, had led a chosen body of ten thousand Persians by a secret passage over the hills, who thus gained the rear of Leonidas. The hero, seeing that all was lost, found that nothing remained but to afford a memorable example of what Greeks could do when called upon to die for their country. In order to prevent unnecessary loss, he retained only three hundred Spartans, seven hundred Thespians, and four hundred Thebans, the latter being rather kept as hostages, than as well affected to the cause of Greece. The Thespians, on the other hand, would not forsake their allies the Spartans, and nobly devoted themselves to the same certain destruction. Xerxes, advised of the success of Epialtes, marched his whole army to

the entrance of the straits, where Leonidas advanced to meet them. The effects of valour heightened by despair were terrible, and the Spartan king fell amidst a heap of slaughtered enemies. His friends defended his body as long as possible, until the approach of the foe in the rear induced the survivors to collect into one small band, facing every way, which at length, after causing dreadful devastation, were nearly all slain. Xerxes, enraged at his loss, placed the body of Leonidas on a cross, but the memory of his valour and patriotism has rendered his name immortal. The gratitude of Greece raised a splendid monument to those who fell at Thermopylæ, on the site of their glory, and a funeral oration was long annually pronounced, amidst the celebration of martial games over their tombs.—*Herod. Diod. Sic. Justin.*

LEPAUTE (John Andrew) an eminent horologer, born in 1709. He went to Paris when young, and soon distinguished himself as an ingenious artist. In 1753 he made for the Luxembourg palace the first horizontal clock, which had been seen at Paris, and the same year he presented to the Academy of Sciences a pendulum of a single wheel, invented by himself. After a life dedicated to the improvement of his art, he died at St Cloud, April 11, 1789. He published "Traite d'Horlogerie," 1755, 4to, Supplement, 1760, and "Description de plusieurs Ouvrages d Horlogerie," 1764, 12mo.—Lepaute (Madame) wife of the preceding, distinguished herself by her attention to astronomy and mathematics, relative to which, she published several works of research. She died December 6, 1788, at the age of sixty five.—*Biog Univ.*

LEPAUTRE or LEPOTRE (Anthony) a native of Paris, who became first architect to the king. He erected the chateau of St Cloud, and in 1671 he became a member of the Academy of Sculpture, then established. Lepautre's chief talent lay in the decoration of edifices, but his works exhibit too great a fondness for excessive ornament. The church of Port Royal, in the Fauxbourg of St Jacques at Paris, is the only one of his buildings now existing. He died in 1691, owing to chagrin, at Mansard's having been preferred before him as the architect of the chateau of Clugny. A collection of the designs of Lepautre was published in 1751.—John Lepautre, his brother, distinguished himself as an engraver. He died in 1682.—Peter Lepautre, the son of Anthony, was eminent as a sculptor, and became royal statuary and director of the academy of St Luke. He died in 1744, aged ninety-four.—*Biog. Univ.*

LE PAYS (Rene) sieur du Plessis Villeneuve, a French wit and poet of the seventeenth century. Though of a good family, he was but little favoured by fortune, and going to Paris when young, he obtained a financial appointment, and afterwards served in the army in Spain. He then travelled in England, Flanders, and Holland, and at length returning to France, he became comptroller of the imposts in Dauphiny and Provence, where he passed a great part of his life, and composed most of his works. He was admitted a member of the academy of Arles in 1668; and in 1670 the duke of Savoy conferred on him the order of St Maurice. He died April 30, 1690. He published "Amitiés, Amours, et Amourettes," Grenoble, 1664, 12mo, "Zelotide histoire galante," Paris, 1665, 12mo, "Nouvelles Œuvres," 1672, 2 vols. 12mo, and "Le Démêlé de l'Esprit et du Cœur," 1688. 12mo. Most of his works have been repeatedly printed, and some of them translated into English. Boileau says the prose of Le Pays is better than his poetry.—*Biog. Univ.*

LERMA (Francis de Roxas de Sandoval, duke de) first minister of Philip III of Spain, one of the most striking examples of the inconstancy of fortune and the vanity of greatness. He was only marquis of Denia, when he was appointed equerry to the infant don Philip, over whom he acquired such an influence, that, when the prince ascended the throne in 1598, he made him his favourite and prime minister. He concluded peace with England and Holland, and endeavoured to relieve the embarrassed state of the finances by encouraging agriculture. But his measures were ill-contrived, and his weakness and imprudence procured him a great many powerful enemies. After the death of his wife, he took the ecclesiastical habit, and obtained a cardinal's hat, which he conceived would protect him in the possession of his power. But he was deceived, for his own son, the duke d'Uzeda, contrived to supplant him in the king's favour, and succeeded to his post on his being dismissed in 1618. He was accused, without any probability, of having employed his secretary, Roderic Calderon, to poison the queen. For this imaginary crime, Calderon was executed in the next reign. The duke of Lerma died in retirement in 1625.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist Biog Univ.*

Le SAGE (Alain Rene) a celebrated French novelist and dramatic writer. He was born May 8, 1668, at Sarzeau, a small town in Britanny, and was the son of a lawyer, who held an office in the royal court of Rhuys. His father dying in 1682, he was placed under the guardianship of an uncle, who dissipated the fortune of his ward. He studied at the college of the jesuits at Vannes, after which he appears to have been employed in his native province for five or six years. In 1692 he went to Paris to study philosophy, and also to solicit some new employment. His talents and manners procured him admission into the best society, where his wit and taste for elegant literature rendered his company very acceptable. In 1694 he married the daughter of a Parisian tradesman. His first literary undertaking was a translation from the Greek of the letters of Aristenætus, published in 1695, 12mo. Established as a resident in the capital, he was admitted an advocate of parliament, and some time after the abbé de Lyonne gave him a pension of six hundred livres. He studied the Spanish language, and produced a

multitude of translations or imitations of Castilian dramas and romances. Two of his comedies were published in 1700, and a third was acted in 1702, but it was not till 1707, when his "Crispin, Rival de son Maitre" appeared, that he established his reputation as a theatrical writer. His success as a novelist has most contributed to make him known to foreigners. "Le Diable Boiteux," the title of which has been oddly translated, "The Devil upon two Sticks," became extremely popular, and "Gil Blas de Santillane," which followed a few years after, has furnished a model for numberless imitations in various countries and languages. Le Sage projected a translation of the Orlando of Ariosto, and published in 1717—21, "Roland l'Amoureux," from Boiardo as an introduction to the former, which was never executed. He returned to romance-writing, in which he succeeded better than in poetry. In 1732 he published "Les Aventures de Gusman d'Alfarache," 2 vols. 12mo, and the following year "Les Aventures de Robert, dit le Chevalier de Beauchesne," 2 vols 12mo, containing the real history of a freebooter, from papers furnished by his widow. In 1734 appeared "L Histoire d'Estevanille Gonzales," 2 vols 12mo, and in 1735 an amusing dialogue, entitled "Une Journée des Parques," 12mo. The last of his novels was, "Le Bacheler de Salamanque," which La Harpe considers as inferior to all the preceding. The author however did not cease writing, as in 1740 he produced a collection of satirical letters, under the title of "La Valise trouvée," and in 1743 a volume of anecdotes. In the year last mentioned he retired to Boulogne, where he died November 17, 1747. Le Sage produced a great number of comic pieces for the theatre, seven of which he published in his "Theatre Français," 1739, 2 vols 12mo, including "Crispin Rival de son Maitre," and "Turcaret," intended as a satire on the farmers-general, who in vain endeavoured to prevent the author from getting it acted. Notwithstanding his talents, and the success of his numerous compositions, the author of Gil Blas was by no means rich, owing to a carelessness and liberality of disposition, which prevented him soliciting the great for employments, or from steadily accumulating the products of his literary industry. Le Sage had by his wife three sons and a daughter. His eldest son, RENE ANDREW LE SAGE DE MONTMENIL, was bred to the bar, but to his father's great displeasure, he preferred the stage. Having however acquired much reputation as a comedian, he was reconciled to his father, who was greatly distressed by his death, which took place in 1743.—FRANCIS ANTHONY LE SAGE DE PITTENEC, the third son of the novelist, adopted the same profession as his brother, and produced some pieces for the theatre, acted at Paris in 1734.—*Biog. Univ.*

LE SAGE (GEORGE LEWIS) a Genevese philosopher, born of a French family in 1724. He received his early education under his father, who was a teacher of mathematics and natural philosophy. He afterwards studied under Calendrini and Gabriel Cramer, and became acquainted with J. A. De Luc. He then went to Basil as a medical student, and thence to Paris, but this was done in compliance with the wishes of his father Mathematics in the mean time chiefly engaged his attention, and on his return to Geneva he abandoned all thought of medical practice, not chusing to comply with the requisite forms. He composed for an academical prize his "Essai sur l'Origine des Forces mortes," and in 1750 he adopted the occupation of a teacher of mathematics. In 1756 he published in the Mercure de France, a letter to an academician of Dijon, containing objections against the common method of explaining the phenomena of gravitation, and in 1758 he obtained a prize from the academy of Rouen, for a piece entitled, "Essai de Chimie mechanique" His attention to study seriously affected his health, and in 1762 he became almost blind. He continued however to prosecute his researches till near the time of his death, which took place in 1803. This very ingenious philosopher wrote a great deal, but published little. Among his writings, which have been printed, are, "Fragmens sur les Causes finales," "Extraits de la Correspondance de Le Sage," and "Traite de Physyque mechanique," the latter of which was edited by M. Prevost.—*Edinburgh Review. Biog. Univ.*

LESLEY (JOHN) the celebrated bishop of Ross in Scotland, so called, descended of the ancient family of that name, was born in 1527, and educated at Aberdeen. He was a prominent actor in the reign of the unfortunate Mary Stuart, whom he accompanied from Paris to her native country in 1561, after the decease of her husband Francis II. Three years after, he was appointed abbot of Lindores, but soon vacated his preferment, on being elevated to the see of Ross. In this situation, he took an active part in the dissensions to which the progress of the reformed doctrines in Scotland gave rise, and was concerned with fifteen colleagues in making the digest of the laws of the realm, familiarly known as the "Black Acts," from the type in which they were printed at Edinburgh in 1566. When Mary abandoned her kingdom to throw herself on the protection of Elizabeth, bishop Lesley's zeal in his sovereign's behalf carried him into England, when he publicly defended her cause both at York and in London, but being detected by Elizabeth in an intrigue, the object of which was the union of Mary with the powerful duke of Norfolk, he was, notwithstanding his rank in the church, and his character of an ambassador, committed a close prisoner to the Tower, whence he was in 1573 deported to the Low Countries On the recovery of his liberty he renewed his exertions in his mistress's behalf, endeavouring to enlist several continental powers in her cause, and soliciting the active interference of the Vatican itself. While engaged in these proceedings he was himself appointed vicar general to the see of Rouen, but during a visitation to his

diocese, he narrowly escaped being delivered up to his enemy the queen of England, by some Huguenots, who seized his person, and only released him on the payment of a large sum of money. Under Henry III he was again imprisoned, but at length obtained his liberty by similar means, and in 1593 was advanced to the bishopric of Constance. The wealth and power which his elevation gave him, he employed in the foundation of three colleges for the instruction of his countrymen at Rome, Paris, and Douai, but at length growing in years, he resigned his mitre, and expired in 1596, a simple monk in the monastery of Guirtenberg in the Netherlands. His defence of queen Mary, and an exposition of her title to the English crown, have been published, as have also his "Description of Scotland and the Scottish Isles," a treatise "On the Origin, Manners, and Exploits of the Scotch," "Paræneſis ad Nobilitatem Populumque Scotorum," and "Afflicti Animi Consolationes, et tranquilli Animi Conservatio." — *Dodd's Ch. Hist. Robertson's Hist. of Scotland.*

LESLIE (John) whose life exceeded a hundred years, flourished in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He was a native of Balquhaine in Scotland, and received his education in the universities of Aberdeen and Oxford. He afterwards visited most parts of the continent of Europe, was present at the siege of Rochelle, and at the isle of Rhé. Availing himself however, of the opportunities afforded him by mixing with the people of the countries he travelled through, he acquired an extraordinary familiarity with their languages and literature. On his return to England, after an absence of more than twenty-two years, Charles I made him bishop of the Orkney islands, whence he was afterwards successively translated to the Irish sees of Raphoe and Clogher. While at Raphoe he defended his palace against Cromwell's troops, and was the last who held out against the Parliamentarians in Ireland. He died in 1671, having been a prelate for more than half a century.—*Athen. Oxon. Biog. Brit.*

LESLIE (Charles) second son of the preceding, was born in Ireland, but the date of his birth is unknown. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he graduated MA. He afterwards became a student in the Temple, but relinquished the law for divinity, and entered into orders in 1680. In 1687 he was made chancellor of Connor, and displayed great firmness in resisting the measures of the Popish party, by disputation and otherwise, and in particular withstood the admission of a sheriff of that religion, although nominated by James II himself. Notwithstanding this resistance to what he deemed an illegal mandate, he held not with the principles of the Revolution, and declined taking the oaths to king William, which necessarily deprived him of all his preferments, and he withdrew with his family into England. Here he employed himself in supporting the cause to which he had adhered, and wrote many pieces in defence of it. Being an able disputant, he was highly esteemed by the nonjurors, but his writings, and frequent excursions to St Germains, necessarily rendering him an object of suspicion, he was obliged to quit the kingdom. He then openly repaired to the pretender, whom he sought in vain to convert to the protestant religion. He was also very active in the production of schemes for the admission of that prince to the crown under certain guarantees in favour of the establishment. On the termination of the rebellion of 1715, he accompanied the pretender into Italy, where he experienced the usual neglect and ingratitude with which that unfortunate family has almost uniformly treated its worthiest adherents. Soliciting on this account to return to his native country, government, on the application of his friends, allowed him to do so without molestation, and he died at his own house at Glaslough, in the county of Monaghan, April 13 1732. His theological works, of which the most considerable are, treatises against the deists and socinians, have been printed in two volumes folio, one of these, entitled "The Snake in the Grass," written in exposure of the fanaticism and absurdities of Antoinette Bourignon, is very highly spoken of by Bayle. He has been accused of borrowing his "Short and Easy Method with the Deists" from the abbé St Real, but Dr Gleig thinks this coincidence of the two works accidental. He wrote, during the reign of Anne, a weekly paper called "The Rehearsal," which has been collected in four volumes octavo A list of his political pieces, which are very numerous, may be found in the first of our authorities They are of course strongly jacobitical, and the most celebrated of them were written in opposition to Burnet, Locke, and Hoadley, on the principles of civil government and the Revolution.—*Biog. Brit. Encyc. Brit.*

LESSER (Frederick Christian) a German divine and naturalist, born at Nordhausen in 1692. He studied at the university of Halle, after which he went to Leipsic, and thence to Berlin. In 1716 he became assistant preacher at Frauenberg. He formed a fine collection of objects of natural history, and a curious library of early-printed books. After having held various ecclesiastical benefices, he died September 17, 1754. The writings of Lesser relate chiefly to natural history, among which are "Litheology, or the Theology of Stones," 1735, "The Theology of Insects," which has been translated into English [see Lyonet], "Testaceo-Theology," and "Miscellanies on Natural History and Physico-Theology."—*Biog. Univ*

LESSING (Gotthold Ephraim) an eminent German writer, was born in 1729, at Kamenz in Pomerania, of which place his father was protestant minister. He received his early education at the free school of Meissen, where he acquired a great proficiency in the Latin and Greek languages, and was then removed to the university of Leipsic. Here he distinguished himself by a tendency to scepticism; by great originality of sentiment and conduct, and, above all, by an enthusiastic at-

tachment to the drama. Having completed three sessions at the university, he was urged by his father either to enter into orders, or seek a medical degree; but he declined both, and took to writing for the stage. His literary connexion with the theatre in the first instance by no means improved either his morals or circumstances; but although he endured much privation and distress, he was too much attached to the drama to seek any other employment. At Berlin, where he sometimes resided, he was introduced to Voltaire, and subsequently to the distinguished Jewish philosopher Mendelsohn, and to Nicolai, Ramler, Sulzer, and other literary men by whom he was held in great estimation. It was about this time that he wrote his domestic tragedy of "Miss Sarah Samson," soon after which he accompanied Mr Winkler, a man of fortune, to Amsterdam. On his return, Lessing resumed his literary labours with great assiduity he made several translations from the English, and also composed a volume of elegant original fables, and wrote ingenious essays on fable and epigram. In conjunction with Mendelsohn and Nicolai, he also undertook a periodical work, entitled, the "Library of Belles Lettres" In 1768 he was elected a member of the academy of Berlin, and was soon after appointed secretary to general Tauenzien, whom he accompanied to Breslau. On the return of peace, he was introduced to the king of Prussia, and resumed his literary occupation at Berlin, where he produced in 1766 his "Laocoon," a dissertation on the limits of poetry and painting. An invitation from the lovers of the drama at Hamburgh induced him to visit that city, in order to establish a theatre, in addition to which he assumed the critical office in a weekly paper, entitled the "Hamburgh Dramaturgy" In 1769 he met very opportunely with a generous patron in Leopold, heir-apparent to the duke of Brunswick, by whose means, when his circumstances were declining, he was made librarian at Wolfenbuttel. One of the fruits of this appointment was a periodical publication, entitled, "Contributions to Literary History." In 1771 he gave a new edition of his literary works, and the next year his popular tragedy of "Emilia Galotti," appeared on the stage. In 1775 he married a widow lady at Vienna, and soon after accompanied his patron, prince Leopold of Brunswick, in a tour through Italy. He had now become a very distinguished character among the German literati, and several of the princes of that country made him offers of protection, but nothing would induce him to quit the prince of Brunswick who, by his accession to the sovereignty in 1780, was enabled to augment his favours towards him. His publication of "Nathan the Wise," displayed his final sentiments upon the difference of religious opinions, and it is by some deemed his masterpiece, but it is more adapted for the closet than the stage, although frequently acted, as curtailed by Schiller. A second part of this drama, entitled, "The Monk of Lebanon," and a "Dissertation on the Education of the Human Race," were the chief productions of the last years of his life, in which his health was rapidly declining. Lethargic symptoms announced his approaching end, which took place at Hamburgh in 1781, in his fifty-second-year.—*Life in Monthly Mag. New. Dict. Hist.*

LESSIUS (Leonard) a learned jesuit, born at Brechtan in the Low Countries, in 1554, afterwards professor of philosophy in the college of Douai. The theological chair at Louvaine becoming vacant, he resigned his professorship in order to fill it, which he did with great ability for a while, till becoming suspected of favouring the Semipelagian heresy, in some of his propositions, the doctors of the university sat in judgment upon them, and condemned thirty-four as heterodox. Lessius appealed from this decision. The colleges at Treves, Ingolstadt, and Mayence affirmed the orthodoxy of his tenets, and the pope himself ultimately decided in his favour. Of his writings, which are numerous, two only have been translated into English, an essay "On the Existence of a God," and another "On the Immortality of the Soul." His other works are "Hygiasticon, seu vera ratio valetudinis bonæ vitæ," "De Justitia et Jure," folio, and "De Potestate summi Pontificis." His death took place in 1623.—*Moreri.*

L'ESTRANGE (sir Roger) better known than esteemed as a political partizan and controversialist, was the youngest son of sir Hamond L'Estrange, knight, of Hunstanton-hall, Norfolk, where he was born in 1616. His father being a zealous royalist, brought up his son, whose education was probably completed at Cambridge, in the same principles. At the age of twenty two he attended Charles I in his expedition into Scotland, and laid a plan for surprising Lynn, but being betrayed by his associates, and detected with the king's commission in his pocket, he was tried by a court martial as a spy, and condemned to die. He was, however, respited from time to time, until he had lain in prison four years, when, by the connivance of his gaoler, he made his escape to the continent. On the dissolution of the long parliament, he ventured to return home, and was released by Cromwell on giving bail. On the Restoration he did not undervalue his sufferings and merits, and was, after a while, made licenser of the press, a profitable post, which was, however, the only recompense he ever received, except being put in the commission of the peace, at that time a very unworthy source of emolument in London. In 1663 he set up the "Public Intelligencer," which he discontinued on the design then concerted of publishing a London Gazette, the first number of which appeared on the 4th February 1665. In 1679 he set up a paper, called the "Observator," in defence of the measures of the court, and in 1681 distinguished himself by his zeal in the exposure of the popish plot, as also of the fanatical one the following year. In 1687 he was obliged to give up the "Observator," because he could not agree with James, who had knighted

him, in the doctrine of toleration, although he had written in favour of the dispensing power, which complaisance subjected him to the imputation of having become a member of the church of Rome, but he refuted the charge on oath. After the Revolution, he was left out of the commission of the peace, and met with some annoyance on account of his presumed disaffection. He died in 1704 at the advanced age of eighty-eight, his faculties having become impaired some years before he died. He was the author of a great number of ephemeral political tracts, distinguished by occasional force and perspicuity, but still more by their coarse and virulent abuse, and by a style so rude and vulgar, that he was regarded by Granger as one of the great corruptors of the English language. He is also held to be the first who regularly received newspaper pay for defending all sorts of measures, good and bad, being a staunch, intrepid, and unblushing controversialist. L'Estrange translated "Josephus," his best work, "Cicero's Offices," "Seneca's Morals," "Erasmus's Colloquies," "Æsop's Fables," "Quevedo's Visions," &c.—He had a brother, HAMOND L'ESTRANGE, who wrote a work, entitled "The Alliance of the Divine Offices," and a "Life of Charles I."—*Biog. Brit. Nichols's Lit. Anec. Granger.*

LETHIEULIER (SMART) an ingenious antiquary, and collector of ancient relics and natural curiosities. He was descended from an ancient family of French protestants, settled in England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In the prosecution of his favourite researches he visited various parts of England, and the itineraries which he composed, and the discoveries he made relative to the antiquities of the country, together with the drawings which he collected, afford ample evidence of his zeal and ability as a man of science. In these journeys he made a large collection of fossils, of which he formed a classical arrangement, and had drawings made of the most curious, to which he added his own observations. He visited Italy, where he collected ancient marbles, and procured drawings of others, to which he subjoined his own remarks on the natural history and archæology of Italy. He also formed a cabinet of medals, and an assemblage of curious engravings. Mr Lethieulier died at Aldersbroke, near Ilford in Essex, August 27, 1760, and in consequence of a testamentary bequest, his antiquities and other treasures were deposited in the British Museum. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a contributor to the Archæologia.—*Ann. Reg.*

LETI (GREGORIO) a copious writer of history, was born in 1630 at Milan, of a family originally of some distinction at Bologna. He was educated at the jesuits' college, and was intended for the church, but was induced to make open profession of the protestant religion at Lausanne in 1657. His conversion so pleased Guerin, a celebrated physician at Geneva, that he gave him his daughter in marriage, and such was his credit, that he gratuitously obtained the right of citizenship in 1674. His quarrelsome and satirical humour, however, involved him in so many disputes, that in 1680 he deemed it advisable to visit England, where he was favourably received by Charles II, who gave him a pension. He was also promised the situation of royal historiographer, but in his work, "Teatro Britannico," having exercised his pen with a freedom which displeased the court, he was commanded to quit the kingdom. He then repaired to Amsterdam, and obtained the title of historiographer to that city, where he died in 1701. He was a most indefatigable writer, the catalogue of his productions amounting to nearly one hundred volumes on forty different subjects, principally historical and biographical. Among the best known of his productions, are his lives of Pope Sixtus V, of the emperor Charles V, of queen Elizabeth of England, of Philip II, of Oliver Cromwell, and of the duke of Ossuna. Some of his severest attacks on the church of Rome, are his "Nepotismo di Roma," "Cardinalismo de Santa Chiesa," and "Itinerario della Corte de Roma." All his works are written in Italian, in a lively diffuse style, but cannot be quoted as authority, his inaccuracy and even disposition to employ fiction in order to amuse, being notorious. He has succeeded on his own plan, particularly in his life of Sixtus V, the most popular of all his productions.—*Moreri. Niceron. Granger.*

LETOURNEUR (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS LOUIS HONORE) born at Granville in Normandy, in 1751. After having studied mathematics, he entered into the artillery service, became a captain, and obtained the cross of St Louis. He adopted with ardour the principles of the Revolution, and in September 1791 he was chosen a member of the legislative assembly, and in 1792 of the Convention. On the king's trial he voted with the majority. Being a member of the military committee, he was much occupied with preparing reports on the organization of the army. In January 1795, he was president of the Convention, and he was afterwards commissary on board the Mediterranean fleet. On his return to Paris he became a member of the committee of public safety, and then of the executive directory. He held the latter office only till May 1797, when he became inspector-general of artillery. He was subsequently employed at Lille to treat of peace with the English government. Under the consulate he was prefect of a department, and in 1804 he was made a counsellor of the court of accounts. He was deprived of this place in 1814, and being restored to it by Buonaparte, he was again deprived, and was obliged to quit France. He died near Brussels in 1817.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LETTSOM (JOHN COAKLEY) an ingenious physican and medical writer, born in the island of Little Vandyke, near Tortola, in the West Indies. His relations were of the society of friends, and at an early age he was sent to England, and placed under the tuition of a Mr

Thompson, near Warrington, where Dr Fothergill, who had a summer residence in the neighbourhood, superintended his studies. He was then apprenticed to an apothecary at Settle in Yorkshire, after which he attended for two years at St Thomas's hospital. His father having died while he was young, and having also lost his elder brother, he returned to the West Indies, to take possession of some property which had devolved to him. It consisted in part of negro slaves, whom he liberated, after which, he settled as a medical practitioner at Tortola. Ere long he re-crossed the Atlantic, visited the great medical schools of Paris, Leyden, and Edinburgh, and at Leyden he took the degree of MD. He then settled in London as a physician, and having married a lady of considerable fortune, he obtained a very lucrative share of medical practice. In 1769 he was admitted a member of the college of Physicians, the next year elected FSA., and the year succeeding FRS His writings are numerous Besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and the collections of medical societies, he published "The Natural History of the Tea-tree," 1772, 4to, "The Naturalist's and Traveller's Companion," 1774, 8vo, 3rd edition, 1800, "Medical Memoirs of the General Dispensary," 1774, 8vo., "Hints on Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science," 1801, 3 vols. 8vo. "Memoirs of Dr Fothergill," and several smaller pieces. He died at his house in Sambrook-court, London, November 1, 1815, aged seventy-one. A collection of his works was published, with his Life by Mr Pettigrew.—*Univ. Mag. Annals of Medicine.*

LEUCIPPUS, a philosopher of considerable eminence in the fifth century, BC. The ancients are not agreed upon the place of his birth, but according to Diogenes Laertius, it took place at Elea. All accounts, however, concur in attributing to him the first idea of the system of Atoms, which was improved by his disciple Democritus, and adopted by Epicurus. He wrote a treatise concerning Nature, now lost, and dissatisfied with the metaphysical subtleties of the Eleatic school, resolved to examine the real constitution of the material world, and inquire into the mechanical properties of bodies. His great object was to restore the alliance between reason and the senses, for which purpose he suggested the doctrine of indivisible atoms, having within themselves a principle of motion. By the help of this principle, a feeble and fanciful effort was made to account for the production of all natural bodies from physical causes, without the intervention of Deity, although it is not certain, that either he or his disciples intended to discard the notion of a divine nature from the universe. From the atomic system Descartes borrowed his hypothesis of the "Vortices," and possibly some hints of his grand mechanical principle, "that bodies in a circular motion remove from the centre as much as possible." Kepler was also much indebted to the theory of Leucippus.—*Diogenes Laert. Enfield's Hist. of Philos. Tiley's Hist. of Philos. Bayle.*

LEUNCLAVIUS (JOHN) a native of Westphalia, born at Amelbrun in that country, in 1533. After visiting various countries of the east, as well as great part of Europe, he finally returned to Germany, and settled at Vienna, where, from the materials which he had collected during his travels, he composed a "History of the Ottoman Empire," in folio, and "The Annals of the Sultans." He also published Latin translations of the works of Zosimus and Xenophon, and abridged the "Basilica" into two folio volumes. A work, entitled "Commentatio de Moscorum, &c." has been ascribed to him. His death took place in 1593.—*Moreri. Niceron.*

LEUSDEN (JOHN) a celebrated biblical critic and theologian, born in 1624 at Utrecht, where he afterwards obtained the professorship of Hebrew, with the reputation of being one of the most erudite scholars and able divines of the age. He published a new edition of the Books of the Old Testament in the original Hebrew, in 2 vols. 8vo, and of those of the New Gr. and Lat, in one thick 12mo, a Hebrew and Latin Lexicon, an edition of Poole's Synopsis, 5 vols folio, "Versio Septuaginta Interpretum," "Clavis Graeca Novi Testamenti," "Onomasticon Sacrum," "Philologus Hebraeus," "Philologus Hebraeomixtus," "Clavis Hebraica et Philogica Vet. Test.," a Hebrew Psalter, and Commentaries on the Books of the Prophets Joel, Hosea, and Jonah. Leusden died at his native city about the close of the seventeenth century.—*Chaufepie. Saxii Onom.*

LEUWENHOLCK (ANTHONY van) a celebrated natural philosopher, born at Delft in Holland, in 1632. His skill in grinding optical glasses led the way to the making microscopical observations, which procured him no small degree of fame. He began publishing an account of his discoveries in the Philosophical Transactions, in 1673, and they are continued from No. xciv. to No. cclxxx. of that collection. In 1680 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1698 he had the honour to entertain the czar Peter the Great, then at Delft, with an exhibition of his experiments. He appears to have passed the whole of his life at his native place, devoting his time to microscopical researches chiefly relating to anatomy. He died in 1723. He published "Arcana Naturæ ope Microscopiorum detecta," 4to, Letters, &c. A selection from his works was published in English, 1800, 4to.—*Aikin's G Biog. Hutton*

LEVEQUE (PETER) an eminent French mathematician, born at Nantes in 1746. He was educated at the jesuits' college, at his native place; and at the age of eighteen he went to sea in a low capacity, for the purpose of gaining a practical acquaintance with navigation. Returning in about two years, he taught mathematics at Mortagne, at Breteuil, and afterwards at Nantes, where he became professor royal of hydrography in 1772, and in 1786 naval examiner. After escaping from

the storms of the Revolution, he was in 1797 appointed a member of the council of the ancients. His situation exposed him to proscription, but at length he was freed from peril, and was made examiner of the polytechnic school. In 1801 he was admitted a member of the Institute, and of the legion of honour. He died at Havre in 1814. He published "Tables générales de la hauteur et de la longitude du Nonagésime," Avignon, 1776, 2 vols. 8vo, "Guide du Navigateur," Nantes, 1779, 8vo, and several other valuable works relating to nautical affairs and mathematics.—*Biog Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LEVER (sir ASHTON) an English gentleman, memorable as the collector of a museum of natural and artificial curiosities. He was the son of a Lancashire baronet, and was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He resided at Alkington, near Manchester, where he formed an aviary, and afterwards a miscellaneous museum. Having injured his fortune by the indulgence of his taste as a virtuoso, he obtained an act of parliament authorising him to dispose of his collection by way of lottery, in 1785. By this means it became the property of Mr James Parkinson, who, after making an exhibition of the Leverian museum for some years, sold the whole, piece-meal, by auction. Sir A. Lever died at Manchester in 1788.—*Gent Mag.*

LEVERIDGE (RICHARD) an actor and singer at the old theatre in Lincoln's inn-fields, during the early part of the last century. He was celebrated for his convivial qualities, and in 1726 published a collection of his songs in 2 vols. 12mo. The music to the second act in Macbeth has been attributed to him, but on insufficient grounds. Leveridge kept a coffee-house in Bavistock-street, Covent-garden, and is said to have challenged all England to sing a bass song with him for one hundred guineas. He died in 1758.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

LEVESQUE (PIERRE CHARLES) a French writer on history and general literature. He was born at Paris in 1736, and when young, apprenticed to an engraver. Displaying a strong inclination for learning, he was removed to the college of Mazarin, where he studied with great success. His family having retired into the country, he for some time supported himself at Paris by working as an engraver. In 1773 he went to St Petersburg, with a recommendation from Diderot to the empress of Russia, who appointed him professor of belles lettres at the school of noble cadets. Here he formed the design of writing the history of Russia, and having completed the work, in 1780 he returned to Paris to publish it. He was admitted into the academy of Inscriptions, and some years after was appointed professor at the Royal college. He was subsequently made a member of the National Institute, and in 1812 he closed a long life devoted to literary pursuits. Besides his Russian history, he produced a translation of Thucydides, Histories of France, under the five first kings of the house of Valois, of the Roman Republic, of Greece, and various other works.—His daughter, Mademoiselle ROSE LEVESQUE, married to M. Peligny de St Romain, has distinguished herself as a poetess. At the age of fifteen she composed a number of pieces, published at Paris in 1786, under the title of "Idylles et Contes champetres," 12mo, which were warmly praised by Florian and Gessner. *Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LEVESQUE DE LA RAVALIERE (PETER ALEXANDER) a learned writer, born at Troyes in Champagne in 1697. He studied law at Orleans, with a view to an official situation at home, but preferring the cultivation of lettres, he settled at Paris about 1726, and published an essay on dramatic poetry, which attracted little notice. He then devoted himself to the study of history, and in 1743 he became a member of the academy of Inscriptions. He died in 1762. Most of his productions relate to the history, antiquities, and literature of France, including "Precis des Révolutions de Langue Française," which involved him in a controversy with the Benedictine authors of Histoire litteraire de France. He also published an excellent edition of the poems of Thibault, count of Champagne, king of Navarre, Paris, 1742, 2 vols 12mo, and he left in manuscript, a history of the counts of Champagne.—*Memoires de l'Acad. des Inscrip. Biog. Univ.*

LEVI (DAVID) an English mechanic of the Jewish persuasion, born in the metropolis in 1740. Though of an humble rank in life, he became possessed of considerable information and some learning, especially with regard to the antiquities of his nation. In 1787 he entered into a polemical controversy with Dr Priestley, whose "Letters to the Jews," he answered in two series of essays, written in the same epistolary form. He also published a Hebrew and English Lexicon, in 3 vols., a translation of the Pentateuch, and another of the Hebrew Liturgy, in 6 vols., and was the author of dissertations "On the Mosaic Rites and Ceremonies," "On the Prophecies," &c. His death took place in 1799.—*Gent. Mag.* 1801.

LEVIZAC (JOHN PONS VICTOR LACOUTZ de) a French writer, descended of a noble family, and born at Alby in Languedoc. He became an ecclesiastic when young, and obtained a canonry at Vabres. He consecrated all his leisure to poetry, and in 1776 he commenced his literary career, by an idyl called, "Le Bienfait rendu," which gained the prize at the Floral games of Toulouse. At the Revolution he quitted France for Holland, and afterwards settled in England as a French teacher. He died in London in 1813. The abbé de Levizac is known advantageously as the author of "Bibliotheque portative des écrivains Français, ou Choix des meilleurs morceaux Extraits de leurs Ouvrages," "Dictionnaire des Synonymes," and other works designed to facilitate an acquaintance with the language and literature of France.—*Biog. Univ.*

LEWENHAUPT (ADAM LEWIS, count) a Swedish officer, who distinguished himself in the wars of Charles XII. He was born in

1659, of a good family, and was educated at Upsal and in some of the universities of Germany. He then entered into the Austrian army, and served against the Turks, and he afterwards belonged to a corps of Swedish troops employed by William III in Holland. On the accession of Charles XII, he was made a general, and after serving against the Russians in Courland, he was in 1706 appointed governor of Riga. In the war with Peter the Great, he commanded a Swedish army, with which he beat the Russians at Liesna in September 1708. He then joined the king of Sweden, and was present at the disastrous battle of Pultowa, soon after which he was obliged to surrender with the remains of his forces to the Russians. He was sent into the interior of Russia, where he died about ten years after, in 1719. Count Lewenhaupt employed the period of his captivity in writing memoirs, which were published at Stockholm in 1757, and are said to contain much curious information.—*Biog. Univ.*

LEWIS (John) a learned antiquary and historian, born in 1675 at Bristol, and educated at the grammar-school of Poole in the county of Dorset. From this seminary he proceeded to Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in arts, and was soon after admitted into the church. About the close of the century, he was presented to the small living of Acryse, Kent, to which the archbishop of Canterbury added that of Hawkinge near Folkestone, both which pieces of preferment he resigned for the perpetual curacy of Margate, and the vicarage of Minster in the Isle of Thanet, 1708. Having graduated as AM. at Cambridge, he obtained in 1717 the mastership of Eastbridge hospital in Canterbury, a sinecure, with which he continued to hold his other benefices. Mr Lewis devoted much of his leisure time to the study of the antiquities of Kent, more especially of that portion of the eastern part of the county where he resided, and which, from its historical associations both with the Roman and Saxon empire in Britain, affords a wide and interesting field for the researches of the curious scholar. His "History of the Isle of Thanet," a second edition of which appeared in one 4to vol 1736, has long been considered a standard work, both for the learning and the industry which it displays, this book is now become scarce. His other productions are, "The History and Antiquities of Feversham Abbey," 4to, "A Dissertation on the use of Seals in England." The lives of Wycliffe, of Caxton the printer, and of bishop Pecock, each in one volume, 8vo, an "Exposition of the Catechism of the Church of England," an edition of Wycliffe's Translation of the New Testament, with an account of the various translations of the Scriptures into English (also printed separately) prefixed, one volume, folio, and "Specimens of Errors in Collier's Ecclesiastical History." Mr Lewis died at Margate in 1746.—*Chalmer's Biog. Dict.*

LEWIS (Matthew Gregory) an English writer, whose attempts both in the departments of the drama and of romance, obtained at one period a very considerable share of popularity in this country, though but too frequently disfigured by bad taste, and degraded by licentiousness. He was the son of a gentleman of good property, consisting principally of estates in the island of Jamaica, and who possessed sufficient influence with government to obtain for himself the lucrative and responsible post of under secretary at war. His son, the subject of this article, was born in the metropolis in 1773, and was educated at Westminster school, on quitting which foundation he travelled for improvement, especially into Germany, the literature of which country produced a strong impression upon him, and gave that peculiar turn to his compositions which placed him in the foremost rank among the delineators of the marvellous and terrific, and has since loaded the shelves of circulating libraries with hosts of imitators, most of whom, however, exhibit all the extravagances, without the genius of their model. Of his writings, the first and most celebrated was "The Monk," a romance in 3 vols. 12mo, which, although much decried for its licentiousness, ran through a great number of editions, "Feudal Tyrants," ditto, 4 vols., "Romantic Tales," 4 vols., "Tales of Wonder," in verse, one vol., 8vo, "Tales of Terror," one vol. 8vo, "The Castle Spectre," a romantic drama, "Adelmorn, the Outlaw," ditto, "Venoni," a tragedy, a volume of miscellaneous poetry, and "The Bravo of Venice," a translation from the German, one vol. 8vo. Mr Lewis had a seat in Parliament, but seldom took part in the business of the house. His death took place in 1818 at sea, while on his voyage home from a visit to his West Indian possessions. An idle story has been circulated that it was occasioned by poison, administered to him by a negro, whom he had incautiously acquainted that he had ordered the emancipation of all his slaves at his decease.—*Ann. Biog.*

LEWIS (William) an ingenious physician and writer on chemistry and pharmacy. He had obtained the degree of bachelor of medicine, was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of the Royal Academy of Stockholm, and he was engaged in professional practice at Kingston in Surrey, where he died, after a lingering illness, Jan. 21, 1781. His reputation as a practical and theoretical chemist occasioned his being engaged to read a course of lectures on chemistry to his late majesty, when prince of Wales, at Kew, a manuscript copy of which, together with a course of lectures read before the duke and duchess of Gloucester at Kingston, was sold after the decease of Dr Lewis, when his whole library, comprising several valuable manuscripts, was disposed of by auction in London. He was the author of "An Experimental History of the Materia Medica," or of the natural and artificial substances made use of in medicine, of which an improved edition was published by Dr Aikin, 1784, 4to. His other works are, "Commercium philosophico technicum; or

the Philosophical Commerce of the Arts," 4to, 1763, "A Course of Practical Chemistry," 8vo, and an abridgment of the medical writings of Frederic Hoffman.—*Orig.*

LEY (JAMES) earl of Marlborough, an English judge, who flourished during the early part of the seventeenth century. He was the sixth son of Henry Ley, esq. of Teffont in Wiltshire, born in 1552. From Brazennose college, Oxford, he removed to the metropolis, and entered himself of Lincoln's inn, by which society he was in due course called to the bar. In 1604 he was promoted to the office of chief-justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, which he held for sixteen years, and was then transferred to the corresponding post on the English bench, with a baronetcy. In 1625 James I, with whom he was a great favourite, placed him at the head of the council board, conferring on him the high office of lord-treasurer and the earldom of Marlborough. He was a good antiquarian as well as a sound lawyer, as is evinced by a few disquisitions of his, which Thomas Hearne, a kindred spirit, has rescued from oblivion. Of his professional writings the principal are, his "Reports," folio, 1659, and a dissertation "On Wards and the Law of Guardianship," 12mo. His death took place in 1628.—*Lloyd's State Worthies.*

LLYDECKER (MELCHIOR) a native of Middleburg, born 1652, eminent as a sound scholar and able theologian. He became divinity professor in the university of Utrecht, where he published a continuation of the "Ecclesiastical History" of Hornius, "A History of the rise and progress of Jansenism," another of "The Church of Africa," "Synopsis Controversiarum de fœdere," an "Analysis of Scripture," and a very curious work in two folio volumes, "On the Republic of the Hebrews." He died at Utrecht in 1721.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LEYSER or LEYSERUS (POLYCARP) a Lutheran divine, born in Wurtemburg in 1552. He was educated at Tubingen, and in 1575 became minister at Gollemsdorf. In 1576 he took the degree of DD. at Wittemberg, where he obtained the theological chair, and afterwards was superintendant of the university. In 1579 he was employed in drawing up the "Formula Concordiæ," between the Lutherans and Calvinists, of which he became the most zealous defender. After holding various offices, he was appointed first preacher to the court of Dresden in 1594, and preceptor to the young princes of Saxony. He died at Wittemberg in 1601. The works of Leyser on divinity and ecclesiastical history are numerous. Lists of them may be found in the dictionaries of Moren and Joecher.—JOHN LEYSER, grandson of the preceding, a German divine, wrote in favour of polygamy. His works attracted a great deal of notice in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and subjected him to persecution. The most important of his pieces is his "Discursus politicus de Polygamia," published under the name of Theophilus Alethæus, 1676, 8vo, and reprinted at Lund in 1682, with an ample commentary, entitled, "Polygamia triumphatrix."—POLYCARP LEYSER, a descendant of the first-mentioned, was a doctor of medicine and professor of history of Helmstadt, where he died in 1728. He was the author of several works relating to the history of literature.—*Bayle. Biog. Univ.*

LEZAY-MARNESIA (CLAUDE FRANCIS ADRIAN, marquis de) born at Metz in 1735. He entered young into the French army, which he soon quitted, in consequence of his dissatisfaction at some new regulations. He then retired to his estate of St Julian near Lons le-Saunier, and employed himself in literary studies. At the Revolution he was one of the noblesse who declared in favour of an equality of taxation and the abolition of feudal impositions. He was chosen a deputy from the states general, and sat in the constituent assembly, but alarmed at the prospect of affairs in France, he emigrated to North America in 1790, taking with him artists, labourers, &c. to form a colony, on a large tract of land which he had purchased of the Scioto company. But this scheme was frustrated, and he returned to France in 1792. He settled again at St Julian, and during the reign of terror, he was arrested and confined in prison at Besançon. The fall of Robespierre set him at liberty, and he returned home to his usual pursuits, but in 1797 he thought it prudent again to leave France, and he remained for some time in the Pays de Vaud and at Lausanne. At length he settled at Besançon, where he died November 9, 1800. He was the author of "Essai sur la Mineralogie du Bailliage d'Orgelet, en Franche-Comte," 1778, 8vo, "Le Bonheur dans les Campagnes," 1778, 8vo, "Les Paysages, ou Essais sur la Nature," a poem, "Lettres écrites des Rives de l'Ohio," 1792, 8vo, and other works.—LEZAY MARNESIA (ADRIAN, count de) son of the preceding, distinguished himself as a diplomatist and man of letters. After finishing his education, he was for a short time in the army. He then studied diplomacy at the school of Brunswick, the only institution of the kind in Europe. At the Revolution he travelled in Germany and England, and then returning to France, became a contributor to the Journal de Paris. Having proclaimed the approaching destruction of the directorial government, he was forced to leave France. He returned under the consulate and was employed on diplomatic missions. In 1806 he was made prefect of the department of the Rhine and Moselle, and in 1810 of that of the Lower Rhine, in which office he was continued on the restoration of royalty. He died at Strasburgh in 1814, owing to a fall from his carriage. He translated into French, Schiller's tragedy, "Don Carlos," and wrote several political tracts, which excited much attention.—*Biog. Univ.*

L'HOMOND (CHARLES FRANCIS) emeritus professor at the university of Paris, born in 1727. He studied at the college of Luneville as a bursar, and afterwards became principal of that institution. He devoted himself to the instruction of youth, and composed for the use

of his scholars a number of valuable elementary works. In August 1792 he was arrested, and committed to prison, but was liberated in a few days, through the good offices of Tallien, who had been his pupil. He died in 1794. Among his publications are, a treatise "De Viris illustribus Urbis Romæ," "Epitome Historiæ Sacræ," and grammars of the French and Latin languages.—*Biog Univ.*

LHUYD (EDWARD) an eminent antiquary and naturalist, who was a native of Wales. He was born about 1670, and at the age of seventeen he became a student of Jesus college, Oxford, where he took the degree of MA. On the resignation of Dr Plot, he succeeded him as keeper of the Ashmolean museum. He directed his researches to the illustration of the languages, religion, customs, and manners of the early inhabitants of the British islands, and made a large collection of extracts from documents in public and private libraries, in the course of various journies which he made into Cornwall, Ireland, Scotland, and the French province of Britanny. The result of his studies was the publication of his "Archæologia Britannica," vol 1. Oxford 1707, folio, comprising grammars, and a vocabulary of the ancient British, Irish, and Armorican dialects. He gained a high reputation by this work, for the continuation of which, he had accumulated ample materials, but was prevented from using them by his death, which took place in 1709. He was the author of a methodical catalogue of the figured fossils in the Ashmolean museum, entitled, "Lythophylacii Britannici Ichnographia, 1699, 8vo, and several papers relating to natural history in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

LHWYD (HUMPHREY) a learned Cambrian antiquary and historian, who was a native of Denbigh. In 1547 he was a commoner of Brazennose college, Oxford, where he proceeded MA in 1551, and studied medicine. He was highly esteemed by Camden, and he corresponded with the geographer Ortelius, to whom he addressed a tract, entitled, "Commentariolh Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum," and a letter, "De Monâ Druidum Insulâ antiquitatu suæ Restitutâ," which last, with another piece of Lhwyd's, "De Armamentario Romano," was published with sir John Price's Historiæ Britannicæ Defensio. Lhwyd also translated from the Welsh, "The History of Cambria," of Caradoc of Lancarvan, edited by Dr David Powel, 1584, 4to. He likewise translated some medical tracts. According to some he practised physic at Denbigh, where he died about 1570.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon. Biog. Brit.*

LIBANIUS, a celebrated Greek sophist or rhetorician, was born of an ancient family at Antioch in the year 314. From his youth he devoted himself to literature, and pursued his studies at Athens. After he had finished his education, he collected disciples, and made himself known by various rhetorical compositions. His reputation was high, both at Constantinople and Nicomedia, in which latter city he attracted the attention of Julian, who became acquainted with his writings, and imitated his style and manner. The jealousy of his rivals pursued him from place to place, until he finally returned to Antioch, when, about the year 360, he became preceptor to Basil and John Chrysostom, afterwards so celebrated in the Christian church. On the accession of Julian, he was invited by that emperor to a station near his person, which with true philosophic dignity he declined, but necessarily became warmly attached to a prince who paid him so much attention. Julian admitted him to the equality of a literary friend, and is thought to have had his assistance in some of his own compositions. The death of that emperor was, therefore, a severe stroke upon Libanius, who had flattered himself with the restoration of the heathen worship and philosophy from his exertions. He survived to an advanced age, endangered by supposed disaffection to the succeeding emperor, and annoyed by the jealousy of rivals. The exact time of his death is not known, but he mentions 390 as his seventy-sixth year. The writings of Libanius are numerous and many of them have reached posterity. They are characterized by Gibbon "as for the most part the vain and idle compositions of an orator, who cultivated the science of words, the productions of a recluse student, whose mind, regardless of his contemporaries, was incessantly fixed on the Trojan war and the Athenian commonwealth" Of the works of Libanius, two volumes folio, Gr. and Lat were published at Paris, 1606—1627. These contain his declamations, orations, and dissertations, with his life, a vain and prolix narrative, written by himself. The best collection of his epistles is that of Wolf, Amsterdam, folio, 1738.—*Moreri. Gibbon.*

LIBAVIUS (ANDREW) a physician and chemist of the seventeenth century, who was a native of Halle in Saxony. He was professor of history and poetry at Jena in 1588, whence he removed to Rothenburg, and in 1605 he was nominated rector of the gymnasium of Coburg in Franconia, where he died in 1616. Libavius was the author of a number of works on chemistry, which have been rendered obsolete by the progress of science. There is a chemical compound, formerly denominated, from him, "the fuming liquor of Libavius," which is an oxymuriate, or rather chloride of tin In a treatise entitled, "Examen Philosophiæ Novæ," this writer recommends the transfusion of blood from one animal to another.—*Eloy Dict. H. de la Med. Biog Univ.*

LICETUS (FORTUNIUS) a physician and natural philosopher of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Rapallo in the territory of Genoa, and having studied at Bologna, he became professor of philosophy at Pisa. In 1609 he removed to Padua, and in 1636 to Bologna, having held professorships in both those cities. He returned to Padua in 1645, and occupied the medical chair in that university till his death in 1657. Licetus was a voluminous writer on medicine, philosophy, history, and

antiquities. He is best known as the author of a treatise, "De Monstrorum Causis, Natura, et Differentus," of which there is an edition by Blasius, Amsterdam, 1665, 4to. In a treatise, "De Lucernis Antiquarum reconditis," he treats of the supposed everlasting lamps, said to have been found in ancient sepulchres, and relates many presumed instances of their having been discovered.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

LICHTENBERG (GEORGE CHRISTOPHER) an eminent philosopher and moralist, born near Darmstadt in 1742. He studied at Gottingen, where in 1770 he was appointed professor extraordinary of the physical sciences. From 1772 to 1775 he was employed, by order of the king of England, in determining the latitudes of the principal places in Hanover. In 1777 he succeeded Lrxleben in the chair of experimental philosophy, which station he held till his death, February 24, 1799. The works of M. Lichtenberg were published at Gottingen, 1800—1806, 9 vols 8vo. They comprise an account of M. Deluc's ideas concerning the formation of rain, an autobiographical journal, and various pieces, which had been published in the almanacks, and the magazine of Gottingen. He wrote a satire on Lavater, entitled "The Physiognomy of Tails," and an explanation of the plates of Hogarth.—*Biog. Univ.*

LICHTENSTEIN (JOSEPH WENCESLAUS, prince of) was born at Vienna in 1696, and having finished his studies at the age of eighteen, he entered into the Austrian army. In 1723 he was made colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and for his services in the campaign of 1733 and 1734 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1738 he was sent ambassador to France, where he remained till 1741. He had the chief command of the Austrian army in Italy, with the title of field-marshal, in 1746, when he gained the victory of Placentia. From that time he was employed in diplomatic affairs, and the duties of his office, as director-general of the artillery, to the improvement of which he greatly contributed. He died at Vienna in 1772. The prince of Lichtenstein was an enlightened patron of the arts and artists, and was the founder of a fine gallery of paintings at Vienna, which bears his name.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

LICHTWER (MAGNUS GODFREY) a German poet, born at Wurzen, in Brandenburgh, in 1719. He studied at Leipsic, and in 1744 took the degree of doctor of law at Wittemberg, where he became professor of logic, moral philosophy, and civil law. The weak state of his health induced him to remove to Quedlinburg, and afterwards to Halberstadt, at which place he obtained a canonicate, and the office of counsellor to the regency. He died in 1783. Lichtwer was the author of fables, which, in the opinion of the German critics, entitle him to rank with Gelert and Lessing, and he also produced a poem on the "Law of Nature," Leipsic, 1758, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

LIDDEL (DUNCAN) a Scottish physician, born in 1561 at Aberdeen, in which city he received his education. In 1579 he quitted his native country for Germany, where he applied himself with much diligence to the study of mathematics, taking pupils in the same science, both at Frankfort and Rostock, to which latter city he was driven by a pestilence, which was raging at the former. In 1591 he again removed to Helmstadt, where he graduated in medicine in 1596, and obtained the professorships of that faculty, and of mathematics. His situation was equally beneficial to him in a pecuniary point of view, as in reputation, and after some time spent in a tour through Italy, he at length returned in 1607 to his native country, where he evinced his gratitude to the university in which he had been born and nourished, by founding and endowing six scholarships and a professorship of mathematics. The remainder of his life was passed on a private estate which he possessed in the neighbourhood. Of his professional writings, there are extant, "Disputationes Medicinales," 4to, Helmstadt, 1603, "Ars Medica perspicue Explicata," 8vo, Hamburgh, 1607, and "Universæ Medicinæ Compendium," Helmstadt, 1720. His death took place in 1613.—*Biog. Brit.*

LIDEN (JOHN HENRY) a Swedish writer of the last century. Possessing a considerable fortune, he was enabled to indulge himself in travelling through Germany, France, England, and Italy. He had returned to Sweden, when in the prime of life he was seized with a palsy, which reduced him to a state of continual suffering. He nevertheless employed himself in collecting books, and dictated several works, the result of researches which he superintended. Among these are a history of the Swedish poets, and of the writers of Latin poetry born in Sweden, several historical and literary memoirs, and an edition of the Journal of the Diet of 1682, with an introduction. He died at Nordkoping, the place of his birth, in 1793, and left his library to the university of Upsal.—*Biog. Univ.*

LIEBE (CHRISTIAN SIGISMUND) a learned writer on numismatics, born in Misnia in 1687. He studied at Freyberg, and afterwards at Leipsic, and having taken his degrees in theology in 1717, he became preacher at the church of St Paul, and adjunct librarian to the academy. In 1722 he was employed by the duke of Saxe Gotha to travel in the Netherlands, England, and France, to purchase rare books and medals, and on his return he was appointed keeper of the cabinet of antiquities. He died in 1736, leaving several works, the most important of which is his "Gotha nummaria sistens Thesauri Fredericiani numismata antiqua," &c. Amsterdam, 1730, folio. Liebe was for thirty years one of the conductors of the Acta Eruditorum Lipsiensia.—*Biog. Univ.*

LIEBERKUHN (JOHN NATHANIEL) an eminent German anatomist, who was a native of Berlin. He took the degree of *MD.* at Leyden, and settling at Berlin, became a member of the college of physicians in that city. He principally distinguished himself by his

anatomical researches and microscopical observations, of which he published an account in two dissertations, "De Valvula coli et usus Processus vermicularis," 1739, 4to, and "De Fabrica et actione Villarum Intestinorum tenuium," 1745, 4to, and in memoirs communicated to the academy of sciences at Berlin, and other learned societies to which he belonged. He died in 1756.—*Eloy. Dict. Hist. de la Med. Biog. Univ.*

LIESGANIG (Joseph) an astronomer, who was a native of Gratz in Styria. Having finished his studies, he entered among the jesuits, and was employed to teach mathematics in different colleges. On the suppression of his order, his talents procured him employment from the court of Austria. He was nominated director of building and navigation in the province of Gallicia, and he died at Lemberg in 1799, aged eighty. He published a good map of eastern Gallicia, and a work, containing an account of the measurement of a degree of the meridian on the frontiers of Hungary and Austria, besides astronomical observations in the Journal of Baron von Zach.—*Biog. Univ.*

LIEUTAUD (Joseph) an eminent French physician, who distinguished himself by his writings on morbid anatomy. He was born at Aix in Provence, June 21, 1703. He was educated under M. Garidel, his maternal uncle, who was professor of medicine at Aix, and after taking his doctor's degree, he spent some years at Montpellier. Returning to his native city, he became physician to a hospital, and gave lectures on anatomy. At this period he communicated to the Academy of Sciences many anatomical observations, which extended his reputation as a medical philosopher. In 17[illegible] he was invited to Versailles, to become physician to the royal infirmary, in 1702 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, and in 1707 he was appointed physician to the royal family. He was subsequently made physician to the princes of France, and in 1774 first physician to the king Louis XVI, a post, the emoluments of which amounted to more than 3000*l.* a year. He died at Versailles in 1780. His principal works are, "Essais Anatomiques, contenans l'Histoire exacte de toutes les Parties qui composent le Corps Humain," 1742, 8vo, "Elementa Physiologiæ," 1749, 8vo, and "Historia Anatomico-medica, sistens numerosissima Cadaverum humanorum extispicia," 1767, 2 vols. 4to.—*Lond. Med. Journ. Aikin's G. Biog.*

LIEVENS (John) a Flemish artist of the seventeenth century, born at Leyden in 1607. Charles I invited him to London, where he resided about three years, and painted the portraits of several of the principal nobility about the court. Portrait painting was indeed the branch of the art, in which he principally excelled, though some fine specimens still in existence, attest his skill as an historical designer. Of these latter productions his Scipio, Lazarus, &c. are the chief. His decease took place at Antwerp, but in what year is uncertain.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng*

LIGHTFOOT (John) a learned English divine, was born in March 1602 at Stoke-upon-Trent in Staffordshire, his father being vicar of Uttoxeter in the same county. He received his early education at a private school in Cheshire, whence he was removed to Christchurch, Cambridge, where he made extraordinary advances in the Greek and Latin languages. On receiving the degree of B A. he became assistant to his former tutor, who then kept a school at Ripton in Derbyshire, and on entering into orders, he was appointed curate of Norton-under-Hales in Shropshire. This village being in the neighbourhood of sir Rowland Cotton, that gentleman made Mr Lightfoot his chaplain, and took him into his house, where, following the taste of his patron, an excellent Hebrew scholar, he applied himself to the study of the same language with singular assiduity and success. In 1628 he was appointed minister of Stone in Staffordshire, which place he soon left to reside near London, where in 1629 he printed his first work, entitled "Erubhim, or Miscellanies, Christian and Judaical," which he dedicated to sir Rowland Cotton, who presented him to the vicarage of Ashley in Staffordshire. Here he resided, until his appointment as one of the parliamentary assembly of divines, rendered it necessary for him to remove to London, when he resigned his rectory to a younger brother, and became minister of St Bartholomew, behind the Royal Exchange. In 1643 he was made master of Catherine hall, Cambridge, with which preferment he held the living of Much Munden in Hertfordshire. In the mean time, he took his turn with the other favourite divines of the parliament, and warmly pressed the speedy settlement of the church in the presbyterian form. In 1655 he entered upon the office of vice-chancellor of Cambridge, and distinguished himself as a zealous promoter of the polyglot Bible. At the Restoration, he offered to resign the mastership of Catherine hall, but archbishop Sheldon, who admired his temper and talents, procured him a confirmation, both of his place and living. He was soon after appointed one of the assistants at the Savoy conference, where he however attended but once or twice, giving all his attention to the completion of his "Harmony." He died December 6, 1675. The works of Dr Lightfoot, who, for rabbinical learning, has had few equals, were printed in 1684, in 2 vols. folio, and again, with additions, at Amsterdam in 1686, and by Leusden, at Utrecht, 1699, in 3 vols. An octavo volume of his remains was also published by Strype, which contains some curious particulars of his private life.—*Strype's Preface to Remains. Biog Brit.*

LIGHTFOOT (John) a distinguished botanist, was born at Newent, Gloucestershire, December 9, 1735, being the son of a respectable gentleman farmer. He was educated at Crypt school at Gloucester, whence he became exhibitioner at Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1766. On taking orders he was first appointed curate at Colnbrook, and afterwards at

Uxbridge. He was subsequently presented by lord chancellor Northington, to the rectory of Sheldon in Hampshire, which he resigned on taking possession of that of Gotham in Nottinghamshire. He was also much patronized by the dutchess of Portland, and drew up the catalogue of her museum. His abilities as a botanist induced Mr Pennant to make him the companion of his second tour to Scotland, and by the advice of that gentleman, he undertook his "Flora Scotica," published in 2 vols. 8vo. Mr Lightfoot was a member of the Royal and Linnæan Societies. He died at Uxbridge in 1788. The excellent "Herbarium," which he had collected in his botanical researches, was sold by his executors to George III, for one hundred guineas.—*Life by Pennant Gent. Mag*

LIGNL (CHARLES JOSEPH, prince de) born at Brussels of an ancient Flemish family in 17[illegible]. He entered the army in 17[illegible], and made his first campaign in 17[illegible], when he had obtained the rank of captain. For his gallantry at Hochkirchen he was made a colonel, and he had reached the post of major general at the accession of Joseph II. In 1771 he became a lieutenant-general and proprietor of a regiment of infantry. In the war relating to the succession of Bavaria in 1778, when he commanded the advanced guard of Laudohn, he added to his military reputation. In 1782 he was sent on a mission to Russia, where he became a great favourite with Catherine II, who nominated him field marshal, and gave him an estate in the Crimea, where he was present at the interview between that princess and Joseph II. The latter in 1788 made the prince de Ligne general of artillery, and sent him to assist prince Potemkin at the siege of Okzakow, and he subsequently divided with Laudohn the glory of taking Belgrade. The death of Joseph II, terminated his military career, as he was entirely neglected by the succeeding emperor. Francis II in 1808 made him a field-marshal, and he was consulted on public affairs, though no longer engaged in active service. He died in 1814. Much of his time was devoted to literature. He published a collection of his writings, forming thirty volumes, 12mo, in 1807, and subsequently, "Vie du Prince Eugene de Savoie, écrite par lui meme," and "Lettres et Pensees du Marechal Pr. de Ligne," both which were translated into English. The posthumous works of the prince de Ligne were published in 1817, 6 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp*

LIGORIO (PIRRO) a noble Neapolitan, distinguished as a painter, architect, and antiquary in the sixteenth century. He was employed by the popes Paul IV, and Pius IV, and was the rival and enemy of Buonarroti, whom he succeeded as architect of St Peter's, but on his proposing to deviate from the plan of his predecessor, he was removed from his office. He then went into the service of Alphonso II, duke of Ferrara, who gave him the title of his antiquary, with an ample salary, and employed him as an engineer. He made very extensive antiquarian collections, a part of which only was published, relating to the circuses, theatres, and amphitheatres of the Romans, and to ancient vehicles. He died in 1583.—*Orlandi. Tiraboschi.*

LILBURNE (JOHN) a remarkable character in the republican party, during the time of Charles I, and Cromwell, was born in 1618, being the younger son of a branch of an ancient family in the county of Durham. Having little patrimony, he was placed at an early age, and after receiving little education, with an eminent wholesale clothier in London. Of a bold, unquiet, and forward temper, one of his first exploits was to summon his master before the city chamberlain for ill usage. Having carried this point, he employed his increased leisure in studying the religion, systems, and controversies of the time, and the Book of Martyrs in particular inspired him with an enthusiastic passion for encountering all sorts of danger in the cause of what he deemed truth. In 1636 he was introduced to the famous Dr Bastwick, then under star chamber prosecution, who employed him to get anti-episcopal strictures printed in Holland. On his return, he employed himself in similar occupations, but being betrayed by an associate, he was tried before the star-chamber, where his deportment was so sturdy, refusing to answer interrogations, and standing up so firmly for his privileges as an Englishman, that he acquired the appellation of "free-born John." He was doomed to receive five hundred lashes, and stand in the pillory, which sentence was executed in April 1638 with great severity. So little, however, was his spirit subdued by it, that he uttered invectives from the pillory, and threw pamphlets from his pockets among the crowd, for which contumacy, he was remanded to prison, and kept doubly ironed; yet even in this situation he contrived to get another libel printed and published. On the meeting of the long parliament, a vote passed the house of Commons, pronouncing the sentence against Mr Lilburne barbarous and illegal, and that reparation should be made to him for his sufferings and losses. When an army was raised by parliament, Lilburne entered as a volunteer, and acted as a captain of infantry at the battle of Edge Hill. He was taken prisoner by the king's party, in the affair at Brentford, where he fought with great bravery. He served also with great gallantry at the battle of Marston Moor, in the capacity of lieutenant-colonel to the earl of Manchester. His dislike to the measures of Fairfax and Cromwell, induced him soon after to lay down his sword, but it was only to take up the pen, which he employed very fiercely against all whose political conduct offended him. Being committed to Newgate for contempt, when brought before the house of Lords for a libel on the earl of Manchester, he contrived, while thus immured, to publish pamphlets in rapid succession, in which he virulently assailed his enemies, and even made a charge of high treason against Cromwell and Ireton. For this last piece of daring, he was ordered to be tried for seditious and scandalous practices, but so

active and numerous were his friends among the people, that in 1648 the house of Commons thought fit to discharge him, and make an order for reparation for his sufferings. At the time of the king's death, he busied himself in drawing up a new constitution, and boldly maintained the rights of the people against the army. So dangerous did he appear to Cromwell and his council, that he was again committed for high treason, but being tried before a special committee, the jury boldly acquitted him. A new offence which he gave the parliament, induced that body to pass a heavy fine on him, with an order to quit the country, on which he retired to Holland, until it was dissolved, when he used all his interest to gain a passport, but not succeeding he ventured home without one. Being apprehended, he was again committed to Newgate, and once more tried at the Old Bailey, where he defended himself so ably that he was once more acquitted. He was, however, ordered to leave the country, but giving security for his future good behaviour, he was finally suffered to remain. He then settled at Eltham in Kent, and in a singular spirit of opposition to his past contentious spirit, but with all his pristine enthusiasm, became a quaker, and preached at the meetings of that body at Woolwich, until his death in 1657, at the early age of thirty-nine. Lilburne had a wife, with a spirit as undaunted as his own, who was his faithful helpmate in all his sufferings. His intrepid demagogue, with more composure and self-government, would have been a far higher character than he is now esteemed. What he deemed the public good, he supported against *all* parties indiscriminately, and that with invincible spirit, and through a life of prosecution. As a writer he was very vulgar and violent, although occasionally acute and forcible. His productions, such as they are, are too numerous for enumeration, but a list of them will be found in our authority.—*Biog. Brit.*

LILLO (GEORGE) an English tragic poet of the last century, born February 1693, in the metropolis. He was by trade a jeweller, and of much respectability as a tradesman, but notwithstanding his attention to business, he contrived to dedicate no inconsiderable portion tion of his time to the cultivation of the drama. Fielding, the author of Tom Jones, himself a dramatist, and the contemporary and personal friend of Lillo, bears strong testimony to the integrity of his heart, as well as to the excellence of his social qualities. In figure, Lillo was short and ungainly, while his countenance was disfigured by the loss of an eye, but the strong moral lessons afforded in his writings, evince that his mind was better constituted than his person. An edition of his plays was published in 1775 by Davies, in 2 vols 12mo. The principal are, "George Barnwell, or the London Prentice," a tragedy, founded on an incident in domestic life, which tradition affirms to have taken place at Camberwell. This play, till within these few years, it was always customary to represent on lord mayor's day; "Fatal Curiosity," also said to be founded in fact, "Arden of Feversham," which was certainly so, and "Elmeric." Pathos, rather than sublimity, and the exhibition of better feelings vainly struggling against the force of temptation in private life, constitute the field in which the genius of Lillo loved to luxuriate. Lillo, who was a dissenter, died in the autumn of 1739, aged forty-seven.—*Life prefixed to Works. Biog. Dram.*

LILLY (JOHN) a dramatic writer, was born in the wealds of Kent, according to Anthony Wood, about 1553. He became a student at Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1563, where he took the degree of MA in 1575. On some disgust, he removed to Cambridge, whence he proceeded to court, where he was noticed by queen Elizabeth, and sought to obtain the post of master of the revels, in which he never succeeded, but after many years of fruitless court attendance, was obliged to address the queen for support in his old age. In what year he died is unknown, but, according to Wood, he was alive in 1597. He was the author of nine dramatic pieces, none of which are now esteemed. Besides the drama, he was celebrated for his attempt to reform and purify the English language, in a couple of fantastic productions, entitled "Euphues and his England," 1580, and "Euphues and his Anatomy of Wit," 1581, which works met with a strange degree of success, considering the ridiculous affectation which they inculcated, a specimen of which may be seen in the character of sir Piercie Shafton, in the "Monastery" of sir Walter Scott. Lilly was also the author of a famous pamphlet against Martin Marprelate and his party, entitled "Pappe with a Hatchet," published about 1589, and improperly attributed to Nashe.—*Athen Oxon. Warton's Hist of Eng Poet. Ellis's Specimens.*

LILLY (WILLIAM) a famous English astrologer, not to say impostor, was born at Diseworth in Leicestershire, in 1602. He was put to school at Ashby de la-Zouch in the same county, but learned little beyond writing and arithmetic. He came early to London, where his necessities obliged him to article himself as servant to a mantua maker in St Clement Danes. In 1624 he became bookkeeper to a tradesman who could not write, on whose death he married his widow, a woman much older than himself, with a fortune of 1000*l.* In 1632 he turned his attention to astrology, and, to use the cant of that pretended science, was soon able "to cast a figure," and he ventured to give the public a specimen of his skill, by an assurance in 1633 that the king had chosen an unlucky horoscope for his coronation in Scotland. In the following year he buried his wife, and married a second, with 500*l.*, but with all his foresight did not anticipate that she would prove a termagant, and keep him needy by her extravagance. About this time he procured a MS. copy of a book by Cornelius Agrippa, entitled "Ars Notoria," from which he eagerly imbibed the doctrine of the magic circle, and invocation of demons. In the same year, 1634 he was allowed by the dean of Westminster

: David Ramsay, the king's clock-maker, in search of a hidden treasure in Westminster abbey, another associate being found in one John Scot, who pretended to understand the mystery of miner's divining rods. These three worthies accordingly made the experiment on the night appointed, and after digging up a coffin to no purpose, they were frightened from the place by a violent storm, which Lilly, in the sequel, attributed to demons, whom he had found means to dismiss. In 1637 he retired to Horsham in Surrey, where he resided until 1641, when, perceiving a prospect of advantage from the growing confusion of the times, he removed to London, and in 1644 published his "Merlinus Anglicus," which he continued annually until his death, and several other astrological works. Having acquired the friendship of Bulstrode Whitlock, he soon after devoted himself entirely to the interests of the parliament, although he occasionally varied his predictions, in order the more easily to impose on the credulity of the age. In 1647 recourse was had to this wily adventurer for advice and assistance on the part of the king. One Mrs Wharewood, as Lilly himself relates, waited upon him by the king's consent, to know where, if he escaped from Hampton he could most effectually conceal himself. He cast a figure, and answered, in Essex, but before his advice could reach the unhappy monarch, he had escaped, and placed himself in the custody of colonel Hammond, in the Isle of Wight. The same lady applied again to Lilly, who says, that he supplied her with the saw and aqua fortis by which the king might have escaped if he had pleased. He also attributes to himself another piece of advice in a third application, by which the king would have been saved had he pursued it. In the year 1648 Lilly and Booker, another astrologer, were sent to the camp at Colchester, to encourage the soldiers by their predictions, and such was his reputation, that he was rewarded for his various services, (one of which was obtaining secret intelligence from France,) with a pension of 100*l.* per annum. About this time he read public lectures on astrology, and succeeded so well, that he was enabled to lay out 2000*l.* in fee-farm rents at Horsham. Having in the year 1650 predicted that the parliament should not continue, but a new government arise, he was summoned to attend the committee of plundered ministers, but saved himself by pretending that the objectionable books were spurious copies of his own work. In the same year he made a scurrilous attack upon the learned Gataker, who pointed out the absurdity of his pretended science. In 1659, such was the spirit of the age, he received the present of a golden chain from the king of Sweden, whom he had mentioned with great respect in his almanack. On the Restoration, Lilly was taken into custody by order of parliament, as one of the repositories of the secrets of the republicans, and examined concerning the persons who beheaded the king, when he declared that he had been informed that lieutenant-colonel Joyce was the executioner. He soon after sued out his pardon under the great seal, and retired to Horsham. In 1666, some of the members, suspecting from the hieroglyphic to his almanack, that he might know something of the causes of the great fire which followed its publication, had him sent for to a committee of inquiry, when he cunningly asserted that he had certainly foreseen the event, but could say nothing as to the cause. He was civilly dismissed, and from this time little is known of him, except that he adopted one Henry Coley for his successor, under the name of Merlin junior, an obligation which did not prevent the latter from exposing some of his various modes of imposture after his death. This extraordinary man was author of many works, one of which, his "Observations on the Life and Death of Charles, King of England," overlooking the astrological nonsense mixed up in it, is able and impartial. His own life, recently included in a new series of autobiography now under publication, is also a very entertaining production, steering as he does between truth and falsehood, and seldom indulging in more of the latter than was necessary to support his character as an astrologer. The other works of this singular impostor being all astrological trash, need not be enumerated here, but the curious in such matters may see a complete list of them in the Biographia Britannica. — *Life by Himself. Biog Brit.*

LILY or LILYE (William) a learned grammarian, born at Odiham in Hampshire in 1468. He became a student of Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1486, and having taken the degree of BA, he quitted the university, and made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. He went thence to Rhodes, where he remained five years, studying the Greek language, and after visiting Rome he returned to his native country, and settled as a private schoolmaster in London, being the first person who taught Greek in the metropolis. On the foundation of St Paul's school in London, by dean Colet, in 1510, Lily was appointed the master, and he presided over that institution till 1523, in which year he died of the plague. Erasmus, and others among his learned contemporaries, have bestowed on Lily high encomiums as a classical tutor. He was the author of Latin poems and tracts, but he is chiefly memorable on account of the Latin grammar which bears his name, the first edition of which appeared in 1513, under the title of "Brevissima Institutio, seu Ratio Grammatices cognoscendæ.' —*Biog. Brit. Berkenhout's Biog Lit.*

LIMBORCH (Philip) a celebrated Dutch professor of divinity, was born of respectable parents, at Amsterdam, in 1633. After attending the inferior schools of his native city, he commenced his academical studies under the care of several eminent instructors, and subsequently attended the lectures of Voetius and other divines at Utrecht. In 1654 he entered the ministry, and soon after became pastor of a remonstrant congregation at Gouda. In 1660, having found among the papers of Episcopius who was his maternal uncle, the

veral letters relating to ecclesiastical affairs, he arranged a collection with Hartsoeker, entitled, "Epistolæ præstantium et eruditorum Virorum," 8vo, of which a new and enlarged edition appeared in 1684, and a third in 1704, folio. In 1661 he wrote an able treatise in favour of toleration, and having acquired a high reputation among the followers of Arminius, was in 1668 chosen professor of divinity by that body at Amsterdam He had previously published his system of the principles of the remonstrants, under the title of "Theologia Christiana, ac Praxim Pietatis, ac Promotionem Pacis Christianæ unice directa," 4to, 1686 which quickly ran through five editions, the last being that of 1713 In the same year he published the substance of his controversy with the learned Jew Orobio, in a treatise, which bore the title of "Collatio Amica de Veritate Religionis Christianæ, cum erudito Judæo," 4to. His celebrated "History of the Inquisition" followed, which was translated into English by Dr Chandler, in 1731. The last publication of this able divine was his "Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles and Epistles to the Romans and Hebrews," folio, 1711. He died in possession of a high character for piety, moderation, ability, and candour, in April 1712, in the seventy-ninth year of his age —*Chandler's Preface to the History of the Inquisition.*

LINACRE (THOMAS) an eminent physician and philologist, was born at Canterbury about 1460. He received his school education in that city, and thence removed to All Souls' college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow in 1484. With a view to farther improvement, he accompanied his tutor, William de Sellery, on a mission to the court of Rome. He subsequently visited Bologna and Florence, where he was courteously received by Lorenzo de' Medici, who permitted him to attend the preceptors of his own sons, and he had the advantage of learning the Greek language from Demetrius Chalcondylas. On his return to England he took the degree of MD. at Oxford, and read lectures on physic, and also on Greek, in that university. His reputation at length induced Henry VII to call him to court, and make him his own physician. He exercised his influence with cardinal Wolsey, to obtain letters patent in 1518 for the royal college of Physicians, of which he became the first president. He also founded lectureships in physic at the two universities, and farther benefited his profession, by translating several of the most valuable pieces of Galen, his Latin style in which versions is peculiarly pure and elegant. One of his earliest writings was a translation of "Proclus on the Sphere," dedicated to prince Arthur; and he also drew up "Rudiments of the Latin Grammar," in English, for the use of the princess Mary, which production was preparatory to a larger work of the grammatical kind, entitled, "De Emendata structura Latini Sermonis, libri sex," which publication appears to have been the labour of several years of his life. He considers the subject in its full extent, but too logically and metaphysically for general use. It was not printed until after his death, and went through several editions. Towards the latter end of his life he entered into orders. He died of the stone in 1524, at the age of sixty-four, and was buried in St Paul's cathedral The character of Linacre seems to have been very amiable, and he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Erasmus, Melancthon, and most of the eminent persons of the time.— *Biog. Brit. Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Medicine.*

LIND (JAMES) an ingenious English physician, who distinguished himself by several professional works, which have been translated into foreign languages. The most important of these are, a treatise on the scurvy, 1749, 8vo, an essay on the means of preserving the health of seamen, 1757, 8vo, an essay on the diseases incidental to Europeans in hot climates, 1768, 8vo, besides which, he published several medical papers in periodical works He died at Gosport in Hampshire, July 18, 1794 —*Biog Univ.*

LINDANUS (WILLIAM) a native of Dordt in Flanders, who, about the middle of the sixteenth century, officiated under the Spanish government as a member of the Dutch inquisition He displayed so much bigotry and implacability in the execution of this office, that he grew into high favour with Philip II, and in 1562 was advanced by that monarch to the see of Ruremonde. After presiding over this diocese for six-and-twenty years, he quitted it for Ghent Lindanus was the author of several theological tracts, in which his zeal is manifested at the expense of his charity. Of these (all written in the Latin language) the principal are, "The Gospel Panoply," in folio, "A Catalogue of the various Heresies of the Age," "On the best Method of interpreting Scripture," 8vo an edition of the mass, said to have been composed by St Peter, which appeared in one volume octavo the year after his decease, and another of the Psalms of David. His death took place at Ghent in 1588.—*Moreri.*

LINDBLOM (AXEL) a native of the province of Ostrogothia in Sweden, who studied at Upsal, and afterwards became a private tutor in Livonia. Returning home, he was appointed professor of belles lettres and politics at Upsal, where he published a Latin and Swedish dictionary. In 1789 he took orders in the church, and was made bishop of Linkoping, and subsequently archbishop of Upsal. In 1810 he was sent by the king, Charles XIII, to Elsineur, to receive the Lutheran profession of faith of Bernadotte, on his becoming prince royal of Sweden; and Lindblom performed the coronation of the prince in 1818. He died at the commencement of the year following. While he resided at Linkoping, he published a theological journal, distinguished for liberality of sentiment. — *Biog. Univ.*

LINDSAY, or LYNDSAY (sir DAVID) an ancient Scottish poet, descended from a noble family, was born at Garmylton in Haddingtonshire, in 1490. He was sent to the university

of St Andrew's in 1505, and in 1509 became page of honour to James V, then an infant. In 1528 he produced his "Dreme," and in the following year presented his "Complaynt" to the king. In 1530 he was inaugurated Lyon king at arms, and knighted, and in 1531 sent on a mission to Charles V, on his return from which he married. He soon after occupied himself on a drama of a singular kind, entitled "A Satyre of the Three Estatis," which was followed in 1536 by his "Answer to the King's Flyting," and his "Complaynt of Bascha." On the death of Magdalen of France, two months after her marriage with James V, Lindsay's muse produced his "Deploratioun of the Death of Quene Magdalene." During the succeeding regency, he espoused the cause of the reformers, and in 1548 was sent in his capacity of Lyon herald, on a mission to Christiern, king of Denmark. On his return, he published the most pleasing of all his poems, entitled, "The History and Testament of Squire Meldrum." His last and greatest work, "The Monarchie," was finished in 1553. The date of his death is unknown, but the latest authority seems inclined to place it in 1557. Lindsay entered with great zeal into religious disputes, and his satires powerfully assisted to expose the vices of the clergy. As a poet, he is inferior to Dunbar and Gawin Douglas. His "Dreme" is deemed his most poetical composition. An accurate edition of the works of Lindsay was published by Mr George Chalmers in 1806.—*Life by Chalmers. Ellis's Specimens.*

LINDSAY (John) a learned divine of St Mary hall, Oxford, who officiated for many years as minister of a nonjuring society at Trinity chapel, Aldersgate street. He was born in 1686, and finished a long and laborious life in 1768, part of which time he was corrector of the press to Mr Bowyer. He was author of a "Short History of the Royal Succession," "Remarks on Whiston's Scripture Politics," 1720, 8vo, and of a translation of Mason's "Vindication of the Church of England," 1726—1728, the preface to which work contains a series of the successions of the bishops, from the Reformation. In 1747 he published two sermons preached at court by Francis Mason in 1620.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

LINDSEY (Theophilus) a celebrated divine of the Unitarian persuasion, was born at Middlewich in Cheshire, June 20, 1723. His father was an eminent salt proprietor, and Theophilus, the second of his three children, took that name from his godfather, Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon. He received his grammar education at Middlewich and Leeds, and at the age of eighteen was admitted a scholar at St John's college, Cambridge. Having taken orders, by the recommendation of the earl of Huntingdon, he was appointed domestic chaplain to the duke of Somerset, and in 1754 accompanied earl Percy to the continent. On his return he became acquainted with, and married the daughter of Mr archdeacon Blackburne, and was presented to a living in Dorsetshire which he exchanged in 1764 for the vicarage of Catterick in Yorkshire. In 1771 he zealously co operated with archdeacon Blackburne, Dr John Jebb, Mr Wyvil, and others, to obtain relief in matters of subscription to the thirty-nine articles. Having long entertained a doubt of the doctrine of the Trinity, in 1773 he honourably resigned his livings, and came to London, where in April 1774 he performed divine service in a room in Essex-street, Strand, which was conducted according to the plan of a liturgy, altered from that of the establishment by the celebrated Dr Samuel Clarke. About the same time he published his "Apology," of which several editions were called for in a few years. This was followed by a larger volume, entitled, "A Sequel to the Apology," in which he replies to the various answers given to his first work. In 1778 he was enabled, by the assistance of friends, to build a regular chapel in Essex-street, the service of which he conducted in conjunction with Dr Disney until 1793, when he resigned the pulpit, but continued as active as ever with the pen. In 1802 he published his last work, entitled, "Considerations on the Divine Government." He died Nov. 3, 1803, in his eightieth year. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote, "On the Preface to St John's Gospel," "On praying to Christ," "An historical View of the State of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship, from the Reformation," and several other pieces. Two volumes of his sermons have also been published since his death.—*Athenæum*, vol v. *Rees's Cyclop.*

LINGUET (Simon Nicholas Henry) an advocate of the parliament of Paris, born at Rheims in 1736. He was for a time in the army, and served as aide-de-camp to the prince de Beauvau in Portugal. He then became a lawyer and in 1762 was admitted an advocate, but in consequence of disputes with his brethren, his name was struck from the list of counsellors. Thus prevented from practising, he turned political writer, and having offended the count de Maurepas, he was sent to the Bastile. On obtaining his liberty, he published an account of his imprisonment, a work which produced a strong sensation, and is said to have prepared the way for subsequent events. Having retired to Brussels in 1787, Linguet there published his "Annales Politiques," in which he praised the policy of the emperor Joseph II, and advocated his scheme for opening the navigation of the Scheldt. His zeal was rewarded with a present of a thousand ducats, notwithstanding which, he changed sides, and wrote in favour of Vander Noot and the Anti Austrian party. Among other pieces he published a pamphlet, entitled "Observations d'un Republicain en reponse au Mémoire de Leopold." At the Revolution he returned to Paris, and on the 31st of March and the 5th of April, 1791, he appeared at the bar of the National Assembly, and read a justificatory memoir in favour of the colonial assembly of St Marc, for undertaking the defence of which he had been well paid, and which afforded him an opportunity of pleading the cause of

the negroes, and declaiming against the tyranny of the whites. In June 1794 he was arrested, and being tried before the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, he was condemned to death, and suffered by the guillotine the twenty-seventh of that month. Besides the works mentioned, he wrote several relative to history, law, and politics, in which he displays more eloquence than learning, and a partiality for paradox inconsistent with truth and reason.—*Dict. des H. M du 18me. S. Biog Univ*

LINIERE (Francis Payot de) a French poet, equally noted for his talents, his irreligion, and his dissipated character. He was born at Paris in 1628, of a family connected with the bar, but he entered into the army when young. On his return to Paris he became generally known, and alternately admired and hated for his wit, profligacy, and satirical spirit. He resided at a country house near Senlis, whence he has been termed the "Atheist of Senlis." His irregularities reduced him to want in the latter part of his life, which was terminated in 1704. The songs and epigrams of Liniere are dispersed in the fugitive publications of his time. The title of one of his productions is, "Poesies Diverses, ou Dialogues en forme de Satire, du Docteur Metaphraste et du Seigneur Albert, sur le fait du Mariage," 12mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

LINIERS BREMONT (don Santiago) a Spanish naval officer, born at Niort about 1760 He was at first in the Maltese service, and then in that of Spain, in which he became captain of a ship previously to the French Revolution. His first service of importance was against the English under Whitelocke, in South America, from whom he took Buenos Ayres, the capture of which he had not been able to prevent. He remained master of the place, and was appointed captain general of Rio de la Plata. On the invasion of Spain by Buonaparte, he endeavoured to engage Liniers in his interests, but in vain. His temporizing policy, however, excited suspicions against him, both in America and in Spain, and don Cisneros was sent out, with the title of viceroy, by the central junta, to supersede him. Liniers resigned his authority, and retired to Cordova, one hundred and sixty leagues from the capital. The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres being disposed to expel the viceroy, Liniers formed a body of troops, and declared for the royal authority, but his soldiers dispersed on the approach of the independents, and he was taken prisoner, condemned to death, and shot August 26 1809.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LINLEY (Thomas). There were two distinguished English musicians of this name, father and son. The elder Linley received his musical education under Chilcott, the organist of the abbey church at Bath, and completed it under signor Paradies, an eminent composer of Venice. In the city already mentioned he continued to reside for many years, conducting the oratorios and concerts performed there; and to his taste and exertions, while acting in that situation, may be mainly attributed the renewed popularity of the works of Handel. As his family grew up around him, several of its members displayed great musical talent, especially his two eldest daughters, one of whom became the object of a most romantic attachment to, and subsequently married, the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, whose duels with captain Mathews respecting her, excited so great a sensation in their day. The second, Mary, was afterwards Mrs Tickell. On Sheridan's completing the purchase of Drury-lane theatre, his father-in law became joint-patentee with him, and coming to London, took an active part in the management of the concern, the musical department of which he conducted for many years. During this period, he composed the airs to numerous operas and minor musical pieces, having previously, in conjunction with his son, Thomas, arranged those of the "Duenna" for Covent-garden. The untimely death of this son, the eldest of his boys, who, after displaying extraordinary powers as a musician during the whole of his short, but brilliant career, was unfortunately drowned at the age of twenty-two, was a severe blow to his father. The melancholy circumstance alluded to, took place on the 7th of August 1778, while on a visit with his sisters at Grimsthorpe in Lincolnshire, the seat of the duke of Ancaster. In company with three other young men of his own age, he had embarked on board a pleasure boat in the canal, which being, through some mismanagement, overset, Linley, though an excellent swimmer, sank in his endeavours to reach the shore, while the others saved themselves by clinging to the keel. A brain-fever seized his father on the communication of the intelligence, from which, though he slowly recovered to a certain extent, yet he never again attained his former health. He survived the defeat of his fondest hopes, however, till the year 1795, when he died in Southampton street Covent-garden. His remains were conveyed to Wells cathedral for interment, where they were deposited in the same vault with his daughters, Mrs Sheridan and Mrs Tickell, both of whom had also preceded him to the grave. There are few compositions in English music which surpass those of Linley in simplicity of construction, combined with pathos, spirit, and originality. His celebrated madrigal to Cowley's words—

"Let me careless and unthoughtful lying,"

still annually performed at the ancient concerts, is especially considered a fine specimen of that species of composition. A handsome monument has been erected near the place of their burial, to the memory of himself and daughters, by a surviving member of the family.—*Biog. Dict of Mus.*

LINN (John Blair) a North American poet, born at Shippensburg in Pennsylvania, in 1777. He was educated at the college of New York, and afterwards at Colombia, and he then engaged in the study of law. But polite literature chiefly attracted his attention, and he composed a play which was acted with success. He then quitted his legal pursuits

for theology, and having obtained a license, he became a preacher among the presbyterians at Philadelphia, and in 1799 assistant to Dr Ewing. He wrote with great warmth against Dr Priestley's Comparison between Jesus Christ and Socrates, which produced a controversy between them. His death took place in 1804, and in the following year was published a fragment of a poem, entitled "Valerian," relating to the early persecution of the Christians, to which was prefixed an account of his life. He was also the author of a poem on the death of Washington, and another, entitled "The Powers of Genius," which has been reprinted in England.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LINNE (CHARLES von) more generally designated by his Latinized name Linnæus, the most celebrated naturalist of his age, and the founder of modern botany, was a native of Sweden. He was the son of a clergyman, and was born May 13, O.S. 1707, at Rashult, in the province of Smaland. His father was fond of gardening, and his little domain was stocked with plants not commonly cultivated, a circumstance to which the prevailing taste of the son may be fairly attributed. He was sent to the grammar-school, and afterwards to the gymnasium of Wexio, to be educated for the ministry, but as he displayed a much stronger predilection for the study of nature, than for divinity or the classics, his destination was changed to the medical profession. In 1727 he entered at the university of Lund in Scania, whence he removed the following year to Upsal. During his early residence there, the narrowness of his father's circumstances exposed him to great difficulties, from which he was relieved by the patronage of Celsius, the theological professor, an eminent naturalist, through whose recommendation Linné obtained some private pupils. He also formed a friendship with Artedi, a medical student like himself, devoted to the cultivation of natural history. He now conceived the idea of a new arrangement of plants, or sexual system of botany, relative to which he wrote a memoir, which was shown to Rudbeck, the botanical professor, who was so struck with its ingenuity, that he received the author into his house, as tutor to his sons, and made him his assistant in the office of delivering lectures. In 1732 he was sent by the Academy of Sciences at Upsal to make a tour through Lapland, from which he returned towards the close of the year. In 1733 he visited the mining district around Fahlun, and he gave lectures on mineralogy, having formed a system of that science, afterwards published in his "Systema Naturæ." While he was thus adding to his reputation at Upsal, he became involved in a violent quarrel with the medical professor, Nicholas Rosen, who seems to have acted with a great deal of illiberality, and found means to prevent Linné from continuing his private lectures. He therefore engaged in a scientific tour through the province of Dalecarlia, and remained for some time at Fahlun, lecturing and practising medicine with considerable success. In 1735 he went to the university of Harderwyck in Holland, and took the degree of MD. He then visited Leyden, where the first sketch of his "Systema Naturæ" was printed in the form of tables, filling twelve folio pages. He became acquainted with John Frederic Gronovius, Boerhaave, and John Burman of Amsterdam, and he then published a work, entitled "Fundamenta Botanica," exhibiting the basis of his botanical system. Mr Clifford, an opulent merchant of Amsterdam, made him superintendant of his garden at Hartecamp, near Haerlem, rich in curious exotics, of which Linné drew up a systematic catalogue. In 1736 he made a visit to England, and formed an acquaintance with Dillenius at Oxford, with Dr Shaw the traveller, Martyn, Philip Miller, and Peter Collinson. He returned to Holland with many new plants for Mr Clifford's garden, his description of which, entitled "Hortus Cliffortianus," was now published in a most splendid form. He also published the first edition of his "Genera Plantarum" In 1738 he made an excursion to Paris, and towards the end of that year returned to his native country, and settled as a physician at Stockholm. At first he experienced neglect, but through the influence of count Tessin he was appointed physician to the navy, and had a salary for giving public lectures on botany in the summer, and on mineralogy in the winter. The establishment of the Royal Academy of Stockholm, of which he was one of the first members, contributed to the advancement of his reputation, by the opportunities which it afforded for the display of his abilities. In 1741 he succeeded Roberg in the professorship of medicine at Upsal, to which was added the superintendance of the botanic garden, to the new arrangement and augmentation of which he devoted much of his time and attention. In 1745 appeared his "Flora Suecica," and the next year his catalogue of Swedish animals, entitled "Fauna Suecica." He was elected to the post of secretary of the academy of Sciences at Upsal, in 1746 an honorary medal of him was struck at the expense of some noblemen, and in 1747 he was nominated royal archiater. Through his influence many young naturalists were sent to explore various countries, and to his zeal in the cause of science we owe the discoveries in natural history made by Kalm, Osbeck, Hasselquist, and Loefling. He was employed by the queen of Sweden to describe her museum at Drottningholm, when he made a new scientific arrangement of the shells contained in it. About 1751 he published his "Philosophia Botanica," and in 1753 his 'Species Plantarum," containing a description of every known plant, arranged according to the sexual system. This work of Linné which Haller terms his "Maximum Opus et Æternum," appeared originally in 2 vols. 8vo, but the edition published by Willdenow at Berlin, 1799 1810, is extended to ten volumes. In 1753 this great naturalist was created a knight of the polar star, an honour never before bestowed on a li-

terary man. In 1761 he was elevated to the rank of nobility, by the king's sign manual, and from that time he wrote his name in the aristocratic form, C. von Linné. Literary honours were also conferred on him by scientific societies in foreign countries. He belonged to the royal societies of Berlin and London, the imperial academy of Petersburg, and the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and other learned associations. In 1768 he completed the plan of his "Systema Naturæ," which, through successive editions, had been enlarged to three octavo volumes. Notwithstanding his celebrity, Linné acquired but a moderate degree of opulence, yet it was sufficient to enable him to purchase an estate and mansion at Hammarby, near Upsal, where he chiefly resided during the last fifteen years of his life. There he had a museum of natural history, on which he gave lectures, and to which he was constantly making additions, from the contributions of travellers and men of science in various parts of the world. His health, during a great part of his life, was such as enabled him to pursue his researches with vigour and activity, but in May 1774, he had an apoplectic attack, which obliged him to relinquish the most laborious part of his professorial duties, and close his literary labours. A second seizure occurred in 1776, and he afterwards experienced a third, but his death did not take place till January 11, 1778. Besides his works on natural history, he published a classified "Materia Medica," and a systematic treatise on nosology, entitled "Genera Morborum." It is, however, as a botanist, and the founder of a system of botanical science, that Linnæus takes his station among the great men who are entitled to the praise of original genius By his wife, the daughter of a physician at Fahlun, he had a son and four daughters.—The former, CHARLES VON LINNE, jun. was joint-professor of botany, and afterwards professor of medicine at Upsal. He was well acquainted with science, but distinguished himself by no discoveries of importance. On his death, without issue, in 1783, the family became extinct. — ELIZABETH CHRISTINA von LINNE, one of the daughters of the great naturalist, studied botany, and became known by her discovery of the luminous property of the flower of the tropæolum, of which an account was communicated to the academy of Stockholm.—*Life of Linnæus, by Dr Pulteney. Hutchinson's Biog. Med Aikin's G. Biog.*

LINQUITI (GIOVANNI MARIA) director of the royal asylum for the Insane, at Aversa, in the kingdom of Naples. He was born in 1774, and when young was distinguished for his application to literature. He studied with a view to the profession of jurisprudence, but instead of engaging in practice, he entered into the religious order of the Servites. Political changes having obliged him to quit his convent, he found an asylum in the house of the marquis of Salsa, whose library afforded him the means of extending his knowledge, particularly in relation to the physical and moral constitution of the human race. His investigations enabled him to project some important improvements in the management of the insane, the principles of which are developed in a work which he published, under the title of "Richerche sull' Alienazione Mentale." He was at length appointed manager of the receptacle for lunatics at Aversa, which he conducted with great success. His health became debilitated in 1815, and he continued in a declining state till his death, which took place September 17, 1825.—*Milan Gazette.*

LINSCHOTEN (JOHN HUGH van) a Dutch voyager, born in 1553. He went in 1579 to Seville in Spain, to visit his two brothers, who were there settled, and afterwards proceeding to Lisbon, he entered into the service of the archbishop of Goa, with whom he sailed to that Portuguese settlement in the East Indies, where he remained some years, and had many opportunities for making observations on the country and its inhabitants. He returned to Europe in 1589, and published a curious account of his voyages. He was afterwards engaged in the attempts of the Dutch to find a passage through the North sea to Japan and China, of which he also wrote a narrative. He died at Enkhuysen in 1633. The East Indian voyages of Linschoten have been translated into Latin, French, and English. He also wrote a description of the coasts of Guinea, Congo, and Angola, besides other works.—*Biog. Univ.*

LINUS. The name of a celebrated musician of antiquity, to whom Diodorus Siculus, quoting Dionysius of Mitylene, attributes the introduction of verse and music into Greece. He was a native of Chalcis, and to him are ascribed a poem on the exploits of Bacchus in India, a treatise on mythology, the addition of a string to the lyre then in use, and the invention of melody and rhythm. Suidas also joins in giving him credit for the last-mentioned improvements, and calls him the first lyric poet. A few fragments of poetry, under his name, are to be found in Stobæus.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

LIOTARD (PETER) a French botanist, distinguished for his practical knowledge of the plants of Dauphiny. He was born in 1729, of a peasant's family, a few leagues from Grenoble. Having enlisted as a common soldier, he was wounded at the taking of Port Mahon in Minorca, in 1756, and again in Corsica in 1764, on which he was discharged with a pension. He then resided with an uncle, who was a herbalist at Grenoble, when he acquired such a taste for botanical researches, that notwithstanding his want of education, he was enabled to read the works of Linnæus, and became the correspondent of Rousseau. In 1783 a botanic garden was established at Grenoble, of which Liotard was appointed superintendant. He was killed by accident in April 1796. He discovered many new plants in Dauphiny and the Alps, with which he enriched the garden under his care, and in the winter his time was occupied in preparing and describing them.—*Biog. Univ.*

LIPENIUS (Martin) a learned German bibliographer, who was a native of Brandenburg. In 1651 he went to Wittemberg to study theology, and having taken his degrees, he became corrector of the gymnasium of Halle. He afterwards was rector and professor at the Caroline college at Stettin, and ultimately rector of the academy of Lubec, where he died in 1692, aged sixty-two. He was the author of a catalogue of works on various sciences, entitled "Bibliotheca realis," 6 vols. folio, of a curious dissertation on new year's gifts; and another on the navigation of Solomon's ships to Ophir.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

LIPPERT (Philip Daniel) an ingenious artist, born of poor parents, at Dresden, in 1703. He was originally a glass-blower, but having studied drawing, and made himself acquainted with the Latin and Greek languages, he was appointed drawing-master to the pages of the elector of Saxony. His situation made him known to many persons of distinction, and afforded him facilities for augmenting a collection of antiquities, which he had employed himself in forming. He contrived a method of taking impressions in glass of ancient engraved gems, a number of which he offered for sale, and of which he published a catalogue in 1703, with the following title "Gemmarum anaglyphicarum et diaglyphicarum, ex præcipuis Europæ Musæis selectarum ectypha M. ex vitro obsidiano et massa quodam, studio P. D. Lippert fusa et affecta," Dresd. 4to He published an account of a second collection in 1756, and of a third in 1763, besides other works. He died in 1785.—*Biog Univ.*

LIPPI. There were three Florentine artists of this name. Of these, the eldest, Francisco Filippo, born in 1421, and surnamed "The Old," had taken the vows as a Carmelite monk, but afterwards abandoned the church, which step, from the debauchery manifested in his life and manners, it may be concluded, other motives, beside a love of the fine arts, were instrumental in producing. Lippi underwent many viscissitudes of fortune after leaving his convent, and was, on one occasion, unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of a Barbary corsair, who carried him into Africa, and sold him to slavery. On this occasion his pencil stood him in the stead of a ransom, and the successful exertion of his talents, upon the portrait of his purchaser, was rewarded by his restoration to liberty. On his return to Italy, he was received into the service of the grand duke of Florence, who much admired his style of painting, which bore a strong resemblance to that of his old master Massaccio. His death took place in 1488, and, although he had at that period attained the age of sixty-seven, it is said to have been the result of an intrigue, carried on with a female of a respectable family, to the vengeance of whose relatives he fell a victim, poison being employed for his destruction.—He left one son, Filippo, also a painter of considerable talent and reputation born in 1460, many of his works are yet to be found in the city of which he was a native.—He died in 1505.—Lorenzo, the third of the name, descended of the same family, united to considerable skill as an historical and portrait painter, the arts of poetry and music. He was born in 1506, and is advantageously known as the author of a burlesque poem, entitled, "Malmantile Racquistato" Of this work there have been three editions, two printed at Florence, in 1688 and 1731, the other in 1768 at Paris. His modesty prevented his giving this production to the world under his own name, and it consequently appeared originally under the fictitious one of Zipoli. His death took place in 1664.—*D'Argenville Vies de Peint.*

LIPSIUS (Justus) an acute critic, and erudite scholar of the sixteenth century, born at Isch, in Brabant, a village situate between Brussels and Louvaine, in October, 1547. He was of a family in which talent may be said to have been hereditary, Martinus Lipsius, the intimate friend of Erasmus, being his uncle. His genius developed itself at a very early period of life, the strength of his memory being considered wonderful, and, before he had completed his ninth year, he was already the author of some miscellaneous poetry, much above mediocrity. In the rudiments of education he was instructed at Brussels, and subsequently followed up his literary pursuits in the colleges of Aeth, Cologne, and Louvaine. From the jesuits' college, where he continued his studies, he removed to Rome, in his twentieth year, and having been fortunate enough to secure the patronage of cardinal Granville, by dedicating to him his treatise, "Variarum Lectionum," was received into his eminence's household, in the nominal capacity of secretary. With this distinguished prelate he remained till 1569, availing himself sedulously of the opportunities offered him to consult the treasures contained in the vatican, and other principal libraries; especially employing himself in the collation of rare and ancient manuscripts. On his return to the Netherlands, after a short time spent at Louvaine, he visited the capital of the German empire, whence declining to reside in his native country, on account of its unsettled state, he retired to Jena, and accepted a professorship in that university. Here it was that the fickleness of his disposition, and the vacillating state of his opinions respecting religious matters, which eventually fixed the imputation of imbecility on a character, in other respects estimable, first became apparent. He renounced the Romish church, and became a Lutheran, but quitting Jena, at length, with an avowed intention of spending the remainder of his life in retirement in his native country, he repaired to Isch, and soon after recanted his supposed errors, and became reconciled to the see of Rome. In 1577, however, he again removed to Leyden, when he embraced the doctrines of Calvin, and, during the thirteen years which he spent in that university, gave to the world the most esteemed of his works.

in 1590, he returned, finally, to Louvaine; and, as if the change of climate produced a corresponding alteration in his theological sentiments, once more became a Catholic, and that, as is not uncommonly the case with persons as versatile, of the most bigotted description. In his determination of ending his days in the neighbourhood in which they had begun, he was, however, more constant, and, although many tempting and honourable offers were made him by various potentates, anxious to engage so celebrated a scholar in their service, he refused them all, and, at length, died at Louvaine, in the spring of 1606. Extremes, it is well known, are apt to beget the contrary extremes, and to this circumstance, as well as to the operation of disease in his latter days, upon a mind whose principles appear to have been never very firmly established, may be attributed the puerile superstition, which, a short time before his death, led him to dedicate a silver pen, and his fur gown, to the service of the virgin Mary. As a scholar and a critic, the name of Lipsius will be remembered with different feelings, from those produced by his conduct as a private individual, although, even in his writings, traces are but too plainly to be discovered of an intolerance, little becoming one who had himself so often, and so freely exercised the liberty of conscience. His principal works, which, altogether, occupy six folio volumes, are the "Variæ Lectiones" above mentioned, an excellent Commentary on the Works of Tacitus, treatises, 'De Constantia,' "De Militia Romana," "De Amphitheatris," "De Pronuntiatione recta Linguæ Latinæ," "De Cruce," "De una Religione," "De Bibliothecis," "Satira Menippæa," "Saturnalia," and, "An Oration on the Death of the Duke of Saxony." The best edition of them is that printed at Antwerp, in 1637 *Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LISLE (DE) the name of a French family, many of the members of which distinguished themselves in succession, from the middle of the seventeenth to that of the eighteenth century, by their proficiency in geography, astronomy, and the cognate sciences.—Of these, the first was CLAUDE DE LISLE, born in 1644, at Vaucouleurs, in Lorraine, he was originally intended for the French bar, but quitted the profession of the law, in order to devote himself to studies more congenial to his taste. He was a good geographer, and taught that science in Paris with great reputation. His lectures were afterwards printed in two duodecimo volumes, under the title of "An Introduction to Geography, with a Treatise on the Sphere." His other works are, a "History of the Kingdom of Siam," 12mo, "A Genealogical and Historical Atlas," and an "Abridgment of Universal History." The celebrated regent duke of Orleans was the most illustrious of his pupils. He died at Paris, in 1720, leaving three sons, all of whom afterwards attained to eminence. —WILLIAM, the eldest, born in the French capital, in 1675, early rose to celebrity by his progress in the sciences. A map of the world executed by him, in his twenty-fourth year, raised him at once into notice, and caused his name to be enrolled among the members of the French Academy, in whose transactions several of his productions are to be found. Louis XV took lessons of him, and appointed him geographer royal, in which capacity he furnished maps to a great variety of the publications of the day. In 1726 he was engaged in executing a map of Malta, to accompany the history of that island by Vertot, but died suddenly, before the completion of his task, in the course of the same year.—Lo LOUIS, the second son, who eagerly devoted himself to the prosecution of the same course of study, his countrymen are indebted for the accurate determination of the longitude and latitude of a variety of places in the countries lying nearest to the north pole. In order to effect this object, he travelled into Siberia and Kamtschatka. His death took place in 1741. —JOSEPH NICHOLAS the youngest and most celebrated of the three, was born, like his brothers, in Paris, in 1688 To the hereditary talent of his family he joined habits of even deeper research, and closer application. He accepted an invitation from the court of Russia, to take charge of the Royal Observatory at St Petersburg, and in discharging the duties of this situation, during a period of more than twenty years, contributed much to the advancement of geographical, as well as astronomical knowledge in that country. In 1747 he resigned his office, and returned to Paris, where he obtained a mathematical professorship in the university, which he held till his death, in 1768.—*Hutton's Math. Dict. Nouv Dict Hist.*

LISLE (SIR GEORGE) a gallant but unfortunate royalist officer, during the English civil wars of the seventeenth century. He was born in London, where his father was a bookseller, but embracing a military life served several campaigns in the low countries, after which he returned to England, and distinguished himself so much by his courage, at the battle of Newbury under the very eye of Charles I, that the latter dubbed him a knight banneret on the field. In 1648 he held Colchester for the king, and defended it bravely, but being at length compelled to yield the town, was shot by the parliamentarian leaders on the 28th of August, in that year. He exhibited, at his execution, the same constancy of mind which had throughout distinguished his short but brilliant career.—*Hume's Hist of Eng. Clarendon.*

LISLE (JOHN BAPTIST ISOARD DE) also known under the name of Delisle de Sales, one of the most fertile authors of the eighteenth century. He was born in 1743, at Lyons, and entered young into the congregation of the oratory, but left that society after a few years, and went to Paris, where he devoted himself to the cultivation of literature. He was but little noticed, till he published a work entitled, "La Philosophie de la Nature," which having been denounced as immoral and

irreligious, he was prosecuted and imprisoned, which circumstance procured him great temporary celebrity. Having appealed against the sentence, he obtained his freedom, and employed himself, during the remainder of his life, in writing Platonic dreams, romances, histories, and dramas, to which he in vain endeavoured to attract attention, by adopting odd titles, and advertising them as the compositions of the author of "Philosophie de la Nature." He was imprisoned during the government of Robespierre, and subsequently became a member of the institute. He married, at the age of seventy-two, a second wife, the daughter of Badia, or Ali Bey, the Spanish traveller His death took place at Paris, in 1816.—*Biog. Univ.*

LISTER (MARTIN) a physician and naturalist, was born about 1638, of a Yorkshire family, settled in the county of Buckingham. He was educated at St John's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1660 Having embraced the medical profession, he travelled to the continent, and in 1670 settled in York as a practitioner. To his professional employment, he added the diligent pursuit of natural history and antiquities, and communicated many papers to the Royal Society, of which he was elected a fellow. In 1683 he removed to the metropolis, and in the same year was created a doctor of physic by diploma, at Oxford, and was also elected a fellow of the royal college of physicians. In 1698 he attended the earl of Portland in his embassy to France, and on his return, published an account of his journey, which, in consequence of his minute observations as a naturalist, was ridiculed by Dr William King in a parody, entitled "A Journey to London." In 1709 Dr Lister was made physician in ordinary to queen Anne, which post he occupied only two years, his death taking place in February 1712. The medical writings of this physician are marked by too great an attachment to hypothesis, but are not without merit. The principal are, "De Fontibus Medicatibus Angliæ," 1682, 1684 "Octo Exercitationes Medicinales," "Dissertatio de Humoribus." As a naturalist, besides his numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he published the following works —"Historia Animalium," 1678, 4to, "Exercitatio Anatomica, de Cochleis maxime, Terrestribus et Lunaribus," 1694, 8vo "Exercitatio Anatomica altera, de Buccinis Fluviatilibus et Marinis," 1695, 8vo, "Exercitatio Anatomica tertia Conchiliorum Bivalvium," 1696, 4to. In all these works he exhibits great accuracy of research into the minutest parts of the animal economy. His "Journey to Paris" was also well received, and was much esteemed, notwitstanding the satire which a few peculiarities elicited.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog. Hailer Bib. Anatom. et Med.*

LITHGOW (WILLIAM) a Scottish traveller, who in the early part of the seventeenth century proceeded on foot through various countries in Europe, Asia, and America, over a distance, according to his own asseverations, of more than thirty-six thousand miles. In the course of these pedestrian excursions he met with many strange adventures, and underwent many hardships, the most serious of which was his falling, during his journey through Spain, into the hands of the inquisition at Malaga. On this occasion he underwent the torture, both ordinary and extraordinary, and though he afterwards succeeded in reaching England, he was so much crippled by the injuries he had received, as to be forced to be carried to court in a litter, when he went there for the purpose of presenting his book to James I. A squabble with the ambassador Gondemar afterwards caused him nearly a year's confinement in the marshalsea prison. Lithgow died in 1640. The original account of his wanderings is now difficult to be met with, as is also his account of the siege of Breda, but the leading incidents of the former are to be found in the Phœnix Britannicus.—*Granger.*

LITTLETON (ADAM) an erudite scholar, and lexicographer, of the seventeenth century, born November 8, 1627, at Hales Owen, Salop. He received his education at Westminster grammar school, of which the celebrated Busby was then head master. Thence he was elected off in due course, to a studentship of Christ church, Oxford, in 1647, but scarcely retained his situation a twelvemonth, being deprived by the parliamentarian visitors. On this occasion he returned to Westminster, and obtained the situation of usher to the foundation in which he had been brought up. In 1658 he succeeded to the second mastership, and two years after graduated as DD. having been previously made a king's chaplain. In 1674 he obtained a stall at Westminster, together with the rectory of Chelsea, where he opened a school. The king had farther designed to place him at the head of Westminster school, but the appointment did not take place, although he afterwards succeeded to the sub-deanery of the abbey. Dr Littleton was an acute critic, and an excellent grammarian. Besides upwards of sixty sermons, he was the author of a Latin treatise, entitled "Elementa Religionis," and a translation of the "Jani Anglorum Facies altera," of Selden. He also compiled a valuable Latin dictionary, by which he is now principally known. His death took place at Chelsea, in June, 1694 —*Biog. Brit.*

LITTLETON, LLD. (EDWARD) an English poet of the last century Having passed with much credit through Eton college, he was elected off to a fellowship at king's college, Cambridge, where the reputation he had already acquired, by the precocity of his talents at school, was increased by the result of his maturer studies. In 1720 he returned to Eton, in the capacity of a junior master, and in 1728 became a fellow of the college, on which occasion he graduated as a doctor of laws. Dr Littleton afterwards obtained a king's chaplaincy, and the vicarage of Maple Durham, in Oxfordshire, but enjoyed his benefice little more than five years. Most of his poetical works are to

be found in Dodsley's collection, especially "The Spider," and two volumes of his sermons appeared after his decease, which took place in 1734.—*Biog Brit.*

LITTLETON or LYTTLETON (THOMAS) a celebrated English judge and law authority. He was the eldest son of Thomas Westcote, of the county of Devon, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Littleton of Frankley in Worcestershire, in compliance with whose will the eldest son of the marriage took the surname and arms of Littleton. He was born at the beginning of the fifteenth century at Frankley, and having been educated at one of the universities, he was removed to the Inner Temple, where he studied the law, and became very eminent in his profession. He first distinguished himself by his learned lectures on the statute of Westminster "De donis conditionalibus," and was afterwards made, by Henry VI, judge of the Marshalsea court, and king's serjeant. In 1455 he went the Northern circuit as judge of assize, and was continued in the same post by Edward IV, who also, in 1466, appointed him one of the judges of the common pleas. In 1475 he was created, among others, a knight of the bath, and continued to enjoy the esteem of his sovereign and the nation until his death, at an advanced age, in 1481. The memory of judge Littleton is preserved by his work on "Tenures," which has passed through a very great number of editions, those from 1539 to 1639 alone amounting to twenty four. This work is esteemed the principal authority for the law of real property in this kingdom, while the "Commentary" of sir E. Coke is deemed the repository of all his learning on the subjects therein treated Of this work a republication took place in 1788, enriched with the annotations of sir M Hale and lord chancellor Nottingham, and greatly improved by the learning and industry of Mr Hargrave and Mr Butler.—*Biog. Brit. Reeves's Hist. of English Law.*

LITTLETON (GEORGE) see LYTTELTON.

LIVINGSTON (JOHN) a Scottish presbyterian divine, who was educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of MA. in 1621. He was a zealous covenanter, and having opposed the episcopal government of the church after the Restoration, he was twice suspended from his pastoral office, and in 1663 he was banished the kingdom. He retired to Holland, and officiated as minister of the Scots' chapel at Rotterdam, till his death in 1672. He wrote farewell letters to his parishioners at Ancram, 1663, and other works, but he deserves notice chiefly as the author of a Latin translation of the Old Testament, which has never been published.—*Lempriere. Dict. Hist.*

LIVINGSTON (WILLIAM) an American statesman and author, born at New York, in 1723. During the contest between Great Britain and her colonies, he declared himself warmly in favour of independence, and employed his pen in defending his opinions. After having filled several important situations at New York, he became one of the members of the congress for New Jersey, and after the establishment of the constitution, he was made governor of the state. He died in 1790, at his estate at Elizabeth-town, after having held the government twelve years. He was the author of a poem, entitled, "Philosophical Solitude," "A Review of the Military Operations in North America, from 1753 to 1758," besides several other works, which have been praised as advantageous specimens of transatlantic literature.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LIVIUS (TITUS) a very eminent Roman historian, was a native either of the city or territory of Patavium or Padua, and sprang from a family which had given several consuls to the Roman republic. He came to Rome in the reign of Augustus, and appears to have shared in the society of several persons of rank, including the emperor himself. He first made himself known by some literary dialogues, but his reputation is principally built upon his history of Rome, from the foundation of the city, to the death of Drusus, in one hundred and forty-two books. It was received with extreme applause, and so great was the fame of the author, during his life time, that Pliny the younger mentions the journey of a Spaniard from Cadiz to Rome, in order to see Livy, and who, having gratified his curiosity, immediately departed. On the death of Augustus, he returned to Padua, where he was received with every testimony of honour and respect, and where he died in the fourth year of the reign of Tiberius, at the age of seventy-six Of Livy's history, unfortunately, only thirty five books are extant, consisting of the first, third, fourth, and half of the fifth decades, but an epitome of the whole, with the exception of two books, is preserved, which, however, gives no more than the heads of the matter. The history of Livy is highly praised by all the posterior Roman writers, and especially by Seneca, Pliny the elder, and Quintilian. His descriptions are singularly lively and picturesque, and there are few specimens of oratory superior to the speeches with which, in conformity with ancient practice, he interlarded his narration. He possesses not the philosophic spirit of Tacitus, and has been charged with credulity in recording the vulgar prodigies of every year, which, however, there is reason to believe, was merely in compliment to a prevailing custom. His style has been censured by Asinius Pollio, as not entirely free from patavinity, by which phrase it is presumed was meant the provincialism of his native country, and some industrious modern critics have laboured in vain to detect the vestiges of this defect. The deep regret of men of letters, for the loss of so great a portion of his history, has instigated to much imposture in the way of pretended discovery, all of which has been ultimately detected. The best editions of his remains are that of Gronovius, cum notis variorum, 3 vols. 8vo, Lugd. Bat. 1679, of Leclerc Amst. 10 vols. 12mo, 1709, of Drakenborch, Amst. 1738, 7 vols. 4to, of Ruddiman, Edinb. 1751, 4 vols. 12mo, of Homer, London, 1794,

8 vols. 8vo; of Oxford, 1800, 6 vols. 12mo, and of Ernesti, Lips. 1801-4, 5 vols. 8vo, Livy has been repeatedly translated into the various modern languages; the best English version being that of Baker.—*Vossii Hist. Lat. Senecæ Epist. Quintilian Inst. Dibdin's edition of Harwood's Classics.*

LLORENTE (Don Juan Antonio) a modern Spanish historian, chancellor of the university of Toledo, and a member of the inquisition, a "Complete History" of which court, "from the period of its establishment by Ferdinand V, to the present time," was published by him, and translated into English in 1817. Having accepted a situation under the government of Joseph Buonaparte, he was driven into exile on the return of Ferdinand, and fled to France, whence, being again expelled by the influence of the court of Rome, he returned secretly to Spain, but died shortly after his arrival at Madrid, in the spring of 1823.—*Biog. Univ.*

LLOYD (David) an English historian and biographer, of the seventeenth century. He was a student of Oriel college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and afterwards, having entered the church, he obtained a rectory in the country. This he resigned for the office of reader, at the charter-house, in London. He subsequently became a prebend of St Asaph, and held other preferments in North Wales, where he died in 1691. The best known of his works is his memoirs of the statesmen and favourites in England, since the Reformation reprinted, with an account of the author, by sir Charles Whitworth, in 1766. He also published the lives of persons who suffered for their loyalty, a life of general Monk, and a history of plots and conspiracies.—*Chalmers's Biog Dict*

LLOYD (Henry) a military officer, and eminent writer on tactics. He was born in Wales, in 1729, and was the son of a clergyman, who instructed him in the mathematics, and classical literature. At the age of seventeen he went abroad, and he was present at the battle of Fontenoy. He afterwards travelled in Germany, and having resided some years in Austria, he was appointed aide-de camp to marshal Lascy. He was gradually promoted, till in 1760 he was intrusted with the command of a large detachment of cavalry and infantry, destined to observe the movements of the Prussians. Lloyd executed this service with great success, but soon after resigned his commission in disgust. He was then employed by the king of Prussia, and, during two campaigns, he acted as aide-de-camp to prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. After the peace of Hubertsburg he travelled, till the occurrence of hostilities between Russia and Turkey, when he offered his services to Catherine II, who made him a major-general He distinguished himself in 1774, at the siege of Silistria, and subsequently, he had the command of thirty thousand men, in the war with Sweden. At length he left Russia, and travelled in Italy, Spain, and Portugal. He visited general Eliot, at Gibraltar, whence he proceeded to England, having made a survey of the coasts of the country, he drew up a memoir, on the invasion and defence of Great Britain, which was published in 1798. He retired, at length, to Huy, in the Netherlands, where he died, June 19, 1783. Besides the memoir, he was the author of an introduction to the history of the war in Germany, between the king of Prussia, and the empress-queen, London, 1781, 2 vols. 4to, and a treatise on the composition of different armies, ancient, and modern.—*Biog Univ.*

LLOYD (Nicholas) an episcopal divine, and philological writer, who was a native of Flintshire. He was educated at Winchester school, and Wadham college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. The bishop of Worcester, to whom he was chaplain, gave him the living of Newington Butts, near London, which he held till his death, in 1680, at the age of forty-six He published an historical and geographical dictionary, in Latin, which was founded on that of Charles Stephens, and has served as the basis of many subsequent compilations —*Wood's Athen Oxon.*

LLOYD (Robert) an ingenious English poet, was the son of the rev Dr Lloyd, second master of Westminster school, and was born in 1733 After finishing his juvenile studies, under the tuition of his father, he went to the university, and having taken his degrees in arts, he returned to Westminster, to become an usher in the school. Well qualified by his classical attainments for that situation, he appears to have been dissatisfied with the restraints which it imposed on him, and having formed an acquaintance with Churchill, Bonnel Thornton, and other dissipated men of letters, he relinquished his ushership, and commenced author. His first production, which attracted notice, was a poem, entitled "The Actor," which gave rise to the famous *Roscuad* of his friend Churchill. He afterwards wrote several smaller poems, some of which possess much merit, and he was employed in writing for the St James's magazine, and other periodical publications. Extravagance and inattention involved him in embarrassments, which occasioned his being arrested and confined in the Fleet prison, where he died in 1764. He wrote a comic opera, called "The Shepherd's Wedding,' and other dramatic pieces, long since forgotten, but his poems have been repeatedly published —*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

LLOYD (William) a learned English prelate, born in 1627, at Hilehurst, in Berkshire, where his father was rector of the parish. At the age of twelve he became a student of Oriel college, Oxford, whence he removed to a scholarship in Jesus college, in 1640. He took the degree of BA. in 1642 was afterwards chosen a fellow of his college, and in 1646 commenced MA. He was ordained deacon in 1648, and took priest's orders in 1656. After having resided at the university for several years, he obtained a prebend in the collegiate church of Ripon, soon after the Restoration, and in 1666 he was appointed chaplain to the king. The following year he was

collated to a prebend at Salisbury and he also took the degree of DD. After holding various other ecclesiastical preferments, among which was the deanery of Bangor, he, in 1676 was instituted to the vicarage of St Martin's-in-the-Fields, Westminster, and, in 1680, he was raised to the bishopric of St Asaph. While he held this benefice, he joined archbishop Sancroft, and other prelates, in presenting a petition to king James II, deprecating his assumed power of suspending the laws against popery. The prosecution and acquittal of the petitioners is a well-known, and important fact in English history. On the Revolution taking place, bishop Lloyd was made almoner to king William III, and, in 1692, he was translated to the see of Lichfield. Thence he was promoted to that of Worcester, where he sat till his death, in 1717. The writings of this prelate display much learning and acuteness. They relate to history and divinity, including "A Chronological Account of the Life of Pythagoras, and of other famous Men, his Contemporaries," "The History of the Government of the Church, as it was in Great Britain and Ireland, when they first received the Christian Religion," "A Dissertation upon Daniel's Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks," and a number of sermons on various occasions.—*Biog Brit. Aikin's G Biog.*

LLYWARCH AP LLYWELYN, a Welsh bard, who flourished between the years 1160 and 1220. Some of his poetical effusions have been published in the Welsh Archæology, where they are accompanied by learned annotations.—LLYWARCH HEN was one of the earlier Cambrian poets or bards, whose compositions are preserved, and whose personal history is not a little romantic. He lived in the early part of the seventh century, when the Saxons were contesting with the Britons the possession of the North of England. Llywarch is said to have lost twenty sons in battle against the invaders, and to have afterwards retired to a cell at Llanvor, near Bala, in Merioneth shire, where he lived to the age of a hundred and fifty. His martial elegies and other poems have been collected and published by Mr William Owen.—*Lempriere. Dict. Hist.*

LLYWELYN AP JORWERTH, a king of North Wales in the beginning of the thirteenth century, called by Matthew Paris, Leo the Great. His uncle David having usurped the government in 1194, Llywelyn raised an army, and recovered his hereditary dominions, which he defended against an attempt of David to dispossess him, in 1204. He married the daughter of John, king of England, with whom however he was repeatedly engaged in hostilities, as he was subsequently with Henry III. In his old age he concluded a treaty of alliance with the latter, and died, after a prosperous reign in 1240.—*Warrington's Hist. of Wales.*

LLYWELYN AP GRYFYDD, the last sovereign prince of Wales, and the grandson of the foregoing. He reigned at first over North Wales only, leaving South Wales to his brother Owen, who making war upon him, was taken prisoner, and deprived of his territories. Thus possessed of the whole country, he thought to secure his power, by fomenting disturbances in England. This conduct involved him in war with Henry III, and afterwards with Edward I. He at length fell beneath the power of the latter, and being killed in battle in 1282, the independence of Wales perished with him.—*Id.*

LOBEIRA (VASCO) author of the celebrated romance of Amadis de Gaul, was born at Porta, in Portugal, in the fourteenth century. In 1386 he was knighted on the field of battle, at Aljubarrota, by king Joam I, and he died at Elvas, where he possessed an estate, in 1403. The original of his celebrated romance was preserved in the library of the duke of Aveiro, who suffered for the conspiracy against Joseph I, but whether still in existence or not, is doubtful. The oldest version known to be extant, is that of Garciordonnez de Montalvo, which was published at Salamanca, in 1510. This romance has been claimed for France, it having been asserted that Lobeira was only a translator, but Dr Southey has succeeded in refuting that pretension, and nothing seems to reasonably impeach the claim of Portugal to the production of this best work of its kind, which also enjoys the merit of giving rise to the inimitable Don Quixote, in which its superiority is adequately appreciated. Amadis may be considered as the genuine model of a knight in legendary history, and in an age when credulity and a lofty spirit of adventure still prevailed, this romantic pattern was not absolutely lost upon the warm imaginations of the youth of Europe. "Truly," says sir Philip Sidney, "I have known men, that even with reading Amadis de Gaul, have found their hearts moved to the exercise of courtesy, liberality, and especially, courage."—*Art. Lobeira, by Dr Southey, in Aikin's G. Biog.*

LOBELIUS or de LOBEL (MATTHIAS) a Flemish physician and botanical writer of the sixteenth century. He studied at Montpellier, and having travelled over the South of France, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, he returned to his native country, and settled at Antwerp, whence he removed to Delft, and was made physician to the prince of Orange and to the states of Holland. The latter part of his life was spent in England, whither he was invited by James I, who gave him the title of royal botanist. He was also patronized by William lord Zouche, whose garden at Hackney he superintended. He died in 1616, aged seventy-eight. Lobel published a work entitled, "Nova Stirpium Adversaria," which exhibits one of the earliest attempts at a systematic arrangement of plants, also, "Observationes, sive Stirpium Historiæ," and other treatises. The term *Lobelia* has been applied to a genus of plants in commemoration of this botanist. —*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany. Aikin's G Biog.*

LOBINEAU (GUY ALEXIS) a French historical writer, born at Rennes in 1666. In his seventeenth year he entered into the Benedic-

tine congregation of St Maur, in the abbey of St Melayne at Rennes. His life was devoted to study, and the fruits of his researches were, "L'Histoire de Bretagne," 1707, 2 vols. folio, which he defended against the criticisms of the abbé Vertot, and others. "L'Histoire des Saints de Bretagne," 1724, folio, the conclusion of "L'Histoire du Paris," 1725, 5 vols. folio, begun by Michael Felibien, besides some translations from the Spanish and Greek. The history of Britanny is still valuable as a work of reference. Lobineau died at an abbey near St Maloes in 1727.—*Le Cerf Bibl. des Aut. de la Cong. de St Maur. Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

LOBO There were two Portuguese authors of this name. JEROME, born in 1593 at Lisbon, became a member of the college of jesuits, and was despatched by his order on a mission into the interior of Africa. On his return to Portugal he published an interesting account of his travels, especially through Abyssinia. Le Grand translated this work into French, from which Dr Johnson published an English abridgment, (his first production,) and drew much of the information as to the customs and manners of the Ethiopians, which he afterwards made use of in his Rasselas. Father Jerome Lobo died in 1678, rector of the college of Coimbra.—RODRIGUEZ FRANCISCO LOBO, born in the province of Estremadura, was the author of a variety of miscellaneous poems, and also of a comedy still popular among his countrymen, entitled 'Euphrosyne." His works were collected in 1721, and printed together in one folio volume.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LOCHER (JAMES) surnamed Philomusus, a learned writer, born in Swabia in 1470. He studied in Italy, and taught poetry and rhetoric at Fribourg, at Basil, and at Ingolstadt. From the latter place he was expelled, on account of some opinions which he had advanced, but he was afterwards restored to his professorial chair. The emperor Maximilian I made him his poet laureate. He died at Ingolstadt in 1528. He translated into Latin Sebastian Brandt's "Ship of Fools," and published many other works, poetical, dramatic, and critical.—*Biog. Univ.*

LOCK (MATTHEW) an eminent English musician, composer in ordinary to Charles II, for whose public entry into London at the Restoration he furnished the music. He is known as the first who ever published rules on the subject of thorough bass in this kingdom, a collection of which is to be found in a work, entitled "Melothesia." Lock, whose principal forte was the composition of airs for dramatic performances, has acquired considerable reputation by the beautiful music to Shakspeare's tragedy of Macbeth, an attempt, however, has recently been made, but on insufficient grounds, to deprive him of the credit due in this case, and to transfer it to his contemporary, John Eccles. He was also author of the music to Davenant's alteration of the "Tempest," and, in conjunction with Draghi, set Shadwell's opera of "Psyche.' In 1672 an attack, made by him on Thomas Salmon's "Essay towards the advancement of Music, by casting away the perplexity of Cliffs, &c. &c." involved him in a controversy with that writer, in which both parties displayed at least as much acrimony as argument. The time of his decease is uncertain.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

LOCKE (JOHN) one of the most eminent philosophers, and valuable writers of his age and country, was born at Wrington, in Somersetshire, on the 29th August, 1632. His father, who had been bred to the law, acted in the capacity of steward, or court-keeper to colonel Alexander Popham, by whose interest, on the breaking out of the civil war, he became a captain in the service of parliament. The subject of this article was sent, at a proper age, to Westminster school, whence he was elected in 1651 to Christ church college, Oxford. Here he much distinguished himself for his application and proficiency, and having taken the degree of BA. in 1655, and of MA in 1658, he applied himself to the study of physic. In the year 1664, he accepted of an offer to go abroad, in the capacity of secretary to sir William Swan appointed envoy from Charles II to the elector of Brandenburg, and other German princes, but he returned in the course of a year, and resumed his studies with renewed ardour. In 1666 he was introduced to Lord Ashley, afterwards the celebrated political earl of Shaftesbury, to whom he became essentially serviceable in his medical capacity, and who was led to form so high an opinion of his general powers, that he prevailed upon him to take up his residence in his house, and urged him to apply his studies to politics and philosophy. By his acquaintance with this nobleman, Mr Locke was introduced to the duke of Buckingham, the earl of Halifax, and others of the most eminent persons of their day. In 1668, at the request of the earl and countess of Northumberland, he accompanied them in a tour to France, and on his return, was employed by lord Ashley, then chancellor of the exchequer, in drawing up the fundamental constitutions of the American state of Carolina. He also inspected the education of that nobleman's son, and was much consulted on the marriage of the latter the eldest son, by which was the celebrated author of the Characteristics. In 1670 he began to form the plan of his essay on the human understanding, and about the same time was made a fellow of the royal society. In 1672 lord Ashley, having been created earl of Shaftesbury, and raised to the dignity of chancellor, he appointed Mr Locke to the office of secretary of presentations, which, however, he lost the following year, when the earl was obliged to resign the seals. Being still president of the board of trade, that nobleman then made Mr Locke secretary to the same, but the commission being dissolved in 1674, he lost that appointment also. In the following year he graduated as a bachelor of physic, and being apprehensive of a consumption, travelled into France,

and resided some time at Montpelier. In 1679 he returned to England, at the request of the earl of Shaftesbury, then again restored to power, and in 1682, when that nobleman was obliged to retire to Holland, he accompanied him in his exile. On the death of his patron in that country, aware how much he was disliked by the predominant arbitrary faction at home, he chose to remain abroad, and was in consequence accused of being the author of certain tracts against the English government, and although these were afterwards discovered to be the work of another person, he was arbitrarily ejected from his studentship of Christ church, by the king's command. Thus assailed, he continued abroad, nobly refusing to accept a pardon, which the celebrated William Penn undertook to procure for him, expressing himself like the chancellor L'Hospital, in similar circumstances, ignorant of the crimes of which he had been declared guilty In 1685, when Monmouth undertook his ill-concerted enterprize, the English envoy at the Hague demanded the person of Mr Locke, and several others, which demand obliged him to conceal himself for nearly a year, but in 1686 he again appeared in public, and formed a literary society at Amsterdam, in conjunction with Limborch, Le Clerc and others. During the time of his concealment, he also wrote his first "Letter concerning Toleration," which was printed at Gouda, in 1689, under the title of "Epistola de Tolerantia," and was rapidly translated into Dutch, French, and English At the Revolution, this eminent person returned to England in the fleet which conveyed the princess of Orange, and being deemed a sufferer for the principles on which it was established, he was made a commissioner of appeals, and was soon after gratified by the establishment of toleration by law In 1690 he published his celebrated "Essay concerning Human Understanding," which was instantly attacked by various writers among the oracles of learning, most of whose names are now forgotten It was even proposed, at a meeting of the heads of houses of the university of Oxford, to formally censure and discourage it, but nothing was finally resolved upon, but that each master should endeavour to prevent its being read in his college. Neither this, however, nor any other opposition availed, the reputation, both of the work and of the author, increased throughout Europe, and besides being translated into French and Latin, it had reached a fourth English edition, in 1700. In 1690 Mr Locke published his second letter on Toleration, and in the same year appeared his two "Treatises on Government," in opposition to the principles of sir Robert Filmer, and of the whole passive obedient school. He next wrote a pamphlet, entitled, "Some Considerations of the Consequences of lowering the Interest and Value of Money" 1691, 8vo, which was followed by other smaller pieces on the same subject. In 1692 he published a third "Letter on Toleration," and the following year his "Thoughts concerning Education." In 1695 he was made a commissioner of trade and plantations, and in the year published his "Reasonableness of Christianity, as delivered in the Scriptures;" which being warmly attacked by Dr Edwards, in his "Socinianism Unmasked," Mr Locke followed with a first and second "Vindication," in which he defended himself with great mastery. The use made by Toland, and other latitudinarian writers, of the premises laid down in the "Essay on the Human Understanding," at length produced an opponent in the celebrated bishop Stillingfleet, who, in his "Defence of the Doctrine of the Trinity," censured some passages in Mr Locke's essay; and a controversy arose, in which the great reading and proficiency in ecclesiastical antiquities of the prelate, necessarily yielded in an argumentative contest to the reasoning powers of the philosopher. With his publications in this controversy, which were distinguished by peculiar mildness and urbanity, Mr Locke retired from the press, and his asthmatic complaint increasing, with the rectitude which distinguished the whole of his conduct, he resigned his post of commissioner of trade and plantations, although king William was very unwilling to receive it observing, that he could not in conscience hold a situation to which a considerable salary was attached, without performing the duties of it. From this time he lived wholly in retirement, where he applied himself to the study of scripture, while the sufferings incidental to his disorders were materially alleviated by the kind attentions and agreeable conversation of lady Masham, who was the daughter of the learned Dr Cudworth, and for many years his intimate friend. Mr Locke existed nearly two years in a very declining state, and at length expired in a manner correspondent with his great piety, equanimity, and rectitude, on the 28th of October, 1704 He was buried at Oates, where there is a neat monument erected to his memory, with a modest Latin inscription indited by himself. The moral, social, and political character of this eminent and valuable man, is sufficiently illustrated by the foregoing brief account of his life and labours, and the effect of his writings upon the opinions, and even fortunes of mankind, will form the most forcible eulogium on his mental superiority. Of his "Essay on the Human Understanding" it may be said, that no book of the metaphysical class has ever been more generally read, or, looking to its overthrow of the doctrine of innate ideas, none has produced greater consequences. In the opinion of Dr Reed he gave the first example in the English language of writing on abstract subjects with simplicity and perspicuity. No author has more successfully pointed out the danger of ambiguous words, and of having distinct notions on subjects of judgment and reasoning, while his observations on the various powers of the human understanding, on the use and abuse of words, and on the extent and limits of human knowledge, are drawn from an attentive reflection on the operations of his own mind, the only

source of genuine knowledge on those subjects. Several topics, no doubt, are introduced into this celebrated production, which do not strictly belong to it, and some of its opinions have been justly controverted. In some instances, too, its author is verbose, and wanting in his characteristic perspicuity, but with all these exceptions, and even amidst the improvements in metaphysical studies, to which this work itself has mainly conduced, it will ever prove a valuable guide in the acquirement of the science of the human mind. His next great work, his "Two Treatises on Government," although necessarily opposed by the theorists of divine right and passive obedience, and by writers of jacobitical tendencies, essentially espouses the principles which, by placing the house of Brunswick on the throne of Great Britain, may be deemed the constitutional doctrine of the country, and as such it has been ably and unanswerably defended. Besides the works already mentioned, Mr Locke left several MSS. behind him, from which his executors, sir Peter King and Mr Anthony Collins, published in 1706, his paraphrase and notes upon St Paul's Epistles to the Galatians, Corinthians, Romans, and Ephesians, with an essay prefixed for the understanding of St Paul's Epistles, by a reference to St Paul himself. In 1706 the same parties published, "Posthumous Works of Mr Locke," 8vo, comprising a treatise "On the Conduct of the Understanding," "An Examination of Malebranche's Opinion of seeing all Things in God," &c, but all his works have been collected together, and frequently printed in three volumes folio and four volumes quarto.—*Biog. Brit. Life prefixed to Works. Toulmin's Vindication. Enfield's Hist. of Philos. Aikin's G. Biog.*

LOCKMAN (John) a dramatic and miscellaneous author of the last century, born about the year 1698. His principal works are, a musical drama, entitled "Rosalinda," 1740, (to which he has prefixed an ingenious treatise on the origin and progress of operatic performances,) and "The Lamentations of David," an oratorio. He also assisted in compiling the "General Historical Dictionary," "Blainville's Travels," and produced a few miscellaneous poems of no great merit. He acted for some time in the capacity of secretary to the British herring fishery, and died February 2, 1771.—*Biog. Dram.*

LODGE (Thomas) an ingenious physician and dramatic writer, who flourished during the close of the sixteenth, and the commencement of the following century. Wood assigns Trinity college, Oxford, as the place where he received his education, but it is certain that he took his degree in physic at Avignon, owing, perhaps to his religious tenets, which were those of the Romish church. On his return to England, however, he was admitted to an *ad eundem* degree at Cambridge, and afterwards enjoyed an extensive practice in the metropolis. In 1594 appeared his first tragedy, "The Wounds of Civil War," printed in 4to, which was followed four years afterwards by a tragi-comedy, entitled "A Looking glass for London and for England." Greene, of Norwich, the author of "A Groat'sworth of Wit, &c." is said to have mainly contributed both to these and to some other of his performances. His other works are, "Euphues' Golden Legacy," "A Translation of Josephus's Jewish Antiquities," "The Countess of Lincoln's Nursery," "A Defence of the Drama," "Trebonius and Pristeria," "A Translation of Seneca's Morals,' and "An Alarm against Usurers." His death took place in 1625.—*Biog. Dram.*

LOEFLING (Peter) a Swedish botanist, one of the pupils of Linnæus. In 1749 he sustained a thesis "De Gemmis Arborum," at the university of Upsal. In 1751 he went to Spain, where he was made botanist to the king, and during two years he continued making observations on the plants of that country. In 1754 he embarked on a scientific expedition to South America. He explored the districts around Cumana, New Barcelona, and St Thome de Guyana, and was preparing to make farther discoveries, when he was attacked by fever, and died in 1756, aged twenty seven. Some communications from Loefling appeared in the transactions of the academies of Upsal and Stockholm, and his treatise, entitled "Iter Hispanicum," has been published in Swedish, German, and English.—*Biog. Univ.*

LOFFT (Capel) was the son of Christopher Lofft, esq a barrister-at-law, who, in 1751 resided in Boswell court, Carey street, where Capel, his second son, was born, in the November of that year. The delicacy of his health rendering him backward in his education, it was not till 1759 that his father ventured to place him at Eton, having, in consequence of his own appointment to the recordership of Windsor, removed his residence to the latter town. He distinguished himself at school, by the liveliness of his parts, and the elegance of his compositions, and quitted it in 1769, for Peterhouse, Cambridge. At the university, he maintained the reputation of a sound classical scholar, although his comparative deficiency in mathematical knowledge lost him the Craven scholarship, for which he was a candidate. A Latin poem of his, in hexameters, published as a *tripos*, March 1, 1770, also did him much credit, and his way of handling his subject, which was the praise of Shakspeare, raised him so great an interest with Garrick, that to the exertions of that great actor, in consequence, may mainly be attributed the healing of some family differences, which eventually secured his succession to the estate of his uncle, Mr Edward Capel, of Suffolk. In 1770, quitting college, without taking a degree he entered himself of Lincoln's-inn, and, under the superintendance of his father, proceeded to qualify himself for the English bar, to which he was called, in Michaelmas term, 1775, having, in the meantime, occasionally relieved his severer studies by the composition of an irregular poem, entitled, the "Praises of Poetry," and "Timoleon," a tragedy, both of which appeared in 1775. About the same

period too, he commenced the study of the Hebrew and Saxon languages, in both of which he made considerable progress. In 1776, he published a collection of "Cases, chiefly in the King's Bench, from 1772 to 1774," with a Latin list of law maxims included in the volume. The maxims, he afterwards in 1779, printed in an enlarged shape, in two volumes under the title of "Principia cum Juris Universalis tum præcipue Anglicani," with a partial translation, called "Elements of Universal Law," about the same period too, he composed several political tracts on the subject of the American war, and several books of an epic, in blank verse entitled "Davideis" Succeeding in 1781 to the Capel estates he changed his residence to Troston, in Suffolk, and, two years after, took out his *dedimus* as a magistrate for the county, in which capacity he evinced considerable activity till the year 1800, when, having exerted himself, with the under sheriff, to delay the execution of a young woman who had received sentence of death, under circumstances of an extraordinary nature, in order that time might be granted for an application to government, the petition sent in was not only unsuccessful, but Mr Lofft himself removed from the commission Dismissed from his magisterial duties, he resumed his practice as a barrister and, in 1810, became deputy recorder of Aldborough. Conceiving, at length, that greater facilities were afforded for the education of his family on the continent, than in England, he in 1816, proceeded to Brussels, and thence, successively, to Lausanne, Turin, and Montcallier, at which latter place he died, May 26, 1824, of a protracted illness, arising from a cold caught the preceding winter. Besides a great variety of political pamphlets, on different occasions, Mr Lofft was the author of "Fudosia," a poem, in blank verse, 1780, a "Translation of the two first Georgics of Virgil" 1784, an "Essay on the Law of Libel," 1785, an edition of "Gilbert's Law of Evidence, with considerable additions," 2 vols 8vo, 1792, "Laura, or an Anthology of Sonnets," in 2 vols 1814, and a volume of "Aphorisms," from Shakspeare. He was, besides, a very considerable contributor to most of the magazines, and periodical publications of his day nor is it his least merit, that to his zealous and distinguishing patronage, the public is, in a great measure, indebted for the publication of the "Farmer's Boy," by Robert Bloomfield. To this work he wrote a preface, with an account of the author, and to his unwearied efforts in bringing it before the public, no small portion of the attention excited by this justly popular poem, was unquestionably attributable. Mr Lofft was twice married, and left a son and daughter by his first wife.—*Ann. Biog*

LOFTUS (Dudley) the younger son of an Irish baronet, born at Rathfarnham, in the neighbourhood of Dublin, in 1618 He was educated for the Irish bar, at Trinity college, Dublin, whence he removed to Oxford, and there distinguished himself, not only in the common track of classical literature, but by his great proficiency in the eastern languages. The fruits of his learned labours, afterwards appeared in Latin translations of the Armenian psalter, and the Coptic versions of the New Testament, which latter work is to be found in Walton's Polyglott. He also compiled a history of Christ, from Syriac, and other Oriental authorities, and published an account of the early history of "The Eastern and Western Churches." These compositions were, however, only the amusement of hours, stolen from the laborious duties of his profession, in which he rose through family interest, and his own abilities, to be vicar-general, and eventually chief judge of the prerogative court. His death took place in 1695.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict*

LOGAN (John) an ingenious poet and miscellaneous writer of the last century. He was born at Fala, in the south of Scotland, in 1748, and was educated for the church in the university of Edinburgh. Having been ordained he became minister of South Leith, in 1773, previously to which he had published a collection of poems, including some of his own compositions, and those of his deceased friend, Michael Bruce He offered himself as a candidate for the professorship of history at Edinburgh, but the office was bestowed on Mr Tytler, afterwards lord Woodhouselee Logan published, in 1781, a treatise on the philosophy of history, on which subject he had delivered a course of lectures, displaying considerable learning and ability. He subsequently wrote a tragedy, entitled "Runnamede," the representation of which was at first prohibited, though it was afterwards acted at Edinburgh, and was also published. In 1786 he removed to London, and became a writer in the English Review. He died in 1788 Besides the works mentioned, he was the author of a volume of poems, of a pamphlet in defence of Mr Hastings, for which the publisher was prosecuted, a "Dissertation on the Manners and Spirit of Asia, and sermons. His poems are included in Dr Anderson's collection, and they were published separately, with an account of his life in 1805, 12mo.—*Campbell's Specimens of British Poets.*

LOGAU (Frederic Baron von) a German poet, born in Silesia, in 1604. He passed the latter part of his life in the service of a duke of Lignitz, and died in that city, in 1655. He published, at Breslau, in 1638, a collection of epigrams, under the name of Soloman of Golau, and a more ample collection in 1654. Lessing and Ramler published a select number of these compositions in 1759, 12mo, with a life of the author, by the former, in which his poems are compared with those of Martial and Catullus.—*Biog Uni*

LOHENSTEIN (Daniel Gaspar von) a German author, born in 1635. He studied at Breslau, Leipsic, and Tubingen, and afterwards travelled in Germany and other parts of Europe In 1666 he was nominated imperial counsellor, and first syndic of the city of Breslau, which station he occupied till his

death, in 1683. Lohenstein was one of the earliest dramatic writers in Germany, and was the author of several tragedies. He also wrote poems, and a romance, entitled "Arminius and Thusnelda," published at Leipsic, 1689, 1690, 2 vols. 4to.—*Stoll. Int. in Hist. Lit. Biog. Univ.*

LOKMAN, surnamed Al Hakim, or the Wise, a philosopher of high repute among the Eastern nations, to whom is attributed a collection of maxims and fables, which convey no inelegant specimens of the moral doctrine of the ancient Arabians. Mahomet gave his name to the thirty-first chapter of the Koran, in which he introduces God as thus speaking "I have given wisdom to Lokman." According to some writers, he was the nephew of Job, to others, a grandnephew of Abraham, while certain Mahometan doctors make him contemporary with David and Solomon. The latter all agree that he was a native of Ethiopia or Nubia, and of a servile condition, being either a tailor, carpenter, or shepherd. His wisdom they describe as the gift of Divine inspiration, in the same manner as that of Solomon. A vast number of anecdotes and records, of the wisdom and sayings of Lokman, are scattered in the writings of the Orientals, an entertaining selection from which will be found in D'Herbelot. Some writers assert, that he embraced the Jewish religion, and entered into the service of king David, and that he died at an advanced age in Judea. The relics of his fables were published by Erpenius, in Arabic and Latin, with his Arabic grammar, at Leyden, 1636 and 1656, 4to. Galland translated them into French, together with those of Pilpay. Marcel, who gave a new edition in 1803, observes, that the remains of these ancient fabulists may be regarded as the only original pieces of composition of this species, and that the fables of Æsop, most of those of Phædrus, and even many of La Fontaine, are only translations and copies. Some critics are of opinion that Lokman and Æsop were the same person, but the Oriental writers place Lokman five hundred years before the period assigned by Plutarch, Suidas, and Pausanias, to Æsop.—*D'Herbelot Bibl. Orien. Brucker.*

LOMBARD (Peter) a celebrated bishop of Paris in the twelfth century, known among the schoolmen by the title of the "master of the sentences." He was born at Novara in Lombardy, whence he took his name, and was educated at Bologna and Rheims under St Bernard. He afterwards removed to Paris in 1160, of which he became bishop, through the friendship of Philip, son of king Louis le Gros, to whom he had been tutor. His long celebrity in the schools, and the title by which he was therein distinguished, are derived from a work entitled, "Sententiarum, lib. IV." in which, after the method of Augustine, he has endeavoured to illustrate the doctrines of the church, by a collection of passages and sentences from the fathers, whose manifold contradictions he endeavours to reconcile. It may be considered as a complete body of divinity in the scholastic spirit, and was so congenial with the taste of the age, that, according to the abbé Fleury, the number of commentators on it amounted to two hundred and forty-four. This work was first printed at Venice in 1477. Peter Lombard was also author of "Glossa, seu Commentarius in Psalmis Davidis," Paris, 1501, folio, and "Collectanea in omnes Divi Pauli Epistolas," &c Paris, 1535, folio, in which works he has adopted the same method as in his book of sentences. He died in 1164.—*Cave. Mosheim. Dupin.*

LOMELER (John) a learned protestant divine of the seventeenth century. He was minister of the church of Dothum, in the province of Zutphen, in Holland, and he is known as the author of a curious work, containing historical and critical notices of the most famous ancient and modern libraries. It first appeared in 1669, under the title of "Liber singularis de Bibliothecis," Zutphen, 8vo; and it was republished, with additions, at Utrecht, in 1680. Lomeier also wrote some tracts on archæology. He died in 1699.—*Camusat Hist. Crit. des Journ. Biog. Univ.*

LOMMIUS (Jodocus) or Van Lom, an eminent Dutch physician and writer on medicine. He was a native of Buren, in Guelderland and studied chiefly at Paris, but it is not known where he took his doctor's degree. In 1557 he became stipendiary physician to the city of Tournay, and in 1560 he removed to Brussels, where he was living, at an advanced age, in 1562. His works, which are held in estimation, consist of commentaries on the first book of Celsus de Medicina, medical observations, and a treatise on continued fevers. There are several editions of these pieces, and they were published collectively at Amsterdam in 1745.—*Eloy Dict. H. de la Med. Aikin.*

LOMONOSOF (Michael Wasilowitz) a Russian poet, historian, and miscellaneous writer of the last century. He was the son of a dealer in fish at Kolmogori, where he was born in 1711. His attachment to learning induced him to enter into a monastery at Moscow, where he studied Greek and Latin. His proficiency attracted notice, and he was sent, at the expense of the academy of St Petersburgh, to finish his studies at the university of Marpurg, and he afterwards went to Freyberg to obtain a knowledge of chemistry. Returning to Russia, he became a member of the academy, and professor of chemistry. In 1764 he was made a counsellor of state, and died in the course of the same year. Lomonosof was chiefly distinguished as a lyric and dramatic poet, but he also wrote idyls, epistles, and other compositions in verse, and in prose he produced a treatise on the history of Russia, and other works, original and translated.—*Aikin's G. B Bowring's Russ. Anthol.*

Long (Jacques le) a French priest of the oratory, eminent as a classical and mathematical scholar, was born in the capital in 1665, and filled more than one professorship in the university, together with the office of librarian of St. Honore. He was the author of an eru-

dite "Historical Essay on the Polyglot Versions of the Scriptures," printed in one volume octavo, "Méthode Hebraique," "Bibliotheque Historique de la France," folio, 5 vols., and "Bibliotheca Sacra," folio, 2 vols. published two years after the author's decease, which took place in 1721.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LONG (Roger) an English divine, eminent as a mathematician and astronomer. He was born about 1679, in the county of Norfolk, and was educated at Cambridge. He took the degree of DD in 1728, in 1733 he was made master of Pembroke-hall, and in 1749 he was chosen Lowndes's professor of astronomy and geometry in the university of Cambridge. Confined to his college, his life was distinguished by no incidents of importance. He possessed a talent for humour, and in the early part of his academical career he displayed his wit as a tripos-orator at the expense of his superiors. Dr Long was a fellow of the Royal Society, and he held an ecclesiastical benefice in Huntingdonshire, and another in Essex. His death took place December 16, 1770. He is known as the author of a valuable treatise on "Astronomy," in two quarto volumes, the first of which he published in 1742, a part of the second appeared in 1764, and the work being left imperfect at the decease of the author, was completed by Mr Wales, and the last part printed in 1784. Dr Long constructed, at Pembroke hall, a hollow sphere, eighteen feet in diameter, on the interior surface of which were represented the stars and constellations, with the zodiac, meridians, &c., and it had an axis parallel to that of the world, on which it easily moved by means of machinery.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Month. Rev.* vol lxxv.

LONG (Edward) author of an esteemed history of Jamaica, was born at St Blaize in Cornwall, in 1734, being the son of a gentleman who possessed estates both in that county and in Jamaica. He was brought up to the law, and on the death of his father in 1757, proceeded to Jamaica, where he became secretary to his brother in law, sir Henry Moore, then lieutenant governor of that island, and was afterwards appointed judge of the Vice Admiralty court. In 1769 he was obliged to return to England for the restoration of his health, where he devoted the remainder of his life to literary pursuits, and particularly to the completion of his "History of Jamaica," which was published in 1774, in three volumes quarto. In 1797 he resigned his office, and died March 13, 1813, at the house of his son-in-law, Henry Howard Molyneux, esq. of Arundel-park, Sussex. Besides the "History of Jamaica, Mr Long wrote a collection of essays, entitled "The Prater," a novel, called "The Antigallican," "Letters on the Colonies;" and various minor miscellaneous pieces, both grave and humorous.—*Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxxiii.

LONG (Thomas) an English nonjuring divine, was born at Exeter in 1621. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and having taken orders, obtained the living of St Laurence, in his native city. After the Restoration he was made prebendary of Exeter, which preferment he lost at the Revolution, in consequence of refusing to take the oaths to the new government. He was very active in the theological controversies of his day, and is author of various works, the principal of which are, "Calvinus redivivus," "History of the Donatists," "Vindication of the primitive Christians in point of Obedience," History of Popish and Fanatical Plots," "A Vindication of king Charles's Claim to the Eikon Basilike.'"—*Wood.*

LONGCHAMPS (Peter de) a French writer on polite literature in the last century. He was a member of the academy of Rochelle, and probably a native of that city. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and during the scenes of the Revolution, he took no part in public affairs. His death took place at Paris, in 1812. His principal production is a prose version of the Elegies of Propertius, reckoned the best in the French language. He also translated in the same manner the Elegies of Tibullus, and he published an abridgment of the "Histoire litteraire de la France," a tragedy, and other works.—*Biog. Univ.*

LONGINUS (Dionysius) a celebrated Greek critic and philosopher of the third century, is supposed by some to have been an Athenian and by others a Syrian. The name of his father is unknown, but by his mother Frontaris he was allied to Plutarch. In his youth he travelled for improvement to Rome, Athens, Alexandria, and other cities distinguished for literature, and attended all the eminent masters in eloquence and philosophy. He chiefly followed the system of Ammonius Sacca, and was likewise a great admirer of Plato, whose memory he honoured with an annual festival. He appears to have taught philosophy at Athens, where Porphyry became one of his disciples, and where he also published his celebrated "Treatise on the Sublime," which raised him at once to the summit of reputation. Such was the extent of his erudition, that he was called "the living library," and his fame having reached the ears of the celebrated Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, she invited him to her court, entrusted him with the education of her sons, and even made use of his counsels on political occasions. This distinction proved fatal to him, for when Zenobia was defeated, and made captive by the emperor Aurelian, she attempted to avert the resentment of the latter, by imputing her resistance to the advice of her ministers and counsellors, among whom Longinus, being deemed the author of her spirited answer to the Roman summons, was ordered for instant execution. His philosophy nobly supported him in the hour of trial, and he calmly submitted to his fate, with expressions of pity for his mistress, and of consolation for his afflicted friends. "The world is but a prison," he exclaimed, with his expiring breath, "happy therefore is he who gets soonest out of it, and gains his liberty." His death took place in 273.

Among the numerous writings of Longinus, some are on philosophical, but the greater part on critical subjects, of which his "Treatise on the Sublime" is the only one remaining, and that in a mutilated state. It has always been greatly admired for its elevation of language and of sentiment, and Pope characterizes its author as being "himself the great sublime he draws." More modern judges, on the contrary, regard him as rather exhibiting sensibility to literary beauties, than accuracy of investigation into their nature and causes. Longinus was one of the few ancients who appear to have been acquainted with the Jewish scriptures, quoting as an example of the sublime, the passage from Genesis, "And God said, Let there be light, and there was light." The best editions of Longinus are, those of Tollius, Utrecht, 1694, 4to, Hudson, Oxon, 1730, 8vo, Pearce, London, 1724, 4to, and Toup, Oxon, 1770, 4to, and 1778, 8vo.—*Moreri. Brucker. Gibbon. Harwood's Classics.*

LONGLAND (John) an English divine born at Henley on Thames in 1476. He was educated at Oxford, where he became a fellow of Magdalen college. In 1514 he was made dean of Salisbury, and he became confessor to Henry VIII, whom he prompted to divorce his wife, Catharine of Arragon. In 1521 he was raised to the see of Lincoln, and in 1532 elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, which office he held till his death in 1547. He published several volumes of sermons, and augmented by his donations some of the college libraries at Oxford.—*Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

LONGLAND, or LANGLANDF (Robert) a secular priest, and fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, in the fourteenth century, who is supposed to have been the author of the curious poetical compositions, entitled, "The Vision of Pierce Plowman" and "Pierce Plowman's Crede." He is said to have been a disciple of Wycliffe, and his poems are satires on the vice and luxury of the monastic orders and Romish clergy in general. He has hazarded prophecies of an impending reformation in the church, so extraordinary, that Warton declares he should have supposed them to have been foisted into the copies since the suppression of monasteries in England, if he had not seen them in MSS. as old as the beginning of the fifteenth century. Editions of these works were published a few years since by Dr T. D. Whitaker.—*Warton's Hist. of Eng Poetry.*

LONGOMONTANUS (Christian) a celebrated astronomer, the son of a labourer in Jutland, born in 1562. Having lost his father, he left his native village, where he had been ill-treated by his brothers, and went to Wybourg in 1577. He remained there eleven years, working for his support during a part of the night, and attending academical lectures in the day. He then went to Copenhagen, where he was recommended by the professors of the university to Tycho Brahe, with whom he remained eight years, assisting that philosopher in his astronomical researches. At length he returned to Denmark, and was in 1603 appointed rector of the gymnasium of Wybourg, and two years after professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, where he died in 1647. Longomontanus published many works, which evince his intimate acquaintance with mathematics and astronomy, among which the most important is his "Astronomia Danica," containing an account of the great discoveries of Regiomontanus, Purbach, and Tycho Brahe, and proposing some alterations in the system of the latter. One of his tracts relates to the quadrature of the circle, which he imagined he had discovered.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

LONGUERUE (Lewis Dufour de) a native of Charleville in France, one of those comparatively rare instances in which precocity of talent bears fruit in proportion to its early promise. He was born in 1652, and before he had attained his fifth year, his proficiency was considered so extraordinary, that he had the honour of a presentation to Louis XIV, while on a royal progress, and was distinguished by his personal notice. As he grew in years, his application and perseverance in literary pursuits were conspicuous, and entering the church, in process of time he obtained two abbeys. In Eastern literature, especially, he was considered one of the most profound scholars of the age, and in his annals of the race of the Arsacides, printed in 1732 in 4to, displayed great antiquarian, as well as classical research. His other works are, "A Dissertation on Tatian," 8vo, 1700, written in the Latin language, "A Treatise on the Eucharist," "Remarks on the Life of Cardinal Wolsey," and an "Historical Description of the Kingdom of France," folio, 1719. He died in 1732.—*Nouv. Dict Hist.*

LONGUEVAL (Jacques) a French jesuit, born in 1680 at Santerre, or as others say, at Peronne. He is principally known as the author of an elaborate history of the French church, in eight folio volumes. His other works are, two dissertations "On Miracles," and "On the Sin of Separation from the Church." His death took place in 1735, at Paris.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LONGUS, the author of a pastoral tale in the Greek language, which is probably the earliest specimen extant of a prose romance or novel. It is entitled "Pomenica," *i. e.* Pastorals, and relates to the loves of a young shepherd and shepherdess, Daphnis and Chloe. It is exceedingly curious, for the picture it affords of rural manners in ancient Greece, and it exhibits many interesting scenes, described in elegant language, but the taint of licentiousness which runs through it, detracts greatly from its merit. The history of Longus is a blank, since he is mentioned by no ancient writer. From the purity of his style it may be concluded that he did not live later than the first century of the Christian æra, though some writers place him as low as the age of Theodosius the Great. Numerous editions of the work have been published, among which is one by Villoison, with a bulky com-

mentary, Paris, 1778, 2 vols. 8vo. There are also French and English translations.—*Orig.*

LONICERUS (ADAM) a physician and naturalist of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Marpurg in Germany, and in 1547 he became professor of the belles-lettres at Freyberg. He afterwards studied medicine at Mayence, and returned to Marpurg, to occupy the mathematical chair. Thence he removed to Frankfort, where he held the office of stipendiary physician to the senate, during thirty-two years, and died there in 1586. He was the author of "Methodus Rei herbariæ," 1550, 4to, "Naturalis Historiæ opus novum," 1551-55, 2 vols. folio, and other works The name of this botanist has been preserved in the Linnæan appellation of the *Lonicera*, a beautiful genus of plants.—*Biog. Univ.*

LOOS (CORNELIUS) a Dutch divine of the sixteenth century. He studied at Louvain and Mayence, and afterwards obtained a canonry at Gouda. Having removed to Ireves, in consequence of the religious commotions in Holland, he wrote a treatise, "De vera et falsa Magia," against the then prevailing notions of witchcraft. His temerity subjected him to prosecution, and he was obliged to make a recantation of his supposed error Loos then obtained a benefice at Brussels, where he incurred fresh dangers of the same kind, and was about to be imprisoned for the third time, when he died in 1595. He was the author of "Catalogus illustrium Germaniæ utriusque Scriptorum," 1581, 8vo, and other learned works.—*Biog. Univ*

LOOSJES (ADRIAN) a Dutch novelist, poet, and dramatic writer, born at Haerlem, about 1761. He was a bookseller at his native place, where he died in 1818. When the French emperor determined to change the Dutch government to a monarchy, Loosjes addressed to the legislation of Holland, a petition which he had drawn up, and procured to be signed by the principal inhabitants of Haerlem, to excite the public authorities to resistance against foreign despotism. Unsuccessful in this attempt, he interfered no farther in politics. In one of his novels, the history of Susan Bronkhorst, he imitated, with some success, the writings of Richardson.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LOPES (FERNAM) the oldest of the Portuguese chroniclers, the most valuable of whose writings is his chronicle of Joam, which is the history of the great struggle between Portugal and Castile, towards the close of the fourteenth century. It was first published in 1644, shortly after the Braganzan revolution, and was well calculated to rouse the Portuguese into a resistance of the same national enemies whom their ancestors had formerly subdued. Dr Southey regards this chronicle as exhibiting all the manners, painting, and dramatic reality of Froissart.—*Art. Lopes by Dr Southey, in Aikin's G. Biog.*

LOPEZ DE RUEDA, a native of Seville, who may be denominated the Spanish Thespis. He was born about 1500, and exercised the occupation of a gold-beater. Before the time of Lopez, the Spaniards had no national theatre, and their only dramatic exhibitions were the Autos Sacramentales, or mysteries, acted in churches, and the scenic entertainments, in the palaces of the king and the grandees. This dramatist, having a taste for poetry, composed pastoral eclogues and humourous dialogues, and collecting a few companions, travelled through the cities and towns, to exhibit his rude scenes to his countrymen. He died at Cordova in 1564.—*Biog. Univ*

LORENTZ (JOSEPH ADAM) an eminent French physician, who was a native of Alsace. He studied at Montpellier, and afterwards at Paris, and in 1757 he became a surgeon in the army, and served during the seven years' war in Westphalia. After a retreat of several years, the hostilities consequent to the French Revolution, occasioned his being appointed principal physician to the armies of the Rhine. His attention to the duties of this station occasioned his death, which took place at Salzburg in 1801. He was the author of some valuable works on dysentery, fever, and other diseases incident to military men.—*Biog. Univ Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LORENZ (JOHN MICHAEL) a writer on history and philology, born at Strasburg in 1723. He became professor of history, at his native place, and in 1763 he obtained a canonry in the Lutheran chapter of St Thomas, and the following year was made librarian of the university. In 1784 he was appointed to the chair of rhetoric, which he filled with high reputation till his death in 1801 He was the author of a great number of theses, historical dissertations, and works composed for the use of his pupils, including "Elementa Historiæ Universæ," 1773, 8vo, "Elementa Historiæ Germanicæ," 1776, 8vo, "Summa Historiæ Gallo Francicæ, civilis et sacra," 1795, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Dict Hist. Biog. Univ.*

LORFNZINI. There were two ingenious Italians of this name, LORENZO, born at Florence in 1652, studied mathematics under Viviani, and became distinguished for his knowledge of the sciences He was for a while in the service of Ferdinand, son of Cosmo III, but falling into disgrace, was ordered into confinement at Volterra, where he solaced the hours of a wearisome imprisonment of nearly twenty years' duration, by writing a work on conic sections. His death took place in 1721. —FRANCESCO MARIA LORENZINI, whose surname is also sometimes written Laurentini, was a native of Rome, born in that capital in 1680. Cardinal Borghese, pleased with his literary talents, settled a pension on him, and gave him apartments in his palace, where he composed most of his works. These consist principally of dramas on sacred subjects, written in the Latin language, and some miscellaneous poetry. At the time of his death, which took place in 1743, he filled the post of president of the academy of the Arcadi.—*Tiraboschi.*

LORGNA (ANTONIO MARIE) an eminent mathematician, born of a noble family at Verona, about 1730. He applied himself while he was young to the study of the exact sciences, and

having entered into the corps of engineers, he obtained the rank of colonel, and afterwards the mathematical chair in the military school of Verona. He died in June 1796, leaving the reputation of having been one of the best geometers of modern Italy. His works, relating to mathematical and physical science, are numerous and valuable.—*Biog. Univ.*

LORIOT (Anthony Joseph) an ingenious French artist, born in 1716. After having been employed in attempting some mechanical improvements in the country, he settled at Paris, where he continued his researches. In 1753 he presented to the Academy of Sciences a machine, by means of which a child might raise a weight of several thousand pounds. He was afterwards sent to Britanny, where he constructed machines for the naval service, and for working the mines of Pompeau. Among his various inventions, that which attracted most attention was the discovery of a kind of cement to be used in building, called Mortier Loriot; but his claim as a discoverer was contested by D'Etienne, and Morand, an architect of Lyons, disputed with him the invention of a hydraulic machine for raising water. He died at Paris in 1782.—*Biog. Univ.*

LORII (Henry) see Glareanus.

LORME (Philibert de) a distinguished French architect, who was a native of Lyons. He went to Italy at the age of fourteen, to study the remains of ancient art, and returning to France in 1536, he contributed much to the introduction of a taste for classical architecture. He was employed by Henry II, after whose death Catherine de Medicis made him intendant of her buildings. His services were rewarded with two abbacies, and he was appointed counsellor and almoner to the king. He died in 1577. De Lorme published "Dix livres d'Architecture," 1567, folio, and "Nouvelles Inventions pour bien batir et à petits Frais," 1576, folio.—*D'Argenville Biog. Univ.*

LORRAINE (Robert le) a celebrated French sculptor, president of the academy of that art at Paris. He was born in the French metropolis in November 1665. After studying for some time under Girardon, whom he assisted in the completion of that eminent artist's chef-d'œuvre, the mausoleum of cardinal Richelieu, he went to Italy, in order to improve himself by a familiarity with the works of the best artists, ancient and modern. On his return, he produced in 1701 the most beautiful of his works, the "Galatea," which at once procured his admission into the society, of which he became eventually the president. Lorraine, beside his merit as an artist, possessed considerable literary, as well as general information, and was acquainted with most of the French wits of his time. Various specimens from his chisel are to be found in the royal gardens at Versailles. His death took place at Paris, June 1, 1743.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

LORRIS (William de) an early French poet, who was a native of Lorris near Montargis. He was the first author of the "Roman de la Rose," a composition famous in the history of letters during the middle ages, and which for two centuries had a great influence on the literature of France and England. Little is known of this poet, who died young about 1240, and leaving his work imperfect, it was continued by John de Meung. The romance of the Rose is in part an imitation of Ovid's Art of Love, illustrated by allegorical personification. The best edition is that of M. Meon, Paris, 1814, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

LORRY (Paul Charles) a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and professor of law in the university of that city, died in 1766, at the age of forty-seven. He published a Latin commentary on the institutes of Justinian, from his father's MSS. 1757, 4to, an essay on the marriage contract, and other professional works.—Lorry (Anne Charles) brother of the preceding, was distinguished as a physician. He was born in 1726, and was instructed in classical literature, under the celebrated Rollin. Having embraced the profession of medicine, he became one of the most eminent practitioners of the French metropolis, and he attended Louis XV during his last illness. He died in 1783. He was the author of a treatise on aliments, "Tractatus de Morbis cutaneis," "De Melancholia et Morbis melancholicis," and he edited the Aphorisms of Hippocrates.—*Biog. Univ.*

LOSSIUS (Lucas) a German ecclesiastic, born at Bacha in Hesse, in 1508. He became rector of Luneburg, which situation he filled for more than half a century, till his death in 1582. Lossius collected a complete protestant Psalmody, by far the most classical work of its kind, to which he prefixed Melancthon's encomium on music, as adapted to the service of religion. Of his works, the principal are the one already alluded to, entitled "Psalmodia, hoc est Cantica sacra veteris ecclesiæ selecta," folio, Nuremburg, 1553, reprinted at Wittemberg, in 4 vols. 1569, and "Erotemata Musicæ practicæ, &c." Nuremburg, 1563-1570-1579, and 1590.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus. Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

LOTICHIUS SECUNDUS (Peter) a distinguished Latin poet of the sixteenth century. He was a native of the county of Hanau in Germany, and he studied at Frankfort, Marpurg, and Wittemberg. At the last-mentioned university he became intimate with Melancthon, and in the war in Saxony he served in the Protestant army. He afterwards visited France and Italy, and having taken his degrees in medicine at Padua, he became professor in that faculty at Heidelberg in 1557. His death took place in 1560. The poems of Lotichius were first published in 1561, and they were reprinted at Amsterdam in 1754, 2 vols. 4to. In this edition are included the Latin poems of Christian Lotichius, the brother, and those of John Peter Lotichius, the grand-nephew of the subject of this article.—*Teissier. Aikin's G. Biog.*

LOUBERE (Simon de la) a native of Thoulouse, born 1642, principally known as

the author of a "Voyage to the Kingdom of Siam," whither he was despatched on a diplomatic mission by the French court in 1687. There is an English translation of this work, which contains many curious and interesting particulars. Loubere appears to have possessed some fancy, as well as solid acquirements. He was a good mathematician, and wrote a treatise on equations, together with some miscellaneous poetry. On one occasion, being arrested by the government at Madrid, on suspicion of being a spy, he continued for some time confined in the state prisons of that capital, but at length procuring his liberty, returned to Thoulouse, and died there in 1729 —*Nouv. Dict Hist.*

LOUIS IX, king of France, canonized into S Louis by the church of Rome, was the son of Louis VIII and Blanche of Castile. He was born in 1215, and succeeded his father in 1226, when being only in his twelfth year, he was placed under the guardianship of his mother, who was made regent of the kingdom. It was her great object to keep his morals untainted, and to inculcate in him a strong attachment to religion, with which view she married him early to a daughter of the count of Provence, and surrounded him with ecclesiastics. It was to the honour of Louis, that although exceedingly devout, he knew the limits between secular and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and was very jealous of usurpation in the latter He also rejected the invitation of pope Gregory IX to unite in a crusade against the emperor Frederick II, and showed his talent for government, by making a number of useful and salutary regulations for the improvement of the internal administration of France. Being attacked with a dangerous disease, he made a vow, in the event of recovering to march an army against the infidels, and no remonstrances from his council and nobles, on the dangerous impolicy of such an expedition, could prevent him from undertaking it. After a preparation of three years, he accordingly embarked in 1248 at Aigues Mortes, accompanied by his queen, his brothers, and almost all the chivalry of France, his force amounting to 50,000 men. The particulars of his eventful campaign in Egypt, until the surrender of himself and the remains of his army, is a subject rather for history than biography. It is sufficient to observe here, that with so much mistaken gallantry and superstition, history affords no example of a greater union of fortitude, punctilious honour, and humanity in a royal personage, than was displayed by Louis IX, during this unfortunate expedition. The surrender of Damietta, still in possession of the French, was at length made the price of the monarch's freedom, a vast ransom being also claimed for his followers. These terms, and a ten years' truce being agreed upon, Louis, who punctually fulfilled all the conditions of the treaty, embarked with about 6000 men, the sole remains of his army, for Acre, and spent four years more in fortifying the strong places in Palestine. On his return to France he displayed a seriousness approaching to melancholy, but applied to the government of his kingdom with exemplary diligence, and by his impartial administration of justice and wholesome regulations, much advanced the happiness of his people. His devout attachment to the mendicant orders, however, rendered him too favourable to their usurpations, and it was with great difficulty that he could be prevented from becoming a jacobin himself. His delicacy in matters of conscience was extreme, insomuch, that he yielded to all demands from his feudatories and neighbours, which he deemed correctly founded, even to the great injury of the French crown, and by this scrupulous equity so raised his character among foreigners, that he was generally chosen arbiter of their differences. The donation of Naples to his brother, Charles of Anjou, was rather acquiesced in than favoured by him, and he continued to reign with great respectability until once more excited, by the papal legate, to engage in a new crusade. This fanatical resolution was again encouraged by most of the leading nobility, although many who recollected the disasters of the previous expedition, were wise enough to deprecate it The preparations for this new enterprize were long and expensive, the conquest both of Egypt and Palestine being contemplated. Its first object, however, proved to be Tunis, the siege of which was undertaken by Louis, who disembarked, with a powerful army, on the African coast, in August 1270 He had lain but a few days before Tunis, when the heat of the climate, and bad provisions, produced a pestilence in his camp, and after seeing one of his sons perish, he was himself carried off on the 25th of the same month, being then in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and forty-fourth of his reign The written instructions which the king left to his successor, are equally honourable to his head and heart, and he deservedly ranks among the greatest and best of his race. A too superstitious feeling of devotion was his leading foible, both as a man and a king, but it did not prevent his showing considerable abilities, both as a warrior and ruler, while the purity of his morals, and the equity and benevolence of his nature, were in the highest degree estimable. The Catholic church held his memory in great estimation, and he was canonized by pope Boniface VIII, in 1297, for precisely his greatest defects. His descendant, Louis XIII, also procured the day dedicated to his honour, to be declared a general feast of the church.—*Millot Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LOUIS XIV, king of France, son of Louis XIII, by Anne of Austria, was born 5th September, 1638. He succeeded to the crown under the regency of his mother, in 1643, who unfortunately allowed his education to be much neglected. The chief lesson inculcated, was a high sense of his own importance, which, however, being corrected by strong natural good sense, he was led by it to adopt a dignified propriety of demeanour, which always inspired respect, even in the midst of weaknesses and vices Its operation

in a more important point of view was, however, unequivocally injurious, and led to those selfish sacrifices of the good of his subjects to the gratification of his own desires or glory, which characterized the whole of his splendid, rather than fortunate reign. In 1659 the peace of the Pyrenees having concluded the long quarrel with Spain, the marriage of the young king with the infanta, Maria Theresa, followed in 1660, and the death of Mazarin taking place the ensuing year, Louis resolved in future to govern by himself. Fortunately for this resolution, able men in all departments had been formed under the preceding administration, and among the rest Colbert, to whose genius he was indebted for the revival of commerce and the marine, as well as for the splendid establishments of arts and manufactures, which adorned the early period of his reign. The same excellent statesman, although not learned himself, also suggested to his sovereign the plan of pensioning the most eminent men of letters throughout Europe, a scheme which, at a very small expense, procured him learned panegyrists in every quarter. The leading object of Louis was his own personal grandeur, and a quarrel between the French and Spanish ambassadors in London, gave him an opportunity so proudly to assert the superiority of his crown, that it was never afterwards contested. A similar haughty resentment of a correction given to the insolence of the retainers of the French embassy at Rome was displayed, and when the pope's nephew, a cardinal, was obliged to come to Paris to apologize, the loftiness of his pretensions began to inspire a much higher notion of his power than of his moderation. War being renewed with Spain in 1667, the king took the field in person, under the guidance of the great Turenne, and almost all Flanders was reduced in a single campaign. A triple alliance between England, Holland and Sweden, formed with a view to check the alarming progress of the French arms, produced, in 1668, the peace of Aix-la Chapelle by which Franche Comte, which had been occupied, was restored, and the conquests in Flanders retained. Magnificent plans of domestic improvement, and a few years of peace followed, until the riches of Holland tempted Louis, who had engaged on his side the venal and unprincipled Charles II of England, to attempt its entire subjugation. Accordingly in 1672, with a vast army, thoroughly disciplined, he burst into the almost defenceless provinces, and Amsterdam was only saved by laying the surrounding country under water. At this juncture William, prince of Orange, being raised to the stadtholdership, revived the drooping spirits of his countrymen, and while the principal potentates of Europe, alarmed at the designs of France, were induced to league against her, Charles II was obliged by his parliament to desert her alliance. By these means, Holland was evacuated as rapidly as it had been overrun, but Franche Comté was inseparably annexed to the French crown. The war, which continued some years longer, and chiefly to the advantage of France, being terminated in 1678 by the treaty of Nimeguen. During this war Lewis, attended by nobles, ladies, and all the pomp and luxury of a court, undertook several sieges in person. As he was never allowed to appear but when success was tolerably certain, and was accompanied by historiographers to record his exploits, nothing that the art of flattery could devise was omitted to exalt him in his own estimation and that of Europe, and it was at this time that he received from his subjects the surname of *Great*, the application of which he may be said to have outlived, both at home and abroad. The treaty of Nimeguen did not long terminate his plans of aggrandisement; but the bombardment of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoly, which first followed, was a very honourable application of the renewed maritime strength of France. His treatment of Genoa, the doge of which was obliged to repair in person, and ask his pardon, was a less excusable display of haughtiness. He was more foiled in his differences with pope Innocent XI, a man of a proud and inflexible character, who, although he could not absolutely control the insolence of the retainers of the French embassy at Rome, so annoyed it with ecclesiastical censures, and otherwise acted with so much determination, that Louis, during the whole of his reign, gained little by his unreasonable arrogance in this quarter, which at the same time thwarted all his schemes in favour of the Stuarts. But if he was a refractory son of the church in points of personal punctilio, he acquired the title of "Most Christian," by his endeavours to root out Calvinism from France, which had now for some years existed in peaceful separation from the national church. The privileges of the Protestants were gradually infringed, missionaries, supported by dragoons, were employed for their conversion, and severities were practised which excited horror throughout Protestant Europe. The stern and unfeeling Louvois declared in his letters to the officers—"It was his Majesty's will, that the extreme of rigour should be employed against those who refused to become of *his* religion." In 1685 this barbarous impolicy was consummated in the revocation of the edict of Nantes, which act deprived the Protestants of all exercise of their religion, and even tore from them their children, to be educated Catholics. Prohibitions were at the same time issued against emigration, which did not prevent the escape of vast numbers of moral and conscientious people, who carried their arts and industry to hostile nations. The religious zeal of Louis in this direction was not found incompatible with great self indulgence, in regard to sexual intercourse, and the histories of his amours and attachments are recorded by pens of all descriptions. With one mistress, a married woman, madame de Montespan, he long lived in the most open manner, bringing up his children by her with even royal expectations, and indulging her haughty and capricious humour, to the extreme annoyance of every one, except himself. This

influence at length gave way to a singular attachment for the widow Scarron, afterwards the celebrated madame Maintenon, (see art MAINTENON,) whom, in 1686, at the age of fifty, having been some years a widower, he privately married, but never acknowledged as queen. The league of Augsburg against France was formed in the same year, the soul of which was the prince of Orange, whose acquirement of the crown of England, at the Revolution in 1688, added that kingdom to the continental confederacy. The forces of France being yet entire, marshal Luxembourg, and other eminent generals, renewed the successes of the former wars, and the king in person took Namur. The naval defeat at La Hogue, however, proved a fatal blow to the renovated French marine, and the finances being exhausted by the numerous armies kept on foot, Louis was obliged, in 1697, to sign the general peace of Ryswick, which nearly restored Europe to its state before the war. Charles II, king of Spain, having been persuaded on his death bed, in 1700, to make a will, in which he declared Philip, duke of Anjou, second grandson to Louis, his sole heir, the bequest was accepted, with a view of uniting the two monarchies. This family accession soon produced another league against France, the jealousy of England and Holland being converted into open hostility by the imprudence of Louis, in declaring the son of James II king of England, on the demise of his father in 1701. The new confederacy against France was between the emperor and the maritime powers, and the death of William, during the preparations for war, did not prevent its being waged under his successor, queen Anne. Two great generals, prince Eugene of Savoy, and the duke of Marlborough, in the hostilities which followed, obtained victory after victory. The battle of Blenheim in 1704, proved more fatal to the French arms than any event for a century before, and being followed by that of Ramilies, France began to tremble for her own safety. The great ministers, who had guided the destinies of that country during the early and splendid part of the reign of Louis, were now no more, and being succeeded by the mere personal favourites of the monarch and madame Maintenon, the usual results followed. Louis, however, amidst all these misfortunes, preserved a degree of fortitude and equanimity which merited and obtained the respect of his subjects, however they might suffer from the consequences of his ambition. While propositions of peace were made, even including the recognition of the archduke Charles, as king of Spain, to the exclusion of his grandson, new levies were made, and this concession, in the pride of success, being unattended to, the war was renewed in Spain, under the able generalship of Vendome, who gained some decided advantages. The overthrow of the whig administration in England, which deprived Marlborough of his influence, and introduced pacific counsels, was a still more important event for Louis, and a sus- with Great Britain quickly followed. Some advantages gained by Villars, over the remaining confederates in the Low Countries following, the treaty of Utrecht was concluded in 1713. The result of these protracted and bloody hostilities left the crown of Spain in the possession of Philip, who renounced his succession to that of France, Louis agreed to the demolition of Dunkirk, and abandoned several of his former conquests in the Netherlands while England kept Minorca, Gibraltar, and some barren tracts in North America, and Holland retained some frontier towns. Thus France suffered little in point of territory, although prodigiously in reputation and internal prosperity. The latter part of the reign of Louis was also marked by much domestic calamity. The dauphin, his eldest son, the duke of Burgundy, his grandson, with his dutchess, and one of their infant offspring, all died within a short period, domestic losses," however, appear to have very slightly affected Louis, who was a cold and distant parent, and little moved by the sympathies of relationship. His latter years were farther disquieted by religious quarrels, and the spirit of superstitious devotion, which so frequently marks the eve of life of a declining sensualist, threw him into the power of his confessors, who were usually seconded by the bigotted zeal of madame Maintenon. One of these priests, Le Tellier, a jesuit of a fiery and intolerant character, urged Louis to violent measures against the Jansenists, and incited him to procure from Rome, a formal condemnation of their doctrine, by the famous bull Unigenitus, the reception of which decree was forced upon the Gallican church, but not without opposition from many of its most respectable members. In the midst of these disputes, the king's health rapidly declined, but he surveyed the approach of death with calmness and resolution. He gave some excellent advice to the dauphin, his great grandson, in which he freely confessed the principal faults of his past reign, intolerance excepted, and expired on the 1st September, 1715, in the seventy fifth year of his age, and seventy-second of his reign. He had the misfortune to outlive his popularity, and some very natural if not very decorous joy, was manifested by the people at his funeral. The age of Louis XIV will always be a memorable period in history, and it cannot be denied that his personal character gave it some of its predominant features. However selfish the mere love of personal glory in a monarch, in many ways it may tend to advance that of the nation which he governs. Such proved to be the case with France, under the more prosperous portion of the reign of Louis XIV, who, while he possessed few of the qualities which create a nation or an era, by his natural sedateness, good sense, and even good taste, would have been respectable in any situation. In alleviation of his faults, too, it must be admitted, that no man was ever more exposed to moral perversion, by a bad education and extravagant flattery. He was perpetually told that he was the greatest man upon earth;

that his subjects, and all which they possessed, were his property, and that his will ought to be universal law. That under such a course of stimulus, he should become ambitious, selfish, and insensible, was scarcely avoidable, and had there not been something good in his disposition, he must have merged into an unfeeling tyrant, which, setting religious prejudices aside, he was not. For the rest, if the age of Louis XIV was that in which the reputation of France for arms, arts, and literature stood highest, it was also that of her wretchedness and humiliation, and certainly the reign of this perverted monarch vastly increased the national grievances, which another half century rendered unendurable. One of the most able panegyrists of Louis has summed up his character by saying, that if he was not a great king, he was at least an able actor of royalty. Of late some great efforts have been made to revive French respect for this monarch, but probably the preceding sentence will remain the most favourable one that will ever be pronounced by impartial posterity.—*Siecle de Louis XIV. Mem. de St Simon. Millot Elemens.*

LOUIS XV, king of France, great grandson and successor of the foregoing, being the son of the duke of Burgundy and of Mary Adelaide of Savoy. He was born in 1710, and succeeded to the crown in 1715, soon after which the sole regency was claimed by Philip duke of Orleans, as first prince of the blood, whose right was acknowledged by the parliament, in opposition to the testament of the late king. The young prince was placed under the tutelage of Fleury, bishop of Frejus (afterwards cardinal), under whom he discovered an understanding of the common order, with moderate good sense, and nothing brilliant, while a propensity to indolence and sensuality too plainly indicated the self abandonment and debauchery which subsequently ensued. He was crowned in 1722, and declared major the following year, but the regent retained the chief power as prime minister until his death, which, however, took place in a few months afterwards. His successor, in the ministry, was the duke of Bourbon, who negociated a marriage between the king and Maria Leczinski, daughter of Stanislaus, king of Poland, which marriage took place in 1725. Not long after, Fleury became prime-minister, which post, notwithstanding his great age, he held until his death in 1743. The spirit of the government of this prelate was happily peaceful, a war with the emperor in 1735, which annexed the dutchies of Lorraine and Bar to the crown of France, being the principal foreign occurrence of it. For a few years Louis lived with his queen, by whom he had one son and several daughters, with some regard to appearances, but after a while, he was captivated by the studied allurements of the court ladies, and entertained three sisters successively, one of whom was installed his mistress, with all the distinction attending that office in the former court of France. From this time he indulged his propensities in this direction, without moderation or delicacy, and his whole court assumed the immoral hue of its master. The death of the emperor Charles VI, in 1740, brought on a new continental war, when France joined with Prussia and Poland in an attempt to raise the elector of Bavaria to the empire, in opposition to the house of Austria, whose interests were espoused by England, Holland, and Sardinia. In 1744 Louis took the field in person, and was present at the reduction of several places. At Metz he was attacked by a dangerous illness, which spread consternation through all France, and obtained for him the name of "well-beloved," and not to discredit human nature, he himself showed some sensibility, on being informed of his people's affection. In the next year he viewed (at a safe distance) the victory obtained by marshal Saxe over the English at Fontenoy, and the French took most of the strong towns in the Austrian and Dutch Netherlands, but were unsuccessful in Italy, and their marine was once more totally ruined by the English. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748 again restored peace to Europe, and the French ministry turned its attention to domestic improvements, and the most splendid establishment of this reign, the royal military school of Paris, was established in 1751. Disputes between the clergy and the magistracy at this time produced considerable agitation throughout France, and in consequence of the ferment occasioned by these quarrels, a fanatic, named Damiens, was induced in 1757 to attempt to kill the king in the midst of his guards. He received a stab, which was not dangerous, and although the assassin was evidently insane, and without accomplices, to the disgrace both of the government and the nation, he was put to death with the most diabolical tortures. Before this time the unsettled state of affairs in America and the East Indies had occasioned a renewal of the war between France and England, attended with continental hostilities, in which France became allied with her old rival, the house of Austria, and England with Prussia. Although the events were at first favourable to the French arms, the final result was most glorious to the English, and the interference of Spain, by virtue of the family compact, only added to the triumph and acquisitions of Great Britain. The weakness of Louis, whose ministers and favourites were chiefly selected by his favourite mistress, Pompadour, was greatly instrumental in producing those disasters which terminated in the treaty of Paris in 1763, by which France endured a considerable loss of territory. The death of madame Pompadour did not free Louis from female influence of the most degrading nature. He immediately gave her a successor in the more dissolute madame du Barry, and moreover indulged himself in debaucheries which were altogether unpardonable. At the same time his government became more severe and arbitrary. The tyrannical conduct of the duke d Aiguillon having involved him with the parliament of Britanny, he was accused in that of Paris, but was

snatched from punishment by royal interposition. All the parliaments then made a common cause, which ended by the king, in 1771, overthrowing the whole existing system of juridical administration in France, and establishing a new one in its place. The exhausted state of the finances at the same time, led to new and burthensome imposts, which augmented public discontents, in the midst of which Louis, being attacked by the small-pox, died unlamented, on the 10th of May, 1774, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and sixtieth of his reign. During this reign the arts and sciences made a great progress in France, and the voyages of the French mathematicians to the equatorial and polar regions, in order to measure a degree of the meridian, were equally honourable to the government and persons employed. Louis himself possessed much more information than his predecessor, being well versed in history and geography He was also polite, affable, and naturally humane, but want of strength of character and sensual indulgences, which destroy both physical and moral sensibility, degraded him equally as a monarch and a man, nor would he have claimed a place in this volume, to the exclusion of better monarchs of France, had not it been deemed of moment to show the personal character of the sovereigns who almost immediately preceded the French Revolution. So satisfied was Louis XV himself of some coming storm, that he selfishly congratulated himself, that, bad as things were, they would last his time, which barely proved the case, while the consequence of so much miserable profligacy and misrule burst with double force over the head of his devoted successor —*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Millot. Vie privee de Louis XV*

LOUIS XVI, king of France, grandson of the preceding, and son of the dauphin Louis, and Maria Josepha of Saxony, was born in August 1754. His father, a prince of much strictness of character, carefully superintended the education of his three sons, the youngest of whom is now king of France, and placed them under preceptors, who paid a guarded attention to their morals. Their care in this respect perfectly succeeded with Louis the eldest, who, without displaying any brilliancy of parts, was humane, averse to flattery, simple in his tastes, and fond of retirement. He was married in 1770 to Maria Antonette of Austria, daughter of the empress Maria Theresa, and sister to the emperor Joseph II, and ascended the throne in May 1774, being then in his twentieth year. His first prime minister was M. de Maurepas, who had occupied the same station in the late reign, but who had been exiled. By the influence of this statesman the ancient parliaments were restored, which was a popular measure, but too late and insufficient to materially ingratiate the public. It was the lot of Louis XVI, like Charles I, to come to the crown when great changes were taking place in the minds of men, and while the despotism and extravagance of the last two reigns had operated to open the eyes of the people to the evil of arbitrary sway, a set of able and eloquent writers rose up, who, by the united powers of argument and ridicule, exposed all the weaknesses of ancient institutions, and endeavoured to re-model the whole fabric of public opinion. The finances were also in a state of great derangement, and although Louis himself was very moderate in his expenses, his economical plans were all thwarted by the profusion of his consort and the princes of the blood. A suspicion of bias on the part of the queen, in favour of her own family, was also prevalent, while the mixture of haughtiness and levity in her character and her imprudences of conduct deprived her of the esteem and affection of all but the few courtiers who profited by her failings. The situation of France in the quarrel between Great Britain and her revolted colonies unfortunately for Louis also afforded a temptation for interference too accordant with the standard policy of France, to be neglected by his then minister, the count de Vergennes, who supported by the queen's party, prevailed against the king's opinion not to show any partiality to the colonies The complaints of England at this conduct being disregarded, open war took place in 1778, and although France and her allies succeeded in detaching America from the British crown, that event, and the manner in which it was brought about, evidently hastened the revolution Previously to affairs reaching this crisis, various ministries were employed, some of which had enlarged views, although little in accordance with the anomalous state of the country, until at length the finances were entrusted to the famous Necker, whose dismissal in 1781, in consequence of the enmity which his economical plans excited in the courtiers and the queen, made room for the appointment of M. de Calonne. By some specious operations, this last minister restored an apparent prosperity for a short time, and gave free vent to the profusion of the court, but the result, at no distant period, was a derangement of the finances to so alarming an extent, that it was necessary to lay the state of affairs before a national assembly. An inferior kind of body to the States General, termed the Notables, selected by the king's nomination, from the different orders of the state, was collected for this purpose, to whom the enormous deficit, which had hitherto been kept secret, was disclosed. Extensive taxation was proposed to make good the deficiency, which the parliament of Paris refusing to register, it was banished, together with the duke of Orleans, who, under the mask of patriotism, was endeavouring to work the ruin of the king. After various abortive expedients, Necker was recalled, and the dreaded alternative of an assembly of the States General resorted to, which critical measure took place in May 1789. As it is simply intended in this article to touch upon a few points of this eventful crisis, which exhibit the course of events which led to the destruction of the king, it is not necessary to dwell upon the proceedings, which terminated

in the Commons declaring themselves, "the National Assembly." During these violent contests, the king fluctuated between opposite counsels, until at length perceiving the obvious tendency of the measures pursued to the subversion of monarchical power, and being urged by the queen and the princes of the blood, he was induced to give orders for assembling the troops round the capital, and for the dismissal and exile of Necker. Paris burst into a flame on this event, commotions took place, in which the soldiers refused to act against the citizens, the Bastile was attacked and taken, and resistance being in vain, the king recalled Necker. Schemes for a new constitution, and new measures of finance, were then discussed with tolerable composure, until a scarcity of provisions following, the people were roused into fury, and a dreadful insurrection took place, in which a numerous armed mob marched to Versailles, broke into the palace massacred some of the guards, and compelled the king, queen, and family to accompany them to Paris A great emigration of the most zealous friends of royalty now took place, and the endeavours of these partizans to produce hostile interference from without, only served to hasten the destruction of the king and his queen. The National Assembly, in the mean time, formed a new constitution on the basis of limited monarchy, which the king solemnly swore to observe, but the increasing emigration of the clergy, nobles, and members of the royal family, while troops were collected, and openly formed into an army on the frontiers, naturally awakened public suspicion, and popular ferments took place both in the capital and the provinces. These suspicions Louis endeavoured to allay, by formally announcing to foreign courts his acceptance of the constitution, but his character for sincerity received an indelible stain by his attempt to escape in June 1791 This step, when the royal party were stopped on the frontiers, and brought back prisoners to Paris, he endeavoured to defend, on the ground of the danger and insults to which himself, and still more the queen, was exposed, from the Parisian mob, but as his flight was at the same time evidently connected with the plans of the emperor Leopold and the emigrants, the confidence of the people could never be restored. In the mean time the National Assembly proceeded to complete their labours, and in September 1791 presented to the king the constitutional act, which he solemnly accepted, and swore to maintain inviolable. They soon after dissolved themselves, and were succeeded by a legislative assembly, appointed by internal election. The schemes of interposition and conquest becoming still more and more obvious, in the following April war was declared against the emperor, and a decree passed the Convention for forming a camp of twenty thousand men round Paris. This last measure the king, who regarded it as intended to overawe the moderate party, and strengthen the jacobins, refused to sanction, as he likewise did a severe decree against the refractory clergy. He also dismissed some of the popular ministers, who had been forced upon him, and by all these proceedings excited so much discontent, that a furious populace made their way into the Tuilleries, and treated the king with gross personal insults. The approach of the duke of Brunswick, preceded by an impolitic and threatening manifesto, in which the acceptance of the constitution by Louis, was treated as an involuntary compliance, completed the exasperation of the people, and at length Pethion, the mayor of Paris, appeared at the head of the sections at the bar of the National Convention, and demanded the deposition of the king. The determination of this point was fixed for the 10th of August, on which fatal day a numerous body of insurgents attacked the Tuilleries in the defence of which nearly the whole of the Swiss guards were massacred The king and family had previously taken shelter in the hall of the National Convention, which immediately proceeded to declare the suspension of the royal authority, in the person of Louis XVI, and to decree the convocation of a National Assembly for the ensuing month The king and his family were then imprisoned in the Temple, while various massacres and enormities succeeded of the most appalling description. All of these were, however, surpassed by the horrid murder of upwards of one thousand state prisoners, on the 2d and 3d September, among whom was the beautiful princess of Lamballe, whose bleeding head, stuck upon a pike, to the eternal infamy of the perpetrators, was shown to the queen, whose intimate and favourite she had been Under the influence of a spirit so baneful, the result of many generations of misgovernment, the final fate of the most unhappy victim of it, could not be distant. After royalty had been abolished in the new convention by acclamation, an intention was soon avowed of bringing the king to trial, in breach of the constitution, which declared his person inviolable. On the 11th December, 1792, he was accordingly brought to the bar, to answer to the heads of accusation drawn up against him, for the crimes of tyranny and treason towards the nation. He defended himself with judgment and presence of mind, and received the assistance of three eminent advocates, who generously took upon themselves the hazard of so unpopular an act. He was found guilty by a small majority, and the punishment of death was decreed against him. He employed the short interval allowed him, in the preparations for death enjoined by his religion, to which he was sincerely devoted; and on the 21st January, 1793, was led to the scaffold, where his behaviour partook of the calm fortitude which had distinguished him through all the scenes of suffering, to which he had been so mercilessly exposed. He declared his innocence to the surrounding crowd, but was rudely interrupted by the noise of drums and the hands of the executioner. His body was thrown into a pit, filled with lime, and no vestige left of the place of his interment. Such was the tragical end of Louis XVI

a victim to the thoughtlessness and misrule of his ancestors, himself being possibly one of the most moral and best-intentioned sovereigns of France. In vigour of mind and firmness of resolution, he was certainly deficient, but perhaps few princes, more possessed of these characters, would have been able to extricate themselves with honour from the perils which surrounded him. His subservience to the queen, and the weak and profuse party who availed themselves of her influence, proved undoubtedly his most fatal political failing In point of acquirement, Louis XVI was by no means deficient, he wrote well, and excelled in clearness of expression, and methodical arrangement. Of the possession of these talents, and no small extent of information, the instructions to the navigator Perouse, drawn up by his own hand, form an unequivocal proof This unhappy monarch left a son and a daughter, the latter of whom married her cousin, the present dauphin of France, and still survives. The unhappy son, regarded by the mockery of etiquette as Louis XVII, died miserably in 1795, at the early age of eight, in the brutal custody to which, after the death of his father, he was committed.—*Hist. of the French Rev. Memoirs by Bertrand de Moleville. Memoirs by Soulaire.*

LOUIS XVIII (Stanislaus Xavier de France) second son of the dauphin, the son of Louis XV, and brother of Louis XVI, born at Versailles, Nov. 17, 1755 As a boy he is said to have manifested a disposition tinctured with much timidity and reserve, but to have exhibited a far more decided turn for literary pursuits than either his elder or his younger brother, (now Charles X,) with whom he was educated, and he early acquired the character of a good classical scholar. His debut in public life was made soon after the accession of his elder brother to the throne, when he presented the new monarch with a pamphlet of his own writing, entitled "Mes Pensées," which, however, appears to have given but little satisfaction to the unfortunate prince to whom it was addressed, and who is reported, at a subsequent interview, to have requested the royal author to "keep henceforward his thoughts to himself." On the breaking out of the Revolution, the count de Provence, as he was then styled, fled from Paris to Coblentz, on the 20th June 1791, and then took a principal share in the organization of the system of emigration. The progress of the republican arms afterwards compelled him to abandon this asylum for Turin, where he was received by his father-in law, the king of Sardinia, but subsequently again removed to Verona, under the name of the count de Lille, a title which he retained till his accession to the French throne. In 1796 he joined the army of the prince de Condé, then at Reigal, and two years afterwards was formally acknowledged king of France by the emperor Paul of Russia, at whose invitation he took up his residence for awhile, in the ducal castle of Mittau in Courland. The versatility of his new ally, however, soon put an end to his continuance in this abode. He received peremptory orders to quit the Russian territories in a week, and took refuge at Warsaw, whence the king of Prussia, on his refusing to renounce his throne in favour of Buonaparte, compelled him to retire, as a last resource, to England. Here he was hospitably received, and Hartwell, a seat belonging to the marquis of Buckingham, assigned for his residence, where he remained, till the fall of Napoleon in 1814, drew him from his retreat to reascend the throne of his ancestors. From this he was again driven by the return of Buonaparte from Elba, and he retired into the Netherlands, till the battle of Waterloo, by completely breaking the power of his opponent, restored him to his crown. He survived this second elevation nine years, dying in his sixty-ninth year, on the 16th of September, 1824 For a considerable time previously to his decease, a dry erysipelas in his legs had deprived him of the power of walking, while his attachment to the pleasures of the table, assisted a natural tendency to corpulency, and aided materially to produce the œdematous state, which, terminating in a paralysis of the lower extremities, was the more immediate cause of his dissolution. As the restored monarch of France, Louis XVIII acted with great temper and policy, at least on his second return to his capital, after the battle of Waterloo, when it required no mean degree of skill to render the intrusion of the foreign armies, which made him king of France, palatable to the people over whom he was called to reign. He soon also adopted the ancient maxims of his family, in regard to neighbours, as was evinced by the manner in which the invasion of Spain was prepared for, under the pretext of a sanitary cordon. Besides the pamphlet already mentioned, Louis XVIII was the author of "Le Marriage Secret," a comedy in three acts, in which he is reported to have been assisted by his secretary Ducis, the imitator of Shakspeare. This piece, which is not devoid of merit, was brought out under the name of Desfaucheraire. Two operas also were the offspring of his pen, "Panurge," and the "Caravane du Caire," to which Gretry composed the music. His other writings are, an account of his journey, or rather flight to Coblentz, which M. de Talleyrand is said to have characterized as the "Journey of Harlequin, who is always afraid and always hungry," and a few political articles, exhibiting no great force or talent, in the Journal de Paris, during the year 1814.—*Ann. Biog.*

LOUIS (Anthony) an eminent French surgeon, born in 1723 at Metz, where his father was a surgeon-major in the military hospital. After finishing his studies at home he went to Paris, where he became surgeon to the Salpetriere. He afterwards served professionally some years in the wars in Germany; and in 1764 he succeeded Morand as secretary to the Parisian academy of Surgery. He died in 1792, leaving, besides several surgical and anatomical publications, a tract, entitled "Observations sur l'Electricité, et ses effets

sur l'Economie animale," 17 ", 12mo.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

LOUREIRO (John de) a Portuguese botanist, born at Lisbon about 1715. Having entered into the ecclesiastical state, his zeal led him to go as a missionary to Cochinchina. To his religious duties he joined the practice of medicine, which was the means of his obtaining permission to remain in the country Not being sufficiently provided with European remedies, he was induced to collect and examine the plants of Cochinchina, by means of which he gained a practical knowledge of botany. He afterwards visited China, Bengal, Malabar, and the island of Mozambique, whence he procured a large and valuable store of dried plants. Having returned to Portugal, after thirty six years' absence, he arranged the materials he had obtained, and published them, under the title of "Flora Cochinchinensis," Lisbon, 1790, 2 vols. 4to, of which a second edition, with notes, by professor Willdenow, appeared at Berlin, 1798, 2 vols. 8vo. Loureiro died at Lisbon in 1796.—*Biog. Univ.*

LOUTHERBOURG, or LUTHERBURG (Philip James) a landscape painter of eminence, born at Strasburg, in 1740. He studied under Lischbein, and afterwards under Casanova, and displayed great talents in the delineation of battles, hunting pieces, &c. After having been admitted a member of the academy of Painting at Paris where he was first settled, he removed in 1771 to London, where he was employed in the decorations of the opera-house, and also at Drury-lane theatre. He subsequently contrived an exhibition, called the Eidophusikon, somewhat on the plan of the Diorama, which however did not prove a very profitable speculation. In 1782 he was nominated a royal academician, and as a landscape painter he possessed deserved celebrity His character was in several respects eccentric, and he was so far infatuated with the reveries of animal magnetism, as to have accompanied the impostor Cagliostro to Switzerland, where he intended to remain. He however returned to England, and died at Hammersmith, near London, in 1812.—*Biog. Univ. Elmes's Dict. of the Fine Arts.*

LOUVERTURE (Toussaint) a famous negro chief, who by his courage, intelligence, and activity, obtained an almost unbounded influence over his comrades during the commotions which preceded the independence of Hayti or St Domingo. In 1796, general Rochambeau confided to Toussaint the command of a division of the French army destined to oppose the English, and his services were rewarded by the directory. From the period of his first taking arms, he appears to have conceived the project of becoming an independent sovereign. He expelled from the island the French commissary Santhonax, and with the utmost artifice proceeded towards the execution of his designs. In 1799 the colony became the prey of intestine divisions, and a civil war took place between Toussaint and the mulatto general Rigaud, in which the former proved triumphant, and remained without a rival at home. On the accession of Buonaparte to power, the negro chief, by alternate offers of submission and measures of defence, endeavoured to secure his authority. At length, the arrival of general Leclerc, with a French fleet and army, in February 1801, put an end to his temporising policy, and after a short but brave resistance, he was compelled to submission. After a time he was transported to France, and confined, first in the temple at Paris, and then in the fortress of Joux, where he died in 1803. *Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LOUVET DE COUVRAY (John Baptist) a French advocate and man of letters, distinguished as an actor in the troubled scenes of the Revolution. At the commencement of political commotions, he joined the popular party, and displayed a decided aversion to royalty and nobility. He published a romance or novel, entitled "Emilie de Varmont, ou le Divorce necessaire," 1791, in support of the then prevalent opinions relative to marriage, and on the 25th of December, 1791, he spoke at the bar of the National Assembly in favour of a decree of accusation against the emigrant princes. In September 1792, he was chosen a deputy to the Convention, when he attached himself to the party of the Girondists, and he voted for the trial of Louis XVI, and also for the death of that prince, with a proviso that execution should be delayed till after the acceptance of the constitution by the people. He attacked with great energy Robespierre and the jacobins, and connected himself intimately with Roland, and other persons of similar principles. In consequence of this conduct he was denounced by the Terrorists, and included in an order of arrest issued on the 2d of June, 1794. He does not appear to have taken any part in the spirited efforts made by Lanjuinais, Vergniaud, and Guadet, in the Convention, to resist their prosecutors. Having escaped from the capital, he retired to Caen, with several of his colleagues, and employed himself in writing against the jacobins. He was declared an outlaw, on which he fled to Britanny, and thence to the department of the Garonne. At length he separated from his companions, and returned to Paris, where he kept himself concealed till after the fall of Robespierre. He subsequently published an account of his adventures during the time of his proscription, entitled "Notices sur l'Histoire et le Récit de mes Perils," a work written in a romantic style, which has been translated into English and other languages. Louvet recovered his seat in the Convention in March 1795, and he occupied the presidency in June following. He was afterwards a member of the Council of Five Hundred, which he quitted in May 1797, and died at Paris, the 20th of August, that year. After having, for a short time in 1792, edited the "Journal des Debats," he published another, called "La Sentinelle," but he is chiefly known in literature, as the author of a licentious novel, "La Vie de Chevalier Faublas."—*Dict des H. M. du 18me. S. Dict. Hist.*

LOVE (Christopher) an eminent presbyterian divine, was born at Cardiff in 1618. He was at first apprenticed in London, but he subsequently prevailed upon his father to allow him to go to the university, and he became a servitor of New Inn, Oxford, in 1635. After graduating as B.A. he entered into orders, and soon after obtained his master's degree, but refusing to subscribe to the canons, enjoined by archbishop Laud, he was expelled the congregation of masters, and repaired to London. When the presbyterian government was established, he was ordained to preach at St Mary's, Aldermanbury. He was one of the commissioners appointed by parliament at the treaty of Uxbridge, where he behaved so intemperately, as to draw upon himself the censure even of his own party. He was appointed one of the assembly of divines, and was also one of the London ministers who signed a declaration against the king's death. He subsequently engaged in a plot to assist the Scots, before whom Charles II had taken the covenant, to advance that prince to the throne of England, which conspiracy being detected by the vigilance of Cromwell, Mr Love and Mr Gibbons were tried and executed by beheading, on Tower Hill, August 22, 1651. Mr Love was accompanied, at his death, by three eminent conconformist divines, Ashe, Calamy, and Manton, and the whole of the presbyterian party deemed him a martyr to their cause. His works consist of sermons and pious tracts on various subjects, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Neale's Puritans. Ayscough's Catalogue Brit. Mus.*

LOVE (James) a dramatic writer and performer, whose family name was Dance, having been the son of the city architect who built the Mansion house. The subject of this article was educated at Westminster school and Cambridge university. His first literary production was a defence of sir Robert Walpole. A severe poetical satire against that minister having appeared, entitled, "Are these Things so?" Mr Dance wrote a reply, called, "Yes they are, what then?" which procured him a handsome present from the premier, and rendered him for a while a dangler at levees, in hopes of political preferment. Disappointed in his expectations, and involved in difficulties, he went on the stage, under the assumed name of Love. His first essays were made in a strolling company, after which he performed at Dublin and then at Edinburgh, where he was manager for some years. In 1762 he removed to Drury-lane theatre, and continued there till his death, in the beginning of the year 1774. As an actor he excelled in the character of Falstaff. The dramatic productions of his pen are, "Pamela," a comedy acted at Goodman's fields in 1742. "The Village Wedding," a pastoral entertainment, 1767, and "The Lady's Frolic," a comic opera, acted at Drury-lane in 1770.—*Thesp. Dict.*

LOVELACE (Richard) an elegant poet of the seventeenth century, was the eldest son of sir William Lovelace, of Woolwich, Kent, where he was born about 1618. He received his grammatical education at the Charterhouse, and in 1634 became a gentleman commoner of Gloucester-hall, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1636. On leaving Oxford, he repaired to court, and being taken into favour by lord Goring, he entered the army, and became a captain. On the pacification at Berwick, he took possession of his estate, and was deputed by the county to deliver the Kentish petition to the house of Commons, which giving offence, he was imprisoned in the Gate-house, from which he was released, on giving security not to quit the country without permission. He expended the whole of his estate in the support of the royal cause; and after entering into the French service in 1648, returned to England, and was again imprisoned until the king's death, when he was once more set at liberty. His condition was at this time very destitute, and strongly contrasted with Anthony Wood's gay description of his handsome person and splendid appearance in the outset of life. He died in great poverty, in an obscure alley near Shoe-lane, in 1658. His poems, which are light and elegant, but occasionally involved and fantastic, are published under the title of "Lucasta," under which name he complimented Miss Lucy Sacheverell, a young lady of beauty and fortune, who, on a false report of his death, married another person. Colonel Lovelace, who, for spirit and gallantry, has been compared to sir Philip Sidney, also wrote two plays, "The Scholar," a comedy, and "The Soldier," a tragedy.—*Biog. Dram. Ellis's Specimens.*

LOVIBOND (Edward) a modern minor poet, was the son of a mercantile gentleman, who became a director of the East India Company, and who died in 1737, and left him an independent fortune. The date of his birth is unknown, but he died at his house at Hampton, on the 27th of September, 1775. He wrote several papers in the World, and his poems, consisting of 2 vols. 12mo, published after his death, display some originality of manner, with considerable sprightliness and ingenuity.—*Chalmers's Poets.*

LOW (George) the name of a Scottish clergyman of the last century, born in 1746, at Edzal, in Forfarshire. He studied both at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and distinguished himself by his proficiency in the various branches of natural history. In 1813, nearly twenty years after the decease of the author, a treatise of his, entitled "Fauna Orcadensis," appeared in one vol. 4to. He is said to have left behind him other works in manuscript, containing a translation of Torfæus, with many interesting particulars respecting the Orkney islands, in one of which he enjoyed a small benefice till his death in 1795.—*Ann. Biog.*

LOWENDAHL (Ulric Frederic Woldemar, count von) a celebrated military officer and engineer, born at Hamburgh in 1700. His father was grand-marshal and minister of the king of Poland. The son entered young into the army, and after having served in Hungary, Naples, Sicily, and else

where, he returned to Poland in 1721, and was made colonel of infantry and commander of the royal horse guards. He then studied gunnery and fortification, and in 1728 he was appointed field-marshal and inspector-general of the Saxon infantry. In 1734 and 1735 he was in the Austrian service, and he subsequently entered into that of Russia. He accepted the commission of lieutenant-general in the French army in 1743, and distinguished himself at the sieges of several towns in Flanders, and at the battle of Fontenoy. In 1747 he increased his reputation by the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom, and other places, in consequence of which he was created a marshal of France. His death took place, after some years of retirement, in 1755.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

LOWER (Richard) a physician and anatomist of considerable eminence in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Cornwall, and was educated at Westminster school and Christchurch college, Oxford, where he took the degree of MA. in 1659. He assisted Dr Willis, in his anatomical researches, and in his professional practice, and in 1665 he published a work, entitled "Diatribæ Thomæ Willisii, MD. et Prof. Oxon de Febribus Vindicatio adversus F. de Meara, MD" 8vo. About the same time he engaged in experiments on the transfusion of blood from one animal to another, of which an account was published in the Philosophical Transactions. He now took his doctor's degree, and having removed to London, he was chosen FRS. in 1667, and he also became a fellow of the college of physicians. In 1669 he published his "Tractatus de Corde, item de motu et colore Sanguinis, et Chyli in eum Transitu," a valuable production, to which he owes his reputation as a man of science. He died in January 1690-91, and was buried at St Tudy, near Bodmin in Cornwall.—*Biog Brit*

LOWMAN (Moses) a learned dissenting divine, was born at London in 1680. He studied at Utrecht and Leyden, and being admitted a minister, was in 1710 chosen preacher to a dissenting congregation at Clapham, where he remained during the rest of his life. He particularly distinguished himself in metaphysics and divinity, and was extremely conversant in Jewish literature and antiquities, the result of which appeared in a learned "Dissertation on the Civil Government of the Hebrews," in answer to Morgan's "Moral Philosopher." He had also a share in a periodical work, called "Occasional Papers," and was author of "An Argument from Prophecy, to prove that Jesus is the Messiah," "An Argument to prove, a priori, the Unity and Perfections of God," "A Paraphrase and Notes upon the Revelations," and three tracts on the Shechinah, the Logos, &c.—*Chandler's Funeral Sermon for Lowman.*

LOWRY, FRS. (Wilson) a modern engraver, of great skill and eminence in his profession, and celebrated for his intimate acquaintance with many of the sciences, in particular with those of anatomy and geology. He was the son of Mr Strickland Lowry, a portrait painter of Whitehaven, where he was born January 24, 1762. He is said to have reached the age of fifteen before he displayed any decided partiality for the profession, in which he afterwards so prominently distinguished himself, at which period of his life the accidental inspection of a portfolio, containing a selection of Woollett's best prints, produced so strong an impression on him as to decide the nature of his future pursuits, although circumstances prevented his immediately acting upon the determination he then formed. A youthful freak induced him to quit his paternal roof, and in company with a friend, whose years and experience did not exceed his own, to wander up to London, supporting themselves on the road by acting occasionally in the humble capacity of house-painters. A return to his friends, however, soon took place, and he re-established himself with them in the neighbourhood of Worcester, in which city an acquaintance commenced between him and Mr Ross, an engraver of some ingenuity, from whom he received his first instructions in the art. In his eighteenth year he again visited the metropolis, when he was fortunate enough to obtain patronage and encouragement from the late alderman Boydell, by whom he was not only employed, but introduced to several valuable acquaintances, especially to Mr (afterwards sir William) Blizard. This eminent surgeon, finding in his young friend a strong predilection for medical studies, procured him gratuitous access to the best anatomical lectures, with a view of assisting him in making surgery his profession, but after several years attendance at the hospitals, &c. Mr Lowry, imbibing, from some unknown cause, a sudden distaste for this line of life, returned with renewed ardour to engraving, in which pursuit, however, the knowledge he had now acquired of anatomy was of considerable advantage to him. Having obtained a ticket as a student in the Royal Academy, he soon distinguished himself for his skill in drawing the human figure, and made a rapid progress in his art, to the improvement of which he afterwards contributed by a variety of useful inventions. Among these may be reckoned a new ruling machine, possessing the property of ruling successive lines, either equidistant or in just gradation, from the greatest required width, to the nearest possible approximation. Upon this instrument, originally invented in 1790, he some years after made a considerable improvement, and constructed a new one, capable of drawing lines to a point, and of forming concentric circles. In 1798 he first introduced the use of diamond points for etching an invention highly important, on account of the equality of tone produced by them, as well as of their durability. Many other useful improvements in engraving were also discovered by him, and he was the first person who succeeded in what is technically termed "biting steel in" well, the secret of which was eventually purchased from him by Mr Heath. Mr Lowry, having

now attained to the highest rank of the peculiar walk of art which he had adopted, was employed on a great variety of first-rate productions, among which our limits will only allow us to particularize Messrs Longman's edition of Dr Rees s Cyclopædia, commenced in 1800, which for nearly twenty years occupied a considerable portion of his time and attention, Wilkins's "Vitruvius," and "Magna Græcia," Nicholson's "Architectural Dictionary," and lastly "The Encyclopædia Metropolitana," on which he was employed till his last illness deprived the world of art of one of its brightest ornaments, June 23, 1824. His chef d'œuvre is considered to be an engraving "From the Doric Portico at Athens," in Nicholson's Architecture. Of his engravings of machinery, one of Ramsden's Sextant, never exposed to sale, but given gratuitously with the instrument, is decidedly his masterpiece. Mr Lowry, who was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1812, was a favourer of the Berkleyan system, and published an ingenious letter on the Mosaic account of the Deluge in the Imperial Magazine, January 1820 —*Ann Biog.*

LOWTH (William) a distinguished divine, was the son of William Lowth, an apothecary and citizen of London, where he was born in 1661. He was educated at the Merchant Tailors school, whence he was elected in 1679 into St John's college, Oxford, where in 1683 he graduated MA. and proceeded bachelor of divinity in 1688. Being recommended by his worth and learning to Dr Mew, bishop of Winchester, that prelate made him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Winchester, and in 1699 presented him to the rectory of Burton. His studies were strictly confined within his own province, but having been in the habit of making marginal notes relating to criticism and philology, he communicated them freely. He furnished Dr Potter with notes to his edition of Clemens Alexandrinus, and Dr Hudson with remarks for his edition of Josephus, and similar assistance was received by several other distinguished editors. The professional works of this learned divine, whose private character was exceedingly excellent, are, "A Vindication of the Divine Authority of the Old and New Testament," "Directions for the profitable reading of the Holy Scriptures," "A Commentary on the Prophetical Books of the Old Testament," and several sermons and tracts.—*Biog. Brit.*

LOWTH (Robert) second son of the preceding, and a distinguished English prelate, was born at Burton, 27th November 1710. He received his education at Winchester school, whence he was elected in 1730 to New college, Oxford, of which he was chosen a fellow in 1734 In 1737 he graduated MA., and in 1741 was elected professor of poetry in the university of Oxford. The first preferment which he obtained in the church, was the rectory of Ovington in Hampshire, in 1744, and in 1748 he a companied Mr Legge, afterwards chancellor of the Exchequer, to Berlin, and the following years attended the sons of the duke of Devonshire as tutor, during their travels on the continent. On his return he was appointed archdeacon of Winchester, by bishop Hoadly, and three years afterwards presented with the rectory of East Woodhay. In 1752 he married Mary, the daughter of Lawrence Jackson, esq., and the next year gave the public his "De sacra Poesi Hebræorum, Prælectiones Academicæ," 4to. Of this work, to which the duties of the author's professorship gave occasion, all the best critics speak in unqualified praise. In 1754 he received the degree of DD. from the university of Oxford by diploma, and in 1755 went to Ireland, as chaplain to the marquis of Hartington, appointed lord lieutenant, who nominated him bishop of Limerick, which preferment he exchanged for a prebend of Durham, and the rectory of Sedgefield. In the year 1758, at the visitation of the bishop, he preached a sermon in favour of free inquiry in matters of religion, which has been often reprinted, and is much admired, and the same year published his "Life of William of Wykeham," 8vo, which work, in 1762, was followed by "A short Introduction to the English Grammar." The latter production has gone through a great number of editions, and may be deemed the precursor of that attention to grammatical accuracy and precision, which has since distinguished the best writers of English prose. In 1756 a misunderstanding took place between Doctors Lowth and Warburton, the latter of whom took offence at certain passages in the "Prælectiones," concerning the book of Job, which he believed to be aimed at the theory of his "Divine Legation of Moses." A private correspondence took place, and the difference seemed to be amicably composed, until renewed by Warburton, in an "Appendix concerning the Book of Job," added to the second edition of his Divine Legation. In this production he indulged freely in the acrimony and affected contempt, by which his controversy was so unfavourably distinguished, and thereby produced a reply from Dr Lowth, in "A Letter to the Right Rev the Author of the Divine Legation of Moses," which has become memorable, at once for the ability and severity of its criticism. The dispute was carried on for some time by assistant pens on both sides, but the ultimate silence of the Warburtonians gave the victory to their antagonists In 1766 Dr Lowth was appointed bishop of St David s, whence, in a few months afterwards, he was translated to the see of Oxford. In 1777 he succeeded Dr Terrick in the diocese of London, and the next year published the last of his literary labours, "Isaiah: a New Translation," with a preliminary dissertation and notes, which version is very highly esteemed. On the death of archbishop Cornwallis, the primacy was offered to Dr Lowth, but he declined that dignity, in consequence of his advanced age and family afflictions In 1768 he lost his eldest daughter, and in 1783 his second daughter suddenly expired, while presiding at the tea table, his

eldest son was also suddenly cut off in the prime of life. He died on the 3rd November 1787, at his palace of Fulham, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Besides the works already mentioned, this highly respectable prelate printed some sermons and poems, particularly an "Ode to the People of Great Britain," and "The Judgment of Hercules." *Dodsley's Ann. Reg for* 1788. *Brit. Plutarch.*

LOYOLA (Ignatius) founder of the order of the jesuits, was descended from a noble family, and born in the year 1491, at the castle of Loyola, in the Spanish province of Guipuscoa. At an early age he was sent to court, where he became page to king Ferdinand, but imbibing a love for arms, he subsequently embraced the military profession. He was an able and active officer, and particularly distinguished himself against the French at the siege of Pampeluna, where he received a severe wound in his left leg, and had his right thigh broken by a cannon shot. During the progress of a lingering cure, he occupied himself chiefly in perusing the lives of the saints, which religious romance operated upon his heated mind as much as reading of a kindred class did upon that of Don Quixote. Emulous of rivalling the fame of the saintly founders Francis and Dominic, he made a vow to go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and on his recovery, hung up his arms in the church of Montserrat, and dedicated himself to the blessed Virgin. He then proceeded to Manresa, where he lived chiefly among the poor of the hospital, begging his bread from door to door, and enduring the most extreme humiliation. He left Manresa in 1523, and repaired to Rome, where he received the benediction of Adrian VI, and then found his way to Venice, from which city he obtained a passage to Joppa, and soon after reached Jerusalem. Some wild schemes for converting the natives, induced the representatives of papal authority in Palestine, who feared the consequences, to send him speedily back again to Europe. Conscious of his deficiency in learning, on reaching Spain, he entered himself, in 1526, a student of the university of Alcala, where he learned to read Latin, and in the course of two years' study, was admitted to the lectures of philosophy. He however profited little by these, and acquired nothing, by attempting every thing and all at the same time. At length, having gained four proselytes as companions, he assumed a particular habit, and took to preaching. A report of these proceedings reaching the Inquisition, he was prohibited from preaching until he had studied divinity for four years, and being thus repeatedly silenced, he determined to visit Paris, where he arrived in 1528. He resumed his studies in the university of that capital, and in 1532 was at length admitted MA. Although warmly opposed, he also contrived to make a number of converts in his college, whom he induced to take the vows which he dictated in the church of Montmartre, on the 15th August, 1534. The number of these associates was seven, and afterwards ten, all of whom engaged to meet at Venice, and proceed to Jerusalem, when Loyola could return from a visit to his native country. After preaching warmly against the licentiousness of the priests and monks in Spain, he joined his companions at Venice, where they first assumed to themselves the name of "The company of Jesus." In 1537, Loyola again visited Rome, where he summoned his companions, and laid the plan of the Order, which became afterwards so celebrated, both for good and evil, the leading distinction of which, besides the two vows of poverty and chastity, was a third, of implicit obedience to its chief. This scheme being submitted to pope Paul III, in the first instance he demurred to sanction it, but the proffer of a fourth vow of submission to Paul himself, removed his scruples, and he issued a bull in 1540 for its establishment, under the name of "The Society of Jesus." Loyola was soon after created general of the order, and fixing his head-quarters at Rome, he sent out his companions on missions to every part of the world. He retained the generalship until his death, which took place in 1556, which interval he employed in strenuously seeking the conversion of sinners, and more especially of Jews and prostitutes, but he wisely declined assuming the spiritual directorship of an order of women, on a similar plan to his own. Before his death, this extraordinary man witnessed the diffusion of his order over the greatest part of the old and new worlds, and in the short space of sixteen years, it included twelve large provinces, possessed of a hundred colleges. Loyola was in person of a middle stature, of an olive complexion, with a bald head, eyes full of fire, a large forehead, and an acquiline nose. His fanaticism and enthusiasm were certainly dignified by sincerity, and he doubtless believed as he taught, that the Society of Jesus was the result of an immediate inspiration from Heaven. The gross fictions, and pretended miracles, which have been fabricated concerning him, may be seen in his life by Bouhours. They are of course unworthy of notice, otherwise than as proofs of pious fraud in those who invented, and of credulity in such as credited them. He was canonized in 1622, by pope Gregory XV, and in the year 1710, the number of jesuits amounted to 19,998, of which formidable body the curious reader may obtain an excellent general notion, from Robertson's History of Charles V. The first great shock which this formidable society endured in general opinion, was owing to the admirable "Provincial Letters" of Pascal, from the consequences of which exposure it never wholly recovered, until the attempted assassination of the king of Portugal, which was attributed to its intrigues, and the powerful enmity of the house of Bourbon, produced its extinction by pope Clement XIV, in a bull dated 21st July, 1773.—*Life by Bouhours. Dupin. Mosheim. Robertson's Life of Charles V.*

LUBIENETSKI (Stanislaus) a celebrated unitarian minister, descended of a noble family at Cracow in Poland, in which kingdom he

was born in 1623. On his return from a tour through France and Holland, he acquired the favour of the king of Sweden, then a visitor in his native country, and made use of his interest with him, though in vain, to procure toleration for the sect of which he was a member. Failing in his endeavours, he went into Denmark, where he met at first with a favourable reception, but the influence of the Lutherans being exerted against him, he was compelled to remove to Hamburg in 1662. A second attempt which he made to settle at Copenhagen, met with no better success, and he again retired to his former asylum, where, in 1675, the whole of his family had nearly fallen victims to the malice of a vindictive domestic, who, on some slight occasion, mixed poison with their food. His two daughters expired from its effects on the 16th of May, he himself followed on the 18th, and the life of his wife, who had also partaken largely of the deleterious compound, was with great difficulty saved. At the time of his decease, he was engaged in writing an account of the Rise and Progress of the Reformation in Poland, which this event prevented him from completing He was also the author of the "Theatrum Cometicum,' folio, Amsterdam, 1667, and of several other treatises still in manuscript — There were also two brothers of this name, THEODORE and CHRISTOPHER, natives of the same place. Of these, the former excelled both as a portrait and an historical painter. He was born in 1613, and died about the year 1716. The latter was also a painter of some reputation.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LUBIN (AUGUSTIN) a native of Paris, born about the commencement of the year 1624. He entered the church as an Augustine monk, and rose to be general of his order, in his native country. Directing his attention to the study of ancient as well as modern geography, the reputation which his proficiency in that science gained him, caused his being appointed geographer royal. The fruits of his studies in this branch of learning, now extant, are, 'Geographical Tables to Plutarch," "The Geographical Mercury,' a "Description of Lapland," "Orbis Augustinianus," and "The Geography of the Bible." His other works consist of an "Ecclesiastical History of the Religious Houses of France and Italy," and some annotations on the Lives of the early Christian Martyrs. Father Lubin, during the latter part of his life, resided for some time at Rome, but died at Paris in the spring of 1695.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LUBIN (EILHARD) a German professor, poet, mathematician, and divine, born in the spring of 1556 at Westersted, in the dutchy of Oldenburgh. The earlier part of his life was spent in the prosecution of liberal studies at Cologne, Leipsic, and other German universities, till, in his fortieth year, he accepted the professorship of poetry at Rostock. In 1605 he obtained, in addition, that of theology. The work by which he was principally known was a curious treatise, entitled, "Phosphorus de primâ causâ et naturâ Mali, tractatus hyper-metaphysicus," printed at Rostock the year after he had obtained his first appointment there. In it he maintains the singular hypothesis, of the existence of two coeternal principles, which he calls "Deus" and "Nihilum," the former the good principle, the latter the bad, or *Origo Mali*, which he defines to be *Nothing*. These opinions drew upon him a host of assailants, with Grauer, the chief of whom, he carried on for some time an animated controversy on the subject. He also published a translation of the Greek Anthology, a "Key to the Greek Language," Commentaries on the Writings of St Paul, Juvenal, Persius, and Anacreon, 'Monotessaron, sive Historia Evangelica," being a compression of the four gospels into one continuous narrative, "Antiquarius, sive priscorum et minus usitatorum vocabulorum brevis et dilucida interpretatio," and a volume of miscellaneous Latin poetry. His death took place in 1621 —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LUCAN (MARCUS ANNÆUS LUCANUS) a celebrated Roman poet, was born at Corduba, in Spain, in the year 37. His father, Annæus Mela, a Roman knight, was the youngest brother of the philosopher Seneca, and his mother Acilia, the daughter of Lucanus, an eminent orator, from whom he took his name. He was taken to Rome in his infancy, and was early committed to the ablest masters. He was introduced into public life by his uncle Seneca, then tutor to Nero, and he obtained the office of questor before he was of the legal age to exercise it He was also admitted into the college of Augurs, and was deemed in the full career of honour and opulence. He gave proof of his poetical talents at a very early age, and thereby excited the jealousy of Nero, whose passion it was to be regarded as the first poet and musician of the age On one occasion, Lucan was so imprudent as to recite one of his compositions in competition with Nero, at a public assembly, and the judges very honestly awarded to him the prize. The angry emperor immediately forbade him to recite any more verses in public, and otherwise treated him with so much indignity, that he took part in the conspiracy of Piso, and other persons, against that execrable tyrant. On the discovery of the plot he was arrested, with the other conspirators, and, according to Tacitus, was so base as, on a promise of pardon, to accuse his accomplices, and among others, his own mother. This last charge, however, as she was passed over without either absolution or punishment, is thought to have originated in the calumny and malice of Nero Be this as it may, his confessions were of no avail, he was condemned to die, and being allowed to make choice of the manner of his death, he chose that which terminated the life of his uncle Seneca. His veins were accordingly opened in a hot bath, and when he found himself growing faint and cold with the loss of blood, he repeated some of his own verses, describing a wounded soldier, sinking in a similar manner. He died in the year 65, being then only of the age of twenty-

seven. Of the various poems of Lucan, the "Pharsalia" alone has reached modern times. This is an unfinished piece, relating the causes and events of the civil war between Pompey and Cæsar. Its title to be reckoned an epic has been disputed by some critics, who deem a supernatural agency essential to that species of composition. Be it what it may, and notwithstanding its occasional faults of harshness, perplexity of style, extravagant description, and turgid sentiment and expression, it will ever rank among the leading productions of the Latin muse, by its moral sublimity, noble spirit of freedom, and frequent instances of genuine poetry. The best editions of Lucan are, the "Variorum," Leyden, 1658, 8vo, that of Oudendorp, Leyden, 1728, 4to, and that by Didot, Paris, 1795. The most popular English version of Lucan is that of Rowe. —*Warton's Essay. Crusius's Lives of the Poets. Harwood's Classics.*

LUCAS (Charles) a famous Irish patriot, who was a physician at Dublin. He was born in 1713, and died November 4, 1771. Dr Lucas was a member of the Irish house of Commons, and a distinguished opponent of the court party in the corporation of the metropolis, as well as in the senate. His popularity in the sister island was equal at one time to that of Wilkes in England, and his funeral was honoured by the attendance of the corporation of Dublin, many members of both houses of parliament, besides a vast assemblage of other persons. He was the author of a few medical tracts, and some political pamphlets —*Jones's Biog. Dict.*

LUCAS (Francis) surnamed "of Bruges," from his having been born in that city in 1552. He studied at Louvaine, where he graduated, and acquired a great reputation for his familiar acquaintance with Biblical and Oriental literature. He published Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, the former in 3 vols 4to, the latter in 3 vols. folio, and also a Concordance. Some time previously to his decease he obtained the deanery of St Omers, where he died in 1619 —*Nouv Dict Hist.*

LUCAS (Paul) a French traveller of considerable note in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was born in 1664 at Rouen in Normandy. In 1699 and 1704 he visited the Levant, Greece, Asia Minor, and Africa, and having brought home medals and other curiosities for the king's cabinet, he was made one of the royal antiquaries. He travelled in the East again in 1714 and 1723, and at length having made a journey to Spain he died at Madrid in 1737. His travels, which form 7 vols. 12mo, are entertaining, but romantic and improbable. (For a curious account of his adventure with a cabalistical dervise while travelling, see article Flamel.)— *Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

LUCAS BURGENSIS PACIOLUS, or LUCA DI BORGO, a Minorite friar, who has been regarded as the author of a great improvement in mathematical science, by his invention or introduction of the mode of notation, by means of algebraic symbols, to mark known or unknown quantities. He is said to have taught his system of algebra at Venice about 1494, and whencesoever he may have derived it, he appears to have been the first European mathematician by whom it was used. —*Priestley. Ed.*

LUCAS, DD. (Richard) a native of Presteign, Radnorshire, born 1648, and educated at Jesus college, Oxford, where he graduated. He was for a short time head master of Abergavenny school, but resigned his situation, and coming to the metropolis, obtained, in 1683, the lectureship of St Olave's, Southwark, and the vicarage of St Stephen's, Colemanstreet, to both which preferments he was elected by the parishioners. Dr Lucas subsequently obtained a stall at Westminster, and held it nineteen years, several of which were passed by him in blindness, a weakness which, from his youth, had affected his eyes, terminating at length in total depivation of sight. He was a good classical scholar, as well as a pious divine. His principal writings consist of five octavo volumes of Sermons; "An Enquiry after Happiness," 2 vols. 8vo, "The Morality of the Gospel," "Christian Thoughts," "Practical Christianity," 8vo, and a Latin translation of the "Whole Duty of Man." His death took place in 1715 —*Biog. Brit.*

LUCIAN, a distinguished Greek writer, was a native of Samosata, the capital of Comagene, on the banks of the Euphrates. He was born in the reign of Trajan, or as some think, early in that of Adrian. His birth was lowly, and his father not being able to educate him, placed him under his brother-in-law, to be brought up a sculptor. Having contracted a disgust for this employment, he withdrew from his master, and went to Antioch, where he engaged in literary studies, and embraced the profession of a pleader. Wearied, however, with the contention of the bar, he threw off the gown, and confined himself to the profession of rhetoric. In this character he settled first at Antioch, but subsequently visited Greece, Italy, Spain, and Gaul. At an advanced age he was appointed procurator of Egypt, by the emperor Marcus Antoninus; and he is supposed to have died in the reign of Commodus, at the age of eighty or ninety. The works of Lucian, of which a large number have reached modern times, consist of a great variety of writings, narrative, rhetorical, and satirical, partly in the historical and dialectical form, but chiefly in that of dialogue. Of these the most popular, and those which chiefly distinguish him as a writer, are such as are distinguished by a rich vein of humour, insomuch that he may be deemed the Swift or Voltaire of the ancients. He turns much of his raillery on the absurdities of the pagan mythology, and the follies of the various sects of philosophers, more especially scourging the various quacks and itinerants of the latter class, who preceded the mendicant orders of Christianity, in their gross experiments upon human credulity. As the Epicureans concurred with him in this respect, he treats them with more favour than the rest, and fre-

quently assumes the condensed sense and acuteness of the Socratics. He did not altogether spare the Christian religion, but seems to have witnessed it only under the garb of mystery or fanaticism, Like most satirists, he occasionally exaggerates the absurdities he would decry, and sometimes indulges a little licentiously, although a supporter of morality, upon the whole. The best editions of Lucian are those of Bourdelot, Paris, 1615, folio, of Grævis, Amst 2 vols 4to, of Hemsterhusius, Amst. 1743 4 vols 4to Lucian has found several English translators, Spence, Mayne, Hickes, Carr, and Franklin.—*Vossius Brucker. Saxii Onom.*

LUCIFER, bishop of Cagliari in Sardinia, lived in the fourth century, and is known in ecclesiastical history as the author of a schism, choosing rather to separate from his brethren, than allow the decree of the council of Alexandria, for receiving the apostate Arian bishops. Being honoured by the church of Rome as a saint, it is supposed that he subsequently reconciled himself to the orthodox communion, which his friend Rufinus, however, denies. He died in 370 His works, which consist of treatises on the controversial topics, in which he was so deeply interested were collected together, and published at Paris in 1568, and with additions, at Venice in 1780 *Mosheim Jardner*

LUCILIUS (Caius) a Roman satirist, the friend of Scipio and Lælius who flourished in the second century before the Christian æra He was a native of Suessa in Italy, born of an equestrian family, and served with some reputation in the Numantian war. Of his works which originally occupied thirty books, and were remarkable for their causticity, but few specimens, and those merely fragments, have reached posterity, such of them as are extant, were, however, collected and published at Leyden in 1599, with a commentary by Dousa. Lucilius has by some been considered the inventor of satiric poetry, but the probability rather is, that he only refined upon a style which Ennius and Pacuvius had practised before him. His death took place AC. 103, at Naples. *Vossii Poet Lat. Bayle*

LUCKNER (Nicholas) a baron of the German empire, born at Campen in Bavaria, who became a general in the French army In the seven years' war he held that rank in the Prussian service, and having displayed considerable talents as a commander of light troops, he was, on the occurrence of peace, invited to enter into the service of France, in which he obtained the rank of lieutenant general. In 1789 he sided with the revolutionary party, and from the beginning of 1791 he held various military employments. His age, experience, and reputation, occasioned his being placed in situations to which his abilities were unequal. In December 1791 he received the bâton of marshal, and a few months after he was appointed generalissimo of the French armies. After having made his appearance at Paris, where, with La Fayette, he enjoyed a short lived popularity, and showed a disposition to support the king's constitutional authority, he went to take the command of his army at Strasburg. He was supplanted by Dumouriez, who, on his suspension from the command, succeeded him. He went to Paris to justify himself before the National Convention, in January 1793, and was ordered to retire wherever he thought proper Having some time after demanded payment of a pension due to him, he was arrested and put to death —*Dict des H M du 18me S.*

LUCRETIA, a Roman lady of distinguished virtue, whose ill treatment by Sextus Tarquin, led to the destruction of the kingdom and the formation of the republic of Rome. She was the wife of Collatinus a near relation of Tarquin king of Rome. Sextus Tarquinius, who contrived to become a guest in the absence of her husband, whose kinsman he was found means to reach her chamber in the middle of the night, but was rebuffed in a manner worthy of her character. Finding her resolute he threatened to stab her, kill a slave and place him by her side, and then swear that he had slain them both in the act of adultery The fear of infamy succeeded, and he triumphantly quitted her, on which she summoned her husband, father, and kindred, and after acquainting them with the whole transaction, in spite of their soothing remonstrances, drew a dagger and stabbed herself to the heart. Such is the story as related by Livy, and although some of the circumstances are narrated differently all agree in the catastrophe, which was the immediate cause of the conspiracy against the Tarquins, headed by Junius Brutus, which produced a change to republican government in Rome BC 509.—*Livy. Dionysius Halicarnassus*

LUCRETIUS CARUS (Titus) an eminent Latin poet and philosopher, was a Roman, but whether of the ancient Lucretian family is uncertain. He was born about BC 96, and being sent early to Athens, studied under Zeno, a noted Epicurean His celebrated poem, "De rerum Natura," was written during the intervals of reason, which alleviated an insanity to which he was subjected, by the administration of an amatory philtre by his wife It forms the first account of the Epicurean philosophy in the Latin language, and affords a striking example of the great freedom with which opinions contradictory to the established religion were at that time maintained, as no writer has more pointedly controverted the popular notions of heathenism, or even the fundamental points of all other religion, such as the existence of a creator, a providence, and an immortal state. His language and versification partake of the rudeness of an early period of literature, but when the subject admits of elevated sentiment, or descriptive beauty, no Latin poet has taken loftier flights, or exhibited greater sublimity. His morality is also generally pure, although he is sometimes descriptively licentious. The inconsistency of his system being now no longer injurious, the gravest characters in modern times have not scrupled to become his editors

and commentators. He is said to have died by his own hand, at the age of forty-four. The best editions of his poem, are those of Creech, Oxon, 1695, 8vo, Havercamp, Leyden, 1725, 4to, Gilbert Wakefield, London, 3 vols 4to It has been translated into English, by Creech, Good, and Busby, the second of which translations is accompanied by the text of Wakefield, and very elaborate annotations.—*Vossii Poet. Lat. Brucker. Good's Translation.*

LUDEWIG (JOHN PETER von) chancellor of the university of Halle, in Saxony, and counsellor to the king of Prussia, eminent for his acquaintance with international jurisprudence. He published several collections of the historical writers of the middle ages, a commentary on the golden bull, an imperial decree, forming a fundamental law of the German empire, and other works of research. He died in 1743.—*Dict. Hist.*

LUDLOW (EDMUND) a distinguished leader of the republican party, in the civil wars of Charles I. He was the eldest son of sir Henry Ludlow, knight, and born about 1602, at Maiden Bradley, in the county of Wilts. He received his academical education at Trinity college, Oxford, whence he removed to the Temple, in order to study the law. Sir Henry Ludlow, who was chosen knight of the shire for Wiltshire, in the long parliament, having joined the opposing party, his son, who warmly adopted the same principles, entered into a military association, formed among the students of the law, with most of whom he subsequently entered the army in the life guards of the earl of Essex. He served at Edge hill, raised a troop of horse, and being made governor of Wardour castle, held it for ten months against the king's party, until battered to ruins, when he was made prisoner, but soon afterwards exchanged. He was also present at the second battle of Newbury, and many other warm actions. When the famous self-denying ordinance took place, he remained out of any ostensible situation, until chosen member for Wiltshire, in the place of his father. At this time the machinations of Cromwell becoming visible, he was opposed by Ludlow with firmness and openness. With a view of establishing a republic, his favourite form of government, he however joined the army against the parliament, when the latter voted the king's concessions a basis for treaty, and was also one of the unhappy Charles's judges. With a view of removing him, Cromwell caused him to be nominated general of horse in Ireland, where he joined the army under Ireton, and acted with great vigour and ability. When Cromwell was declared protector, Ludlow used all his influence with the army against him, on which account he was recalled, and was put under arrest at Beaumaris. Although he refused to enter into any engagement not to act against the government, he was at length allowed to come to London, where, in a conversation with Cromwell himself, he openly avowed the republican principles upon which he acted, and refusing all security of engagement for submission, he retired into Essex, where he remained until the death of the Protector. When Richard Cromwell succeeded, he joined the army party at Wallingford-house, and was instrumental in the restoration of the long parliament, in which he took his seat. Too honest for the views of the army faction, they contrived to send him again to Ireland, as commander in chief, where his efforts in favour of the parliament were thwarted by the council of officers at Dublin, who at length accused him of high treason, and he was compelled to return to London. The Restoration was now rapidly approaching, and finding the republicans unable to resist it, he quitted the country, and proceeded to Geneva, whence he afterwards, with many more fugitives of the party, took refuge at Lausanne, where Lisle was assassinated by some English royalists. Similar attempts were made on the lives of Ludlow and others, but his caution, and the vigilance of the magistracy of Berne, protected him, and he passed the remainder of his life at Vevay, with the exception of a brief visit to England after the Revolution, from which he was driven by a motion in parliament for his apprehension, by sir Edward Seymour, the leader of the Tory party He closed his life in exile in 1693, being then in his seventy-third year. A monument is erected to his memory by his widow, who was a faithful and courageous partaker of all his vicissitudes, in the principal church of Vevay. Ludlow was one of the purest and most honourable characters on the republican side, and doubtless acted upon principle, being generally equitable, humane, and disinterested. He was also morally strict, without any display of the odious fanaticism and hypocrisy which disgraced the conduct of so many of his associates. He left posterity a valuable legacy in his "Memoirs," which contain not only the acts of his own life, but many particulars in relation to the general history of the times, they are written in a manly unaffected style, and although not entirely free from party prejudice, are replete with curious and authentic matter.—*Ludlow's Mem. Biog. Brit.*

LUDOLF (GEORGE MELCHIOR) a German jurist of the eighteenth century He was a native of Erfurt, and became assessor of the imperial chamber of Wetzlar. Among the works which he published are, "Introductio Juris Primogenituræ," "De Jure Fæminarum illustrium," and "Corpus juris camerale." He died in 1740.—*Dict. Hist. Zoopf.*

LUDOLF or LUTHOLF (JOB) a learned Oriental scholar, born at Erfurt in Germany, in 1624. He studied jurisprudence at the university of his native place, and afterwards travelled as a tutor in several parts of Europe. Returning to Erfurt, he practised as a counsellor in the Saxon courts, and exercised other public functions In the journeys which he made to Paris, in the service of the elector palatine, and during a previous visit to Rome, he acquired from written documents and oral communication, a fund of knowledge relative to the history and literature of the na-

tions of Asia and Africa. He spent the latter part of his life at Frankfort, in the prosecution of his literary researches, and died there in 1704. His productions are, "Historia Æthiopica," with a commentary and appendix from the writings of father Tellez, a Portuguese jesuit, and the intelligence supplied by an Abyssinian priest; "Grammatica Amharica," folio, "Lexicon Amharico-Latinum," folio, "Lexicon Æthiopico-Latinum," 2 vols. folio; "Grammatica Linguæ Æthiopicæ," "Fasti Ecclesiæ Alexandrinæ," folio, &c.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

LUDOLF (Henry William) nephew of the preceding, was born in 1655. He was educated by his uncle, and became secretary to the Danish envoy at the court of St James's, and afterwards to prince George of Denmark. He resigned the latter situation on account of ill health, and having travelled to Moscow, he made himself acquainted with the Russian language, and on his returning to England he published a Russian grammar, at Oxford, in 1696. He afterwards went to the Levant, and thence to the Holy Land and Egypt. He died in London in 1710, having published an edition of the New Testament in modern Greek, and other works, chiefly of a religious nature.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

LUDWIG (Christian Gottlieb) a German physician and naturalist, born in Silesia in 1709. He travelled in Africa, and on his return to Germany became medical professor at Leipsic, where he died in 1773. He was the author of 'Institutiones Physiologiæ," 1752, 8vo, "Institutiones Pathologiæ," 1767, 8vo, and "Institutiones Therapiæ generalis" 1771, 8vo, and he invented a system of botany, in opposition to the sexual system of Linnæus.—Christian Frederic Ludwig, MD, son of the former, obtained a medical professorship at Leipsic in 1782, and died February 3rd, 1784, at the age of thirty. He published an inaugural dissertation, "De Suffusionis per acum curatione," Lips. 1783, 4to.—*Rees's Cyclop. Lond. Med. Journ.*

LUGO. There were two Spanish jesuits of this name, brothers, natives of Madrid. Francisco, the elder, born 1580, was educated in the university of Salamanca, and entered into the order in his twentieth year. He was soon after despatched on a mission into the Spanish dominions in the New World, and became professor of divinity at Mexico and Santa Fe. He was the author of some annotations on the works of Thomas Aquinas, printed in two folio volumes, a treatise on the sacraments of the Romish church, with other theological tracts, and died in 1652.—Juan de Lugo, his brother, born in November 1583, after prosecuting his studies with great success at Salamanca and Seville, obtained the divinity professorship at Valladolid, which he held five years, and then resigned for a similar appointment at Rome, which he filled upwards of twenty years with great reputation. Although a learned and even a laborious scholar, such was the native modesty and lack of ambition implanted in his disposition, that it was only at the positive command of the reigning pope, Urban VIII, that he was induced to publish the works he had composed. These, consisting entirely of controversial treatises, fill seven folio volumes, and are dedicated to the pontiff, at whose command they saw the light. Urban, gratified by his compliance, took the first opportunity to raise him to the purple, but he declined the dignity, and only yielded as before to the absolute commands of his spiritual superior. As a scholar, his knowledge was by no means confined to classical or theological literature, he was also a good natural philosopher, and to his exertions was owing the first introduction into France of Quinquina, called from him at the time, "De Lugo's powder," and "Jesuit's bark." This invaluable medicine, though at that period (1650) sold from its rarity at its own weight in gold, he freely dispensed to all afflicted with agues. Cardinal de Lugo died at Rome in August 1660, bequeathing all his property to his order, and being buried at his own request at the feet of Ignatius Loyola its founder.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict Hist.*

LUITPRANDUS, an ecclesiastic of Lombardy, who flourished as a statesman and historian about the middle of the tenth century. He was born at Pavia, and became secretary to Berengarius the second, king of Italy, who despatched him on a diplomatic mission to Constantine Porphyrogenitus, in 948. In acquitting himself of this commission, he had the misfortune to displease his employer, and was compelled to throw himself on the emperor Otho for protection against his anger. The interference of this potentate in his favour was most effectual, ending in the dethronement of his royal persecutor, and his own elevation in 963 to the see of Cremona. Otho now took him into his own service, and sent him out as his ambassador to Nicephorus Phocas, but on this occasion, in avoiding the Scylla on which he had before been wrecked, he ran into the opposite whirlpool. His strict adherence to his new master's instructions, gave deep offence to the other party, who, incensed at his refusing to acknowledge their title to undivided empire, threw him into prison. Luitprandus at length obtained his freedom, and on his return to Italy employed the latter part of his life in composing the "History of his own Times," a work coarsely written, but valuable, as throwing considerable light on the transactions and manners of the middle ages. It consists of six books, and was published first at Antwerp, in one folio volume, 1640. L. A. Muratori reprinted it afterwards in his "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores," 25 vols. folio. The time of this author's death is uncertain.—There was also a king of Lombardy of this name, who succeeded to the throne in the early part of the eighth century. He was a wise, as well as a victorious prince, and compiled a legislative code for the use of his subjects. His death took place in 744.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LULLY (Jean Baptiste) a native of Florence, was born of obscure parentage

in 1734. As a child he exhibited a passionate fondness for music, which induced a cordelier, who was acquainted with his parents, to give him some lessons on the guitar. Soon after the chevalier Guise, who had been commissioned by Mlle. de Montpensier to send her an Italian page, struck with his talent, engaged him, and despatched him to Paris in his tenth year. The lady, however, was so little pleased by his appearance, that she sent him into her kitchen, where he remained some time in the humble capacity of an underscullion. His musical talent becoming accidentally known to a gentleman about the court, his representations procured him to be taken from the scene of his degradation, and to be placed under a master, through whose instructions he rose rapidly, till he obtained the appointment of musician to the court. What one accident gained for him, another lost, he was dismissed, but still contrived to get admitted into the royal band, where his performance soon attracted the notice of the king himself By the monarch's direction, a new band, called "Les Petits Violons," was formed, and Lully placed at the head of it, in 1660, about which period he composed the music to the then favourite amusements of the court, called ballets, consisting of dancing, intermixed with singing and recitative In 1670 Lully was made joint-director of the French opera established the preceding year on the plan of that at Venice, which situation he filled till his decease in 1687 His death was caused by mortification, arising from a blow on the foot which he gave himself with a cane while in the act of beating time in the orchestra to his own Te Deum, written on the occasion of the king's recovery from a severe illness. A curious story is told of a conversation held by him with his confessor, a short time before his death. The priest refused to grant him absolution, unless he would destroy any of his profane musical compositions, which he had not yet made public. Lully complied, and a rough draught of his "Achille et Polixene," a new opera, was thrown into the fire. Soon after, he grew apparently better, and on being blamed by a friend for what he had done, "It is of no great consequence," he replied, "for I have another copy." A relapse taking place, his fears returned, and he was, by his own directions, placed upon a bed of ashes, with a cord round his neck, in which position he expired. Lully contributed much to the improvement of French music, and is said to have been the inventor of the overture.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

LULLY (Raymond) a famous philosopher of the thirteenth century. He was a native of Majorca, and in his youth a soldier, but on experiencing a disappointment in love, which disgusted him with the world, he devoted himself to a life of alternate study and mortification, as a religious ascetic and missionary. He travelled into Africa and the East, for the purpose of converting the Mahometans to Christianity, became a friar of the order of St Francis, and after having endeavoured to excite the Christian princes to a crusade against the infidels, he made a second visit to Africa, in hopes to obtain the crown of martyrdom He suffered tortures and imprisonment, but having been released through the influence of some Genoese merchants, he died at sea, as they were conveying him home, in 1315. He wrote on divinity, medicine, chemistry, metaphysics, &c. One of his treatises is entitled, "Ars magna generalis et ultima, quarumcunque artium et scientiarum assecutrix et clavigera." It contains the plan of a machine for manufacturing scientific propositions mechanically, which, limited to proper objects, might be found not destitute of utility. Boerhaave speaks highly of Lully's writings on chemistry, and Naudé has bestowed some labour in justifying him from the charge of being a magician —*Trithemius de Script. Eccles. Naude Apol. pour les Gr. H. Soupç. de Magic. Brucker. Aikin.*

LUNIG (John Christian) a learned German diplomatist, born in 1662. After studying at Helmstadt and Jena, he travelled in various parts of Europe as a tutor to some young noblemen. He afterwards made a campaign against the French, in the service of Austria, and at length became secretary to the city of Leipsic, where he died in 1740. Lunig was the author of "Codex Germaniæ diplomaticus," 2 vols folio, "Codex Italiæ diplomaticus," 4 vols. folio, and several other collections of importance relating to European history and diplomacy.—*Biog Univ.*

LUPION. There were two English authors of this name Daniel, who wrote about the middle of the seventeenth century, and of whom little more is known than that he published in 1637 some memoirs, entitled, "Modern Protestant Divines, the Glory of their Times," 4to, 1640, "London and the Country carbonadoed," 1632, "Objectionum Reductio," 1634, "England's Command of the Seas," and "Emblems of Rarities," 1633.—The other, Dr William Lupton, was fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, and afterwards rose to a golden prebend in the cathedral of Durham, having previously officiated as lecturer of St Dunstan's, Fleet-street, in the city of London, and preacher to the society of Lincoln's inn. There is extant a volume of his sermons, among which is one combating the opinions of Tillotson, with respect to the punishments in a future state. These did not appear till after his decease, which took place in 1726.—*Biog. Brit.*

LUSSAN (Margaret de) a French authoress of considerable genius, whose father was one of cardinal Fleury's coachmen. She was born in 1682, and having the good fortune early in life to attract the notice of bishop Huet, by the accidental display of her literary talent, the encouragement afforded her by that prelate induced her to commence authoress by profession. She exercised her pen principally in the departments of history and romance, in the former her most esteemed productions are, memoirs of the courts of Philip Augustus, of Francis I, and of Charles VI, the for-

mer in six, the second in three, and the last in nine volumes 12mo, a life of Crillon, &c. Among her works of fancy are, "Les Veillées de la Thessalie," 4 vols, "La Comtesse de Gondez," 2 vols. &c. In all these productions she was assisted by De la Serre, who shared in the profits. She died in 1758.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LUTHER (MARTIN) the famous ecclesiastical reformer, was the son of a German miner, and was born at Eisleben in Saxony, November 10, 1484. He was educated at the university of Erfurt, and was intended for the legal profession, when a melancholy accident, which he witnessed, gave him a distaste for the world, and induced him to enter into a convent of Augustine friars. Here he was at first distinguished by his zeal for the established faith, and he is said to have declared that he would have brought the first faggot to burn Erasmus, who had written against the mass, ecclesiastical celibacy, and the invocation of saints. But Luther was destined to become a much more obstinate oppugner of the doctrines in question, and a far more daring innovator, than the man whom he viewed as a heretic worthy of the flames. A journey which he made to Rome, as a delegate from the friars of his order, in 1510, is stated to have impressed his mind with a strong sense of the prevailing corruptions in the church, and this appears to have been increased by perusing the works of John Huss. In 1512 he was made professor of divinity in the then newly established university of Wittemberg. Thus armed with the authority of a public teacher, he began to propagate the opinions he had conceived, whence resulted one of the greatest revolutions which ever took place in the religious sentiments and practices of mankind. Though numerous independent circumstances concurred to the production of that great event, termed the Reformation, yet the personal character of Luther had no slight influence. He was of a bold and impetuous temper, possessed an ardent imagination, natural eloquence, a command of language, an unwearied pen, and, to crown all, an obstinacy of disposition, which completely set opposition at defiance. Thus qualified for a polemic, accident soon called him forth to the field of controversy. Leo X, finding the papal treasury exhausted by the magnificent projects of his predecessors and his own profusion, found it necessary to raise money by the sale of indulgences, and Albert, archbishop of Mentz and Magdebourg, farmed the produce of this ecclesiastical tax in Saxony. The Augustine friars had usually been employed in the office of publishing and distributing these licenses and exemptions from spiritual censures and inflictions, and they derived both honour and profit from the trust, but Albert now gave the commission to the Dominicans, who appear to have executed it with extreme indiscretion, and by their scandalous lives and practices exposed the indulgences to contempt. Luther, as an Augustine friar, resented the affront put upon his order, and availing himself of the imprudence of his rivals, began to preach against their abuses in the sale of the indulgences, whence he proceeded to declaim against the practice of granting them, and to dispute the authority whence they originated. These sentiments he supported in a thesis which he published at Wittemberg, and this production was publicly burnt at Frankfort, by John Tetzel, a Dominican friar, who was the principal agent of archbishop Albert. Luther at first treated the pope himself with respect, and while he maintained his opinions, he affected submission to the authority of the church. Leo summoned the contumacious friar to answer for his conduct at Rome, but he wisely refused to put himself so much in the power of his adversaries, and insisted on having his cause tried in Germany, where he was strongly protected by the elector of Saxony and other princes. The pope at length sent cardinal Cajetan to settle the controversy, before whom Luther made his appearance to defend himself at Augsburgh. Finding that he could obtain no terms but on entire submission to the authority of his judge, he withdrew from the place, under apprehension of danger, and a decree being issued against him, he appealed from the pope to a general council. In the mean time repeated conferences took place between the partizans of papacy, and Luther and his disciples, which served to exasperate both parties, and which necessarily proved advantageous to the advocates for innovation. The tenets of the reformer became widely diffused, and he proceeded to greater lengths in his opposition to the Romish church. In 1519 occurred a memorable dispute at Leipsic, between Luther and Eckius a learned Catholic divine, after which the former took the decisive step of abolishing an established usage of the papists, by no longer withholding the sacramental cup from the laity. The pope then issued a bull of excommunication against Luther, as a confirmed heretic, and he displayed his contempt for the holy see, by burning the instrument of denunciation, in the presence of the assembled students and professors of Wittemberg. At the beginning of 1521 Luther showed his courage by making his appearance at the diet of Worms, whither he had been summoned to attend, under the protection of the imperial safe conduct, the violation of which his friends apprehended, and dissuaded him from trusting to it. He was, however, allowed to depart in safety, but as he was returning home, he was surrounded by a body of horsemen, and conveyed to the castle of Wartenberg. This was a friendly stratagem of the elector of Saxony, adopted as a precaution against the threatened vengeance of the hierarchy. Luther remained in his retreat nine months, employing his pen in the defence of his principles, and in strengthening the faith of his followers. Here it was that he wrote an answer to the treatise which our Henry VIII had published against him, in which he treated the king with as little ceremony as any of his other antagonists. In 1524 Luther cast aside his mo-

nastic habit, and the next year he dded Catharine Bora or De Bohren, a nun, who had escaped from her convent, and relinquished her vows. In 1529 the emperor Charles V assembled a diet at Spires, to concert measures against the advocates for the new opinions, and some severe resolutions being passed against them, a protest was signed by many of the persons present at the assembly, whence they acquired the distinctive appellation of Protestants. The schism in the church was now become incurable, and from this period Luther could contemplate with satisfaction the important and apparently durable effect of his extraordinary exertions, of the efficacy of which he could originally have entertained but a faint conception. The remainder of his life was chiefly spent in exhorting universities, and princes, and states, to uphold the reformation of religion, and in publishing from time to time such writings as might aid and encourage them in the arduous undertaking. He died at Eisleben, Feb. 18, 1546, and was interred in the cathedral of Wittemberg, with a more extraordinary degree of pomp and magnificence than was ever displayed at the obsequies of any other private individual. Luther was a man who in no situation would have sunk into insignificance In another age, and under different circumstances, he might have become the powerful champion of ecclesiastical usages consecrated by time, and rendered venerable by prescriptive authority, and that courage, skill, and learning, with which he assailed the tenets and practices of his ances tors, might have been exhibited with equal splendour in their defence he might have emulated St Athanasius or St Dunstan, as a defender of the faith and practice of the church, but in no age or nation would he have been numbered among the Feruges consumere Nati, a class of beings who have peopled the monasteries of Christendom ever since their first establishment. The writings of Luther fill seven folio volumes. Among them may be noticed his translation of the Bible into German, and his Table Talk, "Tisch-Reden," Eisleben, 1565, 8vo, which has been translated into Latin and English.—*Robertson's Hist. of Charles V. Aikin's G. Biog.*

LUTTI (Benedetto) a Florentine artist of considerable eminence, born in 1666. He was the pupil of Domenico Gabiani, whose style of painting he imitated, and whose execution he is considered to have fully equalled. Several of his most esteemed pictures are still to be found at the place of his residence, Rome, especially in the Albani palace. There is also an admirable Magdalen by him at Naples. Lutti had many illustrious patrons among the fosterers of the fine arts, in particular the emperor of Germany and the elector of Mentz, the former of whom raised him to the rank of knighthood, while the latter presented him with a brilliant cross of considerable value. He was a man of an irritable disposition, and his death, which took place in 1724, is said to have been partly accelerated by a dispute respecting one of his portraits. In his profession he was singularly laborious, and bestowed unwearied pains and industry in the finishing of his pictures, which are principally easel pieces.—*D'Argenville Vies de Peint.*

LUXEMBOURG (Francis Henry de Montmorenci, duke of) marshal of France, was born in 1628. He was the posthumous son of the count de Bouteville, who was beheaded in the reign of Louis XIII, for fighting a duel. He served when young under the prince of Condé, and in 1662 he was made a duke and peer of France, and in 1667 a lieutenant-general. In 1672 he commanded during the invasion of Holland, and having gained the battle of Senef in 1674, he was created a marshal of France. He subsequently distinguished himself at the battles of Fleurus, Leuze, and Steinkirk, and on other occasions. Marshal Luxembourg died in 1695.—*Perrault. Moreri.*

LYCOPHRON, a Greek poet of the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He was a native of Chalcis in Eubœa, and lived at Alexandria in Egypt, having been one of the seven poets termed the Pleiades, at the court of the Greek kings of Egypt. He wrote tragedies, the titles of twenty of which have been preserved by Suidas, but the only work of Lycophron extant is, "Alexandra," relating to the predictions of Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, king of Troy. This poem is noted chiefly for its obscurity. The best edition is that of archbishop Potter, Oxon. 1702, folio, and one of the latest is that of Reichard, Lips. 1788, 8vo. Some light is cast on this production in "Remarks on the Cassandra," by the rev. H. Meen. —*Aikin's G. Biog. Elton's Specimens of the Classic Poets.*

LYCURGUS, the celebrated legislator of Sparta, is reckoned by the best chronologists to have been born about BC. 898. Plutarch seems to think that he was the tenth in descent from Hercules. He was the son of Eunomus, king of Sparta, who was succeeded by Polydectes, his eldest son. When the sceptre descended to Lycurgus on the death of his brother, finding that his widow was pregnant, he forbore assuming the office of king, and publicly declared that he would resign it to the forthcoming child, should it prove a son. In due time his sister-in law was delivered of a boy, which was brought to him while he was sitting with the magistrates, to whom he immediately presented it as their king. He continued to conduct the administration as guardian to his nephew, until induced to travel, by the machinations of a party, headed by the queen-mother, whose hand he had refused. He made the study of legislation his principal object, and more especially attended to the celebrated laws of Crete, instituted by Minos and Rhadamanthus. From Crete he passed over to Asia, and visited the Ionian cities, where he collected and transcribed the poems of Homer, and was the first who made them fully known to Greece. In the mean time, Sparta became a prey to civil dissensions, and he was invited home, to resume the reins

of government, which call he obeyed, and induced the Spartans to adopt that extraordinary system, which rendered them so distinguished in the history of Greece and of human nature. Having engaged the king, senate, and people, by a solemn oath not to alter any thing until his return, he left Sparta with the avowed object of visiting the oracle of Delphos, whose approbation he received, and conveyed to Sparta, but resolutely forbore to return home, in order to keep his countrymen true to their oath. Different accounts are given of the manner of his death. Plutarch affirms that he put himself voluntarily to death by abstinence, while Lucian asserts, that he died naturally, at the age of eighty-five. The general spirit of the ordinances of Lycurgus, was to form a people in whom public principle should predominate over all private interests and affections, who should be hardy in body, unconquerable in mind, and devoted to the defence of their country to their last breath. In pursuit of this, he scrupled not to sacrifice equally the freedom of savage, and the decencies of civilized life. With riches he excluded the fine arts, and all the studies which tend to soften and humanize mankind He destroyed the modesty of the female sex, and violated the parental and conjugal relations. But what he aimed at he attained Sparta, under his laws, became a nursery of invincible warriors, who for a series of ages bore the greatest sway in the affairs of Greece, and proved the bulwark of their friends and the dread of their foes. The memory of Lycurgus was honoured by his countrymen with an anniversary at which his praises were recited, and which lasted to a very late period — There was also an Athenian orator of the name of Lycurgus, who was one of the thirty whom his countrymen would not deliver up to Alexander. Some of his orations are preserved, which are printed in the collections of the Greek orators —*Plutarch Moeri. Univ. Hist.*

LYDGATE (John) a Benedictine monk of Bury St Edmunds, in the fifteenth century. He was the scholar and professed imitator of Chaucer, and though far inferior to the great father of English poetry in original genius and inventive fancy, he exceeds him in smoothness of language and harmony of versification He was educated at Oxford, travelled in France and Italy, and having made himself acquainted with all the learning of his age, he, on his return home, opened a school for the tuition of the young nobility He died after 1446. Of the numerous works of Lydgate, catalogues may be found in bishop Tanner's Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica, and Ritson's Bibliotheca Poetica.—*Berkenhout. Aikin's G. Biog.*

LYDIAT (Thomas) a learned English divine, mathematician, and chronologer of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Oxfordshire, and received his education at New college, Oxford, where he graduated as MA. in 1598, previously to which he had obtained a fellowship. This he resigned in 1603, and retired to a small patrimonial estate near Banbury, where he devoted himself to literary studies, and at length published his "Emendatio Temporum ab initio Mundi huc usque Compendio facta, contra Scaligerum et alios," 8vo. He afterwards went to Ireland with archbishop Usher, who procured him a situation in the university of Dublin. Returning to England, he became rector of Okerton, Oxfordshire, and entered with zeal and assiduity on the duties of his station as a parish priest. He also composed several learned works, some of which he was prevented from publishing by his pecuniary embarrassments, occasioned by his having become security for another person's debts. His imprudence in this respect subjected him to imprisonment, and he afterwards suffered greatly for his attachment to the royal cause in the civil wars. This industrious and unfortunate scholar died in obscurity and indigence, in 1646. Besides his printed works, he left behind him a great many MSS. *Wood's Athen. Oxon. Aikin's Gen Biog.*

LYE (Edward) a learned English antiquary of the last century, a native of Totness, Devon, born 1704. He received his education at Hart-hall, Oxford, where he graduated, and applied himself with great success to the study of the language and history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. While engaged in this pursuit, he published from a manuscript in the Bodle in library, the work of F. Junius, entitled, "Etymologicon Anglicanum," with notes, and a grammar of the Anglo Saxon tongue. His next work was a grammar of the Gothic, with a translation of the four gospels into that language. But the production by which he is most advantageously known is an 'Anglo Saxon and Gothic Dictionary," in two folio volumes. This erudite and most laborious compilation, which had occupied many years of his life, he did not survive to see printed. In 1772, however, five years after his death, it appeared, with a grammar of both tongues prefixed, by Owen Manning, and with some account of the author. Mr Lye was in the church, and held in succession the livings of Houghton-Parva, Northants, and Yardley, Hastings, for the latter of which he was indebted to the earl of Northampton.—*Memoirs by Manning.*

LYNCKER (Nicholas Christopher de) an eminent German lawyer, born in 1643. He became professor extraordinary of jurisprudence at Giessen in 1670, and first professor at Jena in 1680, which office he resigned in 1695. He was next created a baron of the empire, and in 1702 made president of the secret council of Weimar. He died in 1726 at Vienna, where he held the post of aulic counsellor to the emperor. A list of his very numerous publications may be found in the annexed authorities.—*Joecher's Gesich. Lex. Biog Univ.*

LYNDWODE or LINDWOOD (William) an eminent ecclesiastical lawyer of the fifteenth century. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and was probably educated at Oxford, where he proceeded LL.D. though he was

long a member of Gonvil-hall, Cambridge. He was chancellor to the archbishop of Canterbury, keeper of the privy seal in the reign of Henry VI, and was sent repeatedly on embassies to Spain and Portugal. He formed a collection of the Provincial Constitutions of the archbishops of Canterbury, from the reign of king John, of which work there are several editions. His labours were rewarded with the bishopric of St David's, where he died in 1446.—*Fuller's Worthies. Gough's Sepulch. Mon.* vol. II.

LYONNET (PETER) a celebrated naturalist, born in 1707 at Maestricht, of a family originally from Lorraine. He was destined for the church among the French Protestants, but he preferred the practice of law, in which he graduated at Utrecht, and was for some time a counsellor at the Hague. He afterwards became secretary, and Latin and French interpreter to the States of Holland. This situation occupying but little of his time, he employed himself in researches into the natural history of insects and other animals, particularly such as were to be found in the vicinity of his residence. He formed a valuable collection of shells, and obtained admission into many of the principal scientific societies in Europe. His death took place January 10, 1789. He published Lesser's Insecto Theology, with notes, and additional plates from his own designs, but his most important production is entitled, "Traité anatomique de la Chenille qui ronge le bois de Saule," 1760 4to, a work no less remarkable for originality of design than for splendour of execution Lyonnet was distinguished for his skill as a painter and engraver, and he displayed much ingenuity in improving microscopes and other instruments used in making his observations —*Biog Univ*

LYONS (ISRAEL) the son of a Polish Jew of the same name, who was a Hebrew teacher at Cambridge, and the author of some grammatical and critical works. The son was born in 1739, and when young he discovered a particular predilection for the study of mathematics In 1758 he published a "Treatise on Fluxions," and he was for some years employed as one of the calculators of the "Nautical Almanac." In 1773 he accompanied commodore Phipps, afterwards lord Mulgrave, in his voyage towards the North Pole, in the capacity of astronomer. He had engaged in preparing for the press an edition of the works of Dr Halley, when his death put a period to the undertaking in 1775. He was the author of other works relating to mathematical science, and he also wrote on botany, on which subject he delivered a course of lectures at Oxford.—*Hutton's Mat. Dict. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

LYRA (NICHOLAS de) so called from the place of his birth, Lyre, in Normandy. He was a converted Jew of the fourteenth century, whose overstrained and wrong headed zeal in defence of the communion he had embraced, as many of the Catholic writers do not hesitate to assert, contributed not a little to the progress of the Reformation. "If this Lyre had not played," say they, "Luther would never have danced." Of his works, which consist principally of annotations on the Old and New Testament, there are two editions extant, that of Rome, five volumes folio, and that of Antwerp in six volumes. De Lyra, on renouncing Judaism, assumed the tonsure, and died in 1340, at Paris, where he had for some time lectured on theology.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict Hist.*

LYSIAS. An ancient Greek orator. He was born at Syracuse, about the year BC. 459. He was educated at Athens, where he became a teacher of rhetoric, but of his orations, amounting to three or four hundred, only thirty four remain. He died in the eighty-first year of his age. The oratory of Lysias was of the pure, elegant, and subtle kind, in which, according to Cicero, he nearly attained perfection. His orations have been several times edited, the best modern editions are those of Taylor, London, 1739, 4to, of Reiske, Leipsic, 1772, 8vo, and of Auger, Paris, 1782.—*Ciceronis Brutus Moreri. Blair's Lectures.*

LYSIPPUS, a celebrated statuary among the ancients, was a native of Sicyon, and flourished in the time of Alexander the Great. He worked with extraordinary diligence and fertility, so that he is said to have left behind him fifteen hundred pieces, any one of which might have given celebrity to the artist who formed it He received from Alexander the singular privilege of exclusively making his effigy in cast metal, and he accordingly executed a series of figures of that prince, from childhood to maturity, all which were brought to Rome by Metellus, after the conquest of Macedonia. Lysippus improved the art of statuary by a nicer study of symmetry, and of the appearance of the human figure to the eye in preference to its exact proportions. A chariot of the sun, at Rhodes, was one of his greatest works, which however was surpassed by a colossus at Tarentum, forty cubits high. This celebrated artist also practised encaustic painting —*Plinii Nat Hist* lib III cap VIII.

LYSONS (SAMUEL) an eminent writer on British topography and antiquities. He was born in 1763, at Rodmarton in Gloucestershire, of which parish his father was minister. After finishing his early studies, he became a student of the Middle Temple, and in due course was called to the bar. In 1804 he succeeded Mr Astle, as keeper of the records in the Tower of London, which office he held till his death in 1819. The works of Mr Lysons relate principally to the Roman antiquities of Britain, including "Figures and Descriptions of Mosaic Pavements discovered at Horkstow in Lincolnshire," 1801, folio, "Remains of two Temples and other Roman Antiquities discovered at Bath," 1802, folio, "Roman Remains discovered at Woodchester in Gloucestershire," folio He also published a volume of miscellaneous antiquities of Gloucestershire, and in conjunction with his brother, the rev Daniel Lysons, the earlier volumes of

the "Magna Britannia." All these productions are embellished with plates, designed, and many of them etched, by the subject of this article.—*Ann. Biog. Ed.*

LYTE (Henry) an English botanist and natural philosopher of the sixteenth century, a native of the county of Somerset, born 1529 Having received a liberal education at Oxford, he travelled in order to extend his knowledge of his favourite study, and on his return to England, brought with him many rare plants, which he cultivated in a botanical garden, constructed on his own plan with great skill and arrangement. He is known as the translator of "Dodoen's Herbal," printed at Antwerp in 4to, 1578, of which a reprint, without the plates, has since appeared in this country His death took place in 1607.—*Pulteney's Sketches.*

LYTTELTON (George, lord) an elegant writer and historian, was the eldest son of sir Thomas Lyttelton, baronet, of Hagley in Worcestershire, where he was born in January 1709. He received his classical education at Eton, whence he was removed to Christchurch college, Oxon. At both places he was distinguished for his proficiency, and several of his poems were the fruit of his earliest studies In his nineteenth year he set out upon a tour to the continent, and on his return, in 1730, was chosen member of parliament for Okehampton. Although his father was then a lord of the admiralty, under the administration of sir Robert Walpole, in every important debate his own name appeared in the minority, and he zealously concurred in the measures of the opposition, led by Pitt and Pulteney In 1735 he published his "Persian Letters," in imitation of those of Montesquieu, which work he afterwards properly deemed unworthy of him, and wished to eject from any collection of his works. When Frederick, prince of Wales, formed a separate court in 1737, he was appointed his secretary, and is supposed to have stimulated the prince to the patronage of Mallet, Thomson, and other men of letters In 1741 he married Lucy, the daughter of Hugh Fortescue, the lady on whose death, in child bed, after living some years in great harmony, he wrote a monody, which was much admired. On the expulsion of Walpole, he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury, but although he spoke with elegance and fluency, his oratory wanted force and he never attained the rank of a political leader. In early life he had imbibed sceptical opinions, but being subsequently led into a conviction of the divine origin of Christianity, he composed his well-known "Dissertation on the Conversion of St Paul,' first printed in 1747. About this time he lost his first wife, and in 1749 married a lady of family, from whom, in consequence of domestic strife, after a few years' residence together, he separated by mutual consent. In 1751 he succeeded his father in his title and ample estate, and by his elegance and taste rendered Hagley one of the most delightful residences in the kingdom. He successively enjoyed the posts of cofferer of the household and chancellor of the exchequer, which latter office, requiring talents of a very different kind, he resigned in less than a year to Mr Legge. At the dissolution of this ministry he went out of employment, but was raised to the peerage by the title of baron Lyttelton, of Frankley, in the county of Worcester. From this time he lived chiefly in literary retirement, and being easily imposed upon by the appearance of religious zeal, unfortunately became the dupe of Bower, the author of the lives of the popes, and other impostors In 1760 he published his "Dialogues of the Dead," which, although deficient in vivacity and discrimination, were very well received. The latter years of his life were chiefly occupied in his "History of Henry II," which is an able and perspicuous work, and the result of very assiduous research, but its prolixity has materially impeded its popularity. This amiable nobleman died in August 1773, in the sixty fourth year of his age, leaving one son and a daughter, the former of whom succeeded him in his titles, and unfortunately, with great talents, became conspicuous for a conduct the exact reverse of that of his father. The poems of lord Lyttelton maintain a place among the collection of British poets, for their correct versification, and delicacy of sentiment, rather than for higher qualities. His miscellanies, in prose, also display good taste, and a cultivated mind. His works were first collected and printed in 1774, 4to, and since in 8vo — *Johnson's Lives of the Poets. Anderson's Brit. Poets*

LYTTELTON (Charles) third son of sir Thomas Lyttelton, and brother of the preceding, was born in 1714, and educated at Eton, whence he was removed to University college, Oxford. He subsequently studied at the Inner Temple, and was admitted a barrister, but afterwards entered into orders, and was collated by bishop Hough to the rectory of Alvechurch, in Worcestershire. In 1745 he took the degree of LL D, and was appointed king's chaplain, in 1747 dean of Exeter, and in 1748 bishop of Carlisle. In 1765 he was chosen president of the society of Antiquaries, in which station he contributed some excellent papers to the collection, entitled "Archæologia." He is also author of a memoir on the authenticity of a copy of magna charta, in his own possession, which treatise was answered by judge Blackstone. Both the memoir and reply are to be found in Gutch's "Collectanea Curiosa."—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

MABILLON (JOHN) a learned French Benedictine of the congregation of St Maur, noted as a writer on ecclesiastical antiquities and diplomatics. He was born in 1632, in Champagne, and studied at the college of Rheims. He took the monastic vows in 1654, and in 1660 he was ordained a priest. After having assisted father D'Achery, in his "Spicilegium," he finished an edition of the works of St Bernard, and in 1668 published the first volume of the "Acta Sanctorum Ordinis S. Benedicti," of which the ninth and last volume appeared in 1702. One of his most important productions is his treatise "De Re Diplomatica, lib. vi," 1681, folio This procured him the patronage of the minister Colbert, who employed him in some genealogical and antiquarian researches. He was next sent into Italy, with a commission from the king to make a literary collection, and returning to France with a store of books and MSS for the royal library, he published an account of his journey, &c. under the title of "Musæum Italicum," 1687, 2 vols. 4to In 1701 he was chosen a member of the academy of Inscriptions, and that year he began publishing his "Annales Ordinis S. Benedicti," four volumes of which appeared previously to his death, which happened in 1707 Father Mabillon was the author of many other works of research distinguished for liberality of sentiment and freedom of opinion, as well as for profound learning —*Le Cerf Bib. Hist. et Crit. des Aut de la Cong. de St. Maur. Moreri.*

MABLY (GABRIEL BONNOT abbé de) a celebrated French political and miscellaneous writer, and brother to the abbé Condillac, was born at Grenoble, in March 1709. He never rose higher than sub-deacon, although he was related to cardinal Tencin, and was admitted to the parties of madame Tencin, so celebrated for her intrigues and talents. He was much employed by the cardinal, and drew up the treaty with Prussia, which Voltaire took privately to Berlin. He subsequently broke with this patron, on account of the illiberality of the latter in regard to Protestant marriages, and from that time led the life of an independant man of letters. All the writings of this author display deep thinking, and a regard for the good of mankind, but he was too great an admirer of the ancients, and prone to apply their political maxims to the very different circumstances of modern states. He also offended by a dictatorial manner, and an unqualified censure of modern historians. His last work, on the American constitution, displays many sentiments adverse to civil liberty and religious toleration, which appear inconsistent with his previously delivered opinions His rules for writing history are better calculated for an epic poem, information being sacrificed to effect. His death took place in 1785. The principal works of the abbé Mably, are "Parallele des Romains et des François," "Le Droit public de l'Europe," "Observations sur les Grecs," "Observations sur les Romains," "Des principes des Negociations," "Entretiens de Phocion," "Observations sur l'Histoire de la France." "Entretiens sur l'Histoire," and "Sur les Constitutions des Etats unis de l'Amerique," all of which productions are collected in 15 vols. 8vo, 1794. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MABUSE or MAUBEUZE (JOHN de) an able artist, was born at Maubeuze, a village of Hainault, in 1492. Having previously obtained considerable reputation, he visited England, and resided some time at the court of Henry VIII, who employed him to paint the portraits of some of his children. Several excellent works of his are at Middleburgh, the best of which is an altar piece, representing the descent from the cross. He is censured by all writers for his love of drinking, and having received a piece of rich brocade, in order to appear before the emperor Charles V, he sold it at a tavern, and painted a paper suit so exceedingly like it, that the emperor could not be convinced of the deception until he examined it with his own hands. He died in 1562.—*Pilkington. Walpole's Anec.*

MACABER, an early German poet, only known as the author of a work, entitled "The Dance of Death," or "The Dance of Machaber," consisting of a series of dialogues between Death and a number of personages belonging to various ranks of society. An English translation of these mortuary dialogues was published by Dugdale and Dodsworth, in the third volume of the Monasticon Anglicanum, and French and Latin versions have been repeatedly printed. "The Dance of the Dead," painted by Holbein, in the cloister of the Augustin convent at Basil, has contributed much to the fame of Macaber.—*Biog. Univ*

MACARIUS (ST) the elder, a celebrated hermit of the fourth century, said to be a disciple of St Antony, was born of poor parents in 301. He passed sixty years in a monastery on mount Sceta, and died about the year 391. His homilies were printed at Paris in 1526, folio, and at Leipsic, 1698.—He is to be distinguished from ST MACARIUS the younger, a monk of Alexandria, who was persecuted by the Arians, and banished into an island, the inhabitants of which he converted to Christianity. He died in the year 394 or 395. "The Rules of the Monks," in thirty chapters, are attributed to him, as also a "Discourse on the Death of the Just."—*Cave. Saxii Onom.*

MACARTHY (SIR CHARLES) an active but unfortunate Irish officer. He entered early into the military service, and in 1796 became an officer in the Irish brigades, and in 1821 a lieutenant-colonel in the royal African corps. He went the same year to Cape Coast, and whilst making preparations to repel the Ashantees, the king sent his compliments to him, and said he hoped to have his head as an ornament to his great war drum. This

ssage made a considerable impression on e mind of the person to whom it was sent, d he frequently noticed it in conversation. t length, in 1823, hostilities commenced, and Charles marched against the Ashantees ith a mixed force of Europeans and blacks, e latter of whom ran away, and the whites, eing defeated, their commander was cap ured by the victor, who ferociously realized is menace, January 21, 1824. It is gratifyng to add, that in a subsequent battle, in which the Ashantees were entirely defeated, his barbarous trophy was recovered, and conveyed to his relations.—*Gent. Mag. Public Journals.*

MACARTNEY (GEORGE) earl Macartney, was the son of a gentleman of Scottish descent, but was born in Ireland in 1737. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, after which he became a student of the Temple, and then travelled on the continent. In 1764 he was appointed envoy extraordinary to Russia, through the recommendation of lord Holland, and he afterwards became secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland He relinquished that post in 1772, about which time he was created KB , and in 1775 he was nominated captain general and governor of the Caribbee islands, Grenada, the Grenadines, and Tobago Grenada was invaded and taken by the French, and the governor was sent a prisoner to France. On his return to England, he was appointed to the presidency of Madras, having previously obtained an Irish peerage. But the most memorable of his employments was his embassy to China in 1792, on which occasion he conducted himself with great address, and succeeded in the chief object of his mission. His only subsequent public situation was that of governor of the Cape of Good Hope, whence he returned on account of ill health in 1797 He died March 31, 1806. His English earldom was bestowed on him for his services in China Lord Macartney was the author of a 'Journal of his Chinese embassy, and other publications — *Life of Lord M by Barrow.*

MACAULEY (CATHERINE) or GRAHAM, the name of her second husband, was born at Ollantigh in Kent, the seat of her father, John Sawbridge, esq. She was educated more strongly than is usual with her sex, and became early attached to the perusal of history. In 1760 she married Dr George Macauley, a physician, and soon after she commenced her career in literature, and in 1763 published the first volume 4to of her "History of England, from the Accession of James I to that of the Brunswick Line." This was continued in successive volumes to the eighth which completed the work in 1783. The spirit of this history is almost purely republican, which, while in conjunction with an ardent disposition, it elicits a noble zeal for civil liberty, and the general rights of mankind, has almost unavoidably warped the representation of persons and events. The style is nervous and animated, although sometimes loose and inaccurate, and the reflections of the author are often acute and sagacious, but although much read at the time, its party aspect has impeded its advancement to a standard work. While Mrs Macauley was in the height of her fame, Dr Wilson, rector of St Stephens, Walbrook, conferred upon her the unprecedented honour of erecting a statue to her while living in the chancel of his church, which his successor deemed it proper to remove. The other works of Mrs Macauley are, "Remarks on Hobbes's Rudiments of Government and Society," 1767, enlarged in 1769 to "Loose Remarks on some of Mr Hobbes's Positions," "Observations on a Pamphlet, entitled, 'Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents,'" being a protest against some of the aristocratic notions of Mr Burke, "An Address to the People of England on the present Important Crisis," 1775, "A Treatise on the Immutability of Moral Truth," afterwards republished with much additional matter, under the title of "Letters on Education," 1790. Her last publication was a "Letter to Earl Stanhope," in opposition to the opinions of Mr Burke on the French Revolution, 1791. In 1785 Mrs Macauley, having been left a widow, entered into a matrimonial connexion with Mr Graham, which owing to the disparity of their ages, subjected her to some ridicule. She retired with her second husband to a small house in Leicestershire, where (in the mean time having paid a visit to general Washington, in America, in 1785,) she died in 1791.—*Gent. Mag* vol xl. *Boswell's Life of Johnson. Wilkes's Life and Letters*

MACBRIDE (DAVID) a distinguished physician, was born at Ballymony in the county of Antrim, in 1727 He served as a surgeon in the navy until 1759, when he settled in Dublin, and published his "Experimental Essays" in 1764, which work immediately attracted the attention of the faculty, and procured the author a doctor's degree from the university of Glasgow. He subsequently delivered lectures at his own house, which were published in 1772, in one volume, 4to, under the title of "An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Medicine" This work, which was highly appreciated by Dr Cullen, was translated into Latin, and published at Utrecht, in 2 vols. 4to, in 1774 Dr Macbride, who ultimately obtained considerable celebrity and practice, died in December 1778, in the fifty-third year of his age.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

MACDIARMID (JOHN) an ingenious writer, was born in 1779 at Ween in Perthshire, of which parish his father was minister. He studied at the universities of Edinburgh and St Andrews, and was designed for the Scottish church, but relinquished that view to try his fortune in London, where he became editor of the St James's Chronicle. In 1803 he published "An Inquiry into the System of Military Defence of Great Britain," in which he asserts the superiority of a regular army to militia and volunteers. He followed this work with a kindred one, entitled "An Inquiry into the nature of Civil and Military Subordination."

His last production was "Lives of British Statesmen," 4to, which was received very favourably; but the author was destined to enjoy the approbation which it elicited but a very short time, falling a victim to paralysis, April 7, 1807.—*Athæneum. D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors.*

MACE (Francis) a learned French priest, was born at Paris about 1640, and became canon and rector of the church of St Opportune in that capital. He was a diligent student in both sacred and profane literature, and a very popular preacher. He died in 1721. His principal works are, "A Chronological, Historical, and Moral Abridgment of the Old and New Testament," 2 vols. 4to, "Scriptural Knowledge reduced to four Tables," a French Translation of the Apocryphal "Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs," and the "History of the four Ciceros," in which he attempts to prove that the sons of Cicero were as illustrious as their father.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MACE (Thomas) a practitioner on the lute in the seventeenth century, distinguished among lovers of music, by a work entitled, "Music's Monument, or a Remembrancer of the best Practical Music, both Divine and Civil, that has ever been known to have been in the World," 1676, folio. This work, which discovers extreme simplicity and entertaining egotism, proves him to have been an excellent judge of the instrument which he practised, and also contains excellent instructions for its management. It appears, from the engraving prefixed to his book, that he was aged sixty three in 1676, but when he died is not known.—*Burney's Hist of Music.*

MACEDO (Francisco) a singular member of the Franciscan order, was born at Coimbra in Portugal, in 1596. He espoused the patriotic side in the Braganza revolution, and became professor of ecclesiastical history in the college de Propaganda Fide at Rome. He obtains a place here chiefly as an extraordinary instance of elaborate literary fecundity, being the author of 137 formal works, 50 panegyrics 60 Latin orations, 32 funeral poems, 48 epic poems (short pieces so called by himself), 123 elegies, 115 epitaphs, 912 dedicatory epistles, 700 familiar epistles, 2600 heroic poems, 110 odes, 3000 epigrams, four Latin comedies, and one Spanish satire. He himself estimated the number of his verses at a million and a half, of which vast mass no one reads a single line.—*Art. by Southey in Aikin's G. Biog.*

MACEDONIUS, a prelate of Constantinople, whom the Arians made bishop of that see in the year 342, in opposition to Paul, the choice of their orthodox opponents. After a fierce contest, the emperor Constantius gave his decision in favour of Macedonius, but owing to his turbulence and partiality to the semi-Arians, he was afterwards deposed. He then maintained a new notion concerning the Holy Ghost, which he regarded as a divine energy diffused throughout the universe, and not a person. This doctrine being agreeable to the large party of semi-Arians, was widely embraced, although severely persecuted by the orthodox on one side, and the Arians on the other, until finally crushed by Theodosius in 381. The ultimate fate of Macedonius himself is unknown.—*Mosheim. Socrat. Hist. Eccles*

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MACHAULT (John de) a jesuit, born

message made a considerable impression on the mind of the person to whom it was sent, and he frequently noticed it in conversation. At length, in 1823, hostilities commenced, and sir Charles marched against the Ashantees with a mixed force of Europeans and blacks, the latter of whom ran away, and the whites, being defeated, their commander was captured by the victor, who ferociously realized his menace, January 21, 1824. It is gratifying to add, that in a subsequent battle, in which the Ashantees were entirely defeated, this barbarous trophy was recovered, and conveyed to his relations.—*Gent. Mag. Public Journals.*

MACARTNEY (GEORGE) earl Macartney, was the son of a gentleman of Scottish descent, but was born in Ireland in 1737. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, after which he became a student of the Temple, and then travelled on the continent. In 1764 he was appointed envoy extraordinary to Russia, through the recommendation of lord Holland, and he afterwards became secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He relinquished that post in 1772, about which time he was created KB., and in 1775 he was nominated captain general and governor of the Caribbee islands, Grenada, the Grenadines, and Tobago. Grenada was invaded and taken by the French, and the governor was sent a prisoner to France. On his return to England, he was appointed to the presidency of Madras, having previously obtained an Irish peerage. But the most memorable of his employments was his embassy to China in 1792, on which occasion he conducted himself with great address, and succeeded in the chief object of his mission. His only subsequent public situation was that of governor of the Cape of Good Hope, whence he returned on account of ill health in 1797. He died March 31, 1806. His English earldom was bestowed on him for his services in China. Lord Macartney was the author of a 'Journal" of his Chinese embassy, and other publications.—*Life of Lord M. by Barrow.*

MACAULAY (CATHERINE) or GRAHAM, the name of her second husband, was born at Ollantigh in Kent, the seat of her father, John Sawbridge, esq. She was educated more strongly than is usual with her sex, and became early attached to the perusal of history. In 1760 she married Dr George Macauley, a physician, and soon after she commenced her career in literature, and in 1763 published the first volume 4to of her "History of England, from the Accession of James I to that of the Brunswick Line." This was continued in successive volumes to the eighth, which completed the work in 1783. The spirit of this history is almost purely republican, which, while in conjunction with an ardent disposition, it elicits a noble zeal for civil liberty, and the general rights of mankind, has almost unavoidably warped the representation of persons and events. The style is nervous and animated, although sometimes loose and inaccurate, and the reflections of the author are often acute and sagacious; but although much read at the time, its party aspect has impeded its advancement to a standard work. While Mrs Macauley was in the height of her fame, Dr Wilson, rector of St Stephens, Walbrook, conferred upon her the unprecedented honour of erecting a statue to her while living in the chancel of his church, which his successor deemed it proper to remove. The other works of Mrs Macauley are, "Remarks on Hobbes's Rudiments of Government and Society," 1767, enlarged in 1769 to "Loose Remarks on some of Mr Hobbes's Positions," "Observations on a Pamphlet, entitled, 'Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents,'" being a protest against some of the aristocratic notions of Mr Burke, "An Address to the People of England on the present Important Crisis," 1775, "A Treatise on the Immutability of Moral Truth," afterwards republished with much additional matter, under the title of "Letters on Education," 1790. Her last publication was a "Letter to Earl Stanhope," in opposition to the opinions of Mr Burke on the French Revolution, 1791. In 1785 Mrs Macauley, having been left a widow, entered into a matrimonial connexion with Mr Graham, which owing to the disparity of their ages, subjected her to some ridicule. She retired with her second husband to a small house in Leicestershire, where (in the mean time having paid a visit to general Washington, in America, in 1785,) she died in 1791.—*Gent. Mag.* vol. xl. *Boswell's Life of Johnson. Wilkes's Life and Letters.*

MACBRIDE (DAVID) a distinguished physician, was born at Ballymony in the county of Antrim, in 1727. He served as a surgeon in the navy until 1759, when he settled in Dublin, and published his "Experimental Essays" in 1764, which work immediately attracted the attention of the faculty, and procured the author a doctor's degree from the university of Glasgow. He subsequently delivered lectures at his own house, which were published in 1772, in one volume, 4to, under the title of "An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Medicine." This work, which was highly appreciated by Dr Cullen, was translated into Latin, and published at Utrecht, in 2 vols. 4to, in 1774. Dr Macbride, who ultimately obtained considerable celebrity and practice, died in December 1778, in the fifty-third year of his age.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

MACDIARMID (JOHN) an ingenious writer, was born in 1779 at Ween in Perthshire, of which parish his father was minister. He studied at the universities of Edinburgh and St Andrews, and was designed for the Scottish church, but relinquished that view to try his fortune in London, where he became editor of the St James's Chronicle. In 1803 he published "An Inquiry into the System of Military Defence of Great Britain," in which he asserts the superiority of a regular army to militia and volunteers. He followed this work with a kindred one, entitled "An Inquiry into the nature of Civil and Military Subordination."

His last production was "Lives of British Statesmen," 4to, which was received very favourably, but the author was destined to enjoy the approbation which it elicited but a very short time, falling a victim to paralysis, April 7, 1807.—*Athæneum. D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors.*

MACE (FRANCIS) a learned French priest, was born at Paris about 1640, and became canon and rector of the church of St Opportune in that capital. He was a diligent student in both sacred and profane literature, and a very popular preacher. He died in 1721. His principal works are, "A Chronological, Historical, and Moral Abridgment of the Old and New Testament," 2 vols. 4to, "Scriptural Knowledge reduced to four Tables,' a French Translation of the Apocryphal "Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs," and the "History of the four Ciceros,' in which he attempts to prove that the sons of Cicero were as illustrious as their father.—*Moren. Nouv. Dict Hist*

MACE (THOMAS) a practitioner on the lute in the seventeenth century distinguished among lovers of music, by a work entitled, "Music's Monument, or a Remembrancer of the best Practical Music, both Divine and Civil that has ever been known to have been in the World, 1676, folio This work, which discovers extreme simplicity and entertaining egotism proves him to have been an excellent judge of the instrument which he practised and also contains excellent instructions for its management It appears from the engraving prefixed to his book that he was aged sixty three in 1676 but when he died is not known.—*Burney's Hist of Music*

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MACHAULT (JOHN de) a jesuit, born

at Paris in 1651, who became rector of the college de Clermont. He published, under the name of Gallus or Le Coq, "Io. Galli Jurisconsul. Notationes in Historiam Thuani," 1614, a work which is scarce, because suppressed as seditious and libellous.—There was another jesuit, named JOHN BAPTIST DE MACHAULT, who died May 22, 1640, aged twenty-nine. He was author of "Gesta à Soc. Jes. in regno Sinensi, Ethiopico et Sibetano," and other historical works of little reputation.—*Moreri.*

MACHIAVEL (NICHOLAS) a celebrated political writer and historian, was born of a patrician family at Florence in 1469. He was suspected of being engaged in the conspiracy of the Soderini family, against the Medici, and being put to the question, had the fortitude to endure the torture without confession. He afterwards became secretary to the Florentine republic, and was employed in embassies to the king of France, the emperor, and the pope, and other Italian princes. Notwithstanding the emoluments presumed to be attendant on these important employments, he died in great poverty in June 1527, leaving a large family in indigent circumstances, which fact is a great presumption in favour of his disinterestedness and integrity. The freedom of his opinions caused him to be represented as irreligious by his contemporaries, but as this imputation was then usually employed in bar of all freedom of opinion, it merits little attention. He was an author, both in prose and verse, but it is chiefly upon his historical and political works that his reputation is founded. His "Discourses upon the first Decade of Livy," exhibit him as a warm friend of liberality, and are replete with just and profound reflections on the principles of popular government. It was succeeded by the famous treatise, "Del Principe," the prince, the hero of which, Cæsar Borgia, is the model of the perfect prince which he describes. This extraordinary production has been generally regarded as the tyrant's manual, all its maxims and counsels being directed to the maintenance of power, however acquired. Formed as it was upon the actual practice of Italian politicians, both before and after it was written, being dedicated to a nephew of Leo X, and long current without producing a reply, it is difficult to regard it merely as an ingenious method of exposing the detestable maxims which it ostensibly inculcates, although an opinion of that kind has been very widely embraced. On the other hand, it seems next to impossible, that Machiavel himself, the secretary of a republic, who wrote with so much spirit on the history of Livy, and in conversation always spoke with admiration of Brutus and Cassius, should have compiled a book of such odious maxims with a view of propagating them. Whatever the truth, his "Prince" has eternally stained his name, the appellation of Machiavellism being adopted as significant of all that is crooked and perfidious in politics. The other works of Machiavel are, his "History of Florence," from 1205 to 1494, which is deemed a valuable performance, and the earliest of the good Italian histories, a "Life of Castruccio Castracani of Lucca," regarded as bordering on romance, "A Treatise on the Art Military," able but theoretical, two comedies of inferior pretensions, entitled "Mandragola," and "Clitia," "The Golden Ass," in imitation of Lucian, "A Treatise on the Emigration of the Northern Nations," and many verses. The whole of the works of Machiavel have been ably translated by Farneworth.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi. Roscoe's Leo X.*

MACK (CHARLES baron von) an Austrian general, born in Franconia in 1752. Though destitute of fortune, he was well educated, but on leaving college his inclination led him to enlist as a private in a regiment of dragoons and his good conduct soon obtained him the rank of a petty officer. In the war with Turkey he was noticed by marshal Lascy, who gave him a captain's commission. The spirit of enterprize which he subsequently displayed, procured him the favour of Laudohn, who made him his aide-de-camp, and strongly recommended him to the emperor. On the occurrence of war with France, Mack was appointed quarter master-general of the army of the prince of Coburg, and in that station he directed the operations of the campaign of 1793. He was afterwards employed in negociating with Dumouriez, and in 1794 he was sent on a military embassy to England. He again served under the prince of Coburg in the Netherlands, and in 1797 he succeeded the archduke Charles in the command of the army of the Rhine. The following year he was sent to Naples, then invaded by the French under generals Macdonald and Championet. Mack boasted that he would soon drive the enemy out of Italy, but being beaten in the field, and suspected of treason by the Neapolitans, he fled to the French camp, and was sent as a prisoner to Dijon. Under the consulship of Buonaparte, he was removed to Paris on parole, and in April, 1800, he made his escape to Vienna. He found means to justify his conduct in the opinion of the emperor, who in 1804 constituted general Mack commander-in-chief in the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and Italy, and the year following a member of the general council of war. In 1805 he was opposed to Buonaparte, who forced him to retreat beyond the Danube, and to submit to the famous capitulation of Ulm, by which 28,000 of the Austrians became prisoners. Mack was permitted to go to Vienna, where he was tried before a military tribunal, and received the sentence of death as a traitor to his country. His doom, however, was commuted by the emperor for imprisonment, and he was, after a time, released, and died in obscurity. The failures of the subject of this article, excited great surprise at the period when they occurred, but at present nothing appears so extraordinary as that a man, with so moderate a portion of ability, should have been thus trusted and employed.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

MACKENZIE (sir GEORGE) a

Scottish lawyer and miscellaneous writer, was a branch of the noble family of Seaforth, and born at Dundee in 1636. He studied at the universities of Aberdeen and St Andrew's, whence he was removed to Bourges, where he passed three years in the study of the civil law. On his return to Scotland he was admitted to the bar, and soon became a distinguished pleader. In 1661 he was advocate for the marquis of Argyle, impeached of high-treason, and was not long after raised to a seat on the bench of the criminal court He employed his leisure in literary composition, and in 1660 appeared his "Aretino," a serious romance, "Religio Stoici," a "Moral Essay on Solitude," "Moral Gallantry," and a play and poems, which productions gave him the reputation of being an elegant writer and sound moralist In 1674 he was knighted, and made king's advocate for Scotland. The contest then existing between fanaticism on the one side, and oppression and tyranny on the other, rendered this post an arduous one, but having embraced the court doctrine of passive obedience, he was well inclined to put the laws enforcing submission, into strict execution, and thereby obtained from the covenanters the title of "The blood thirsty Advocate." He however introduced several alterations into the form of criminal trials, favourable to the accused, and although he is thought to have stretched the law of treason in the cases of Baillie of Jerviswood, and the earl of Argyle, his vindication of himself, by a large party at least, has been deemed satisfactory Even during the press of business he found time to compose several able professional works upon the laws and customs of Scotland. He also wrote "Jus Regium," London, 1684 in defence of monarchy, and farther served the royal party by a "Vindication of the Government of Scotland during the Reign of Charles II" As an antiquary he composed, "Observations on the Laws and Customs of Nations as to Precedency," a "Defence of the Royal Line and Antiquities of Scotland,' which work involved him in a controversy with Lloyd and Stillingfleet, "Reflections upon the Advantages and Disadvantages of a Union between England and Scotland," and several moral and miscellaneous treatises, which demonstrated great fertility, a little of accuracy or profundity. It is to the honour of sir George Mackenzie, that he withdrew from his post when the measures of James II disagreed with his conscience, although he subsequently resumed it, and held it until the Revolution, when he warmly opposed the declared vacancy of the throne and the election of William, and resigning his employments, retired to Oxford, where he was admitted student in June 1690. He died in London in May 1691, and his body being taken to Scotland, was buried with great funeral honours in the church-yard of the Greyfriars in Edinburgh. The political opinions of this eminent lawyer will be judged of differently by opposite parties, but his integrity and private worth seem unquestionable. He was founder of the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh.—*Biog. Brit Lord Woodhouslee's Life of Lord Kames.*

MACKENZIE (GEORGE) viscount Tarbat and first earl of Cromarty, a member of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1624. Having adhered to the fortunes of the Stuarts, in their adversity, he was, at the Restoration, made a senator of the college of justice, clerk of the privy council, and justice-general. James II also made him a baron and viscount, and queen Anne secretary of state and earl of Cromarty. He died in 1714, at the age of eighty-eight. This nobleman, who possessed much learning and varied accomplishments, was author of a "Vindication of Robert III, King of Scotland, from the Charge of Bastardy," "Synopsis Apocalyptica," an explication of the Revelations; "A Historical Account of the Conspiracies by the earl of Gowrie and Robert Logan, against James VI," "A Vindication of the Reform of the Church of Scotland," and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions —*Lord Orford's Royal and Noble Authors.*

MACKLIN (CHARLES) an actor and dramatist of some celebrity for talent, and more for longevity, was born in the county of Westmeath in Ireland, May 11, 1690. His real name was M'Laughlin, which, on his coming to London, he changed to Macklin. He was employed at Trinity college, Dublin, as a badgeman, until his twenty first year, when he came to England, and joined a company of strolling comedians, but was induced to return to his situation at Trinity college. In 1716 he again repaired to England, and appeared as an actor in the theatre Lincoln's-inn fields It was not, however, until 1741 that he established his fame as an actor, by his admirable performance of Shylock, that being indeed the only character in which he stood pre-eminent. He continued on the stage until 1789, which long interval was marked by the usual vicissitudes of theatrical life, rendered still greater by the spirit and strong temper of the individual By his firmness and resolution in supporting the rights of his theatrical brethren, they were long relieved from a species of capricious oppression, to which the profession of an actor is peculiarly open, from party opposition or private enmity. During the last years of his life, his understanding became impaired, and in this state he died July 11, 1797, at the great age of a hundred and seven. Macklin appears to much advantage in his "Man of the World," a comedy, which discovers a keen and pervading knowledge of life and manners, and exposes meanness, sycophancy, and political servility with considerable skill. His "Love a la mode" also possesses kindred, but more farcical merit. While his memory remained, Macklin was a most entertaining companion, although dictatorial, and very irascible. He is however said to have been, in his best days, a tender husband, a good father, and a steady friend —*Biog Dram.*

MACKNIGHT (JAMES) a learned Scottish divine, was born at Irvine in Argyleshire

in 1721. He was educated at Glasgow, after which he went to Leyden, and on his return was ordained minister of Maybole, where he remained sixteen years. Here he composed his two celebrated works, "The Harmony of the Gospels," and his "New Translation of the Epistles," both of which much advanced his theological reputation. In 1763 he published another esteemed work, entitled, "The Truth of the Gospel History." On account of these publications, the university of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of DD. In 1679 he was promoted to the living of Jedburgh, and three years afterwards became one of the ministers of Edinburgh, where he employed nearly thirty years of his life in the execution of his last and greatest work, on the apostolical epistles, which appeared in 1795, in four large quarto volumes, under the title of "A new literal Translation from the Greek of all the Apostolical Epistles, with Commentaries and Notes, Philological, Critical, Explanatory, and Practical." Dr Macknight survived the completion of this laborious proof of extensive reading, genuine learning, and critical skill, about four years, dying, much lamented, in the month of January 1800.—*Life by his Son*

MACLAINE (ARCHIBALD) a learned divine, was born at Monaghan in Ireland, in 1722. He was educated at Glasgow, and about the time of the rebellion in 1745, succeeded his uncle, Dr Milling as English pastor at the Hague, in which situation he remained fifty years, when he was obliged to quit it, owing to the French invasion of Holland in 1794. On his arrival at England he fixed his residence at Bath, where he died November 20, 1804, aged eighty-two. Dr Maclaine is principally known by an excellent translation of Maclaine's Ecclesiastical History, and by his popular letters to Soame Jenyns, in opposition to his "View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion." He also published a volume of sermons.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

MACLAURIN (COLIN) a celebrated mathematician and philosopher, born near Inverary in Scotland, in 1698. He studied at Glasgow, where he took the degree of MA. at the age of fifteen, and defended a thesis "On the Power of Gravitation." In 1717 he obtained the mathematical chair in the Marischal college at Aberdeen, and two years after, on making a visit to London, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He subsequently travelled on the continent as tutor to the hon. Mr Hume, the son of lord Polwarth, and after residing for some time in Lorraine, his pupil died at Montpellier, and he returned to Scotland. In 1725 he was elected professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, where his lectures contributed much to raise the character of that university as a school of science. A controversy, in which he engaged with bishop Berkeley, led to the publication of Maclaurin's great work, his "Treatise on Fluxions," printed at Edinburgh 1742, 2 vols. 4to. On the invasion of Scotland in 1745, Mr Maclaurin was very active in promoting the fortification of Edinburgh against the adherents of the house of Stuart, and on their taking possession of the city, he fled to York, where he was hospitably received and entertained by archbishop Herring. On the march of the invaders to England, he returned home, and died soon after, June 14, 1746 He was the author of a "Treatise on Algebra," an "Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries," papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society, and other works.—MACLAURIN (JOHN) son of the preceding, was bred to the bar, and after practising as an advocate at Edinburgh, was, in 1787, made a judge, when he took the title of lord Dreghorn. In 1774 he published "Arguments and Decisions in remarkable Cases before the High Court of Justiciary, and other supreme Courts in Scotland," 4to, and he was also the author of various tracts on legal and miscellaneous literature. His death took place in 1796, at the age of sixty two.—*Martin's Biog Philos. Hutton's Mat Dict. Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

MACPHERSON (JAMES) a Scottish writer, distinguished in literary history for his translations or imitations of Gaelic poems, said to have been composed in the third century. He was born in the county of Inverness, in 1738, and studied at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. In 1758 he published an original poem, entitled "The Highlander," and this was followed two years after by "Fragments of Ancient Poetry, collected in the Highlands of Scotland and translated from the Gaelic or Erse Language." The curiosity of the public was excited by these pieces, and a subscription was raised to enable Macpherson to visit the Highlands and collect additional specimens of national poetry. He produced, as the fruit of his researches, "Fingal an ancient Epic Poem, translated from the Gaelic," 1762, 4to, "Temora," and other poems, 1763, 4to, and some smaller compositions, all professedly translated from originals by Ossian, the son of Fingal, a Gaelic prince of the third century, and his contemporaries. It would be impossible, within the limits of this article, to give even an outline of the warm and angry controversy concerning the authenticity of these productions, which long agitated the republic of letters and has hardly yet subsided From the evidence of the contending parties it may be concluded, that Macpherson's prose epics were founded on traditional narratives current among the Highlanders, but the date of the oldest of their lays is comparatively modern, and it is now difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the precise extent of his obligations to the Gaelic bards of former ages. Mr Macpherson went to Florida in 1764, as secretary to governor Johnstone, and he subsequently obtained, at home, the lucrative appointment of agent to the Nabob of Arcot, in consequence of which he had a seat in the house of Commons from 1780 to 1790. He died near Inverness, in February 1796, and was interred in West-

minster abbey. Besides the works noticed before, he published a prose translation of the Iliad of Homer, "An Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland," "The History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover," historical collections, and political pamphlets. —*Aikin's G Biog.*

MACQUER (PETER JOSEPH) an eminent French chemist, born at Paris in 1718. He adopted the medical profession, and devoted himself to the study of the physical sciences. In 1745 he was chosen an adjunct of the academy of Sciences, in 1766 an associate, and in 1772 a pensionary of that society. He wrote in the Journal des Savans, from 1768 to 1776, the articles relating to natural philosophy, medicine, surgery, pharmacy, chemistry, anatomy, and natural history, and he published "Elemens de Chymie theorique et pratique," and a chemical dictionary, besides other works. His death took place in 1784. Macquer did not live to witness the splendid improvements made in chemistry in the latter part of the last century, and which have contributed to render his writings partially obsolete, though they comprise some important facts and discoveries, which entitle the author to a place among the first chemists of his time —His brother, PHILIP MACQUER, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, was the author of "Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire Ecclesiastique," 2 vols 8vo, and other useful historical compilations. He died in 1770 —*Biog. Univ.*

MACQUIN (ABBE ANGE-DENIS) of Scotch ancestry, born in 1726 at Meaux-en-Brie, in the college of which town he was afterwards professor of rhetoric. Driven from his country by the Revolution, his taste as an antiquary and his skill as a draughtsman procured him an ample subsistence by the exercise of both in the Herald's college. While thus employed, it fell to his lot to design the car, &c. which bore the remains of Nelson to St Paul's cathedral, in which he displayed much taste. Although a foreigner, so complete was his acquaintance with the English tongue, that he edited several works in that language, besides publishing occasionally original essays, &c. His Latin poem, "Tabella Cibaria," or "The Bill of Fare," has been much admired for the classic elegance of its Latinity, and the learning and ingenuity it exhibits. After the conclusion of the war in 1814, he revisited France for a short time, but his habits and affections having now become exclusively English, he soon returned, and died in Southwark in 1823.—*Ann. Biog.*

MACROBIUS (AURELIUS AMBROSIUS THEODOSIUS) a Latin author in the reign of the emperor Theodosius, to whom he officiated as an officer of the wardrobe, and enjoyed a considerable share of the imperial favour. The country which gave him birth, as well as the religion which he professed, are both uncertain, the former, however, is generally supposed to have been Greece. He was the author of a miscellaneous work, entitled "Saturnalia," curious for its criticisms, and the light it throws upon the manners and customs of antiquity, a commentary on Cicero's "Somnium Scipionis," in two books, valuable for the exposition it affords of the doctrines of Pythagoras, with respect to the harmony of the spheres, and a treatise "De Differentiis et Societatibus Græci Latinique Verbi." There are several editions of this author's writings, the best of which are those of 1694, 8vo, and 1777, Leipsic. The time of his decease is supposed to be about the year 420.—*Morері.*

MADAN. There were two English divines of this name, brothers, of these SPENCER died bishop of Peterborough in 1813.—MARTIN, originally educated with a view to his practising at the English bar, was induced, by the influence of some leading members of the Calvinistic persuasion, to quit that profession, and enter into the ministry in their connexion. In 1761, having for some time previously officiated as chaplain to the Lock hospital, he succeeded in procuring the erection of a chapel attached to that institution, where his reputation as a popular preacher attracted numerous hearers. The fame which he acquired by his eloquence was, however, somewhat diminished, by the part he took in dissuading a clerical friend from giving up a benefice which he had accepted under a solemn promise of eventual resignation This circumstance took place in 1767, and in 1781 a work from his pen, in defence of a plurality of wives, entitled, "Thelyphthora," drew upon him still farther obloquy. The professed object of this singular treatise, which fills three octavo volumes, is the prevention of seduction, by constituting it a virtual marriage. His other works are, an edition of the satires of Juvenal and Persius, with a literal English translation and notes, in two octavo volumes, "A Commentary on the Articles of the Church of England," "Thoughts on Executive Justice," "Letters to Dr Priestley," and a few sermons. His death took place during the spring of 1790, in his sixty fifth year.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

MADDEN, DD (SAMUEL) an Irish clergyman, descended from a French family, born in 1687. He received his education at Trinity college, Dublin, and afterwards became a liberal benefactor to that society, by instituting, in 1731, prizes for such of the students as more especially distinguished themselves in the college examinations. The year following he published the first volume of a work calculated to excite considerable attention, under the title of "Memoirs of the Twentieth Century, or Original Letters of State under George the Sixth." This singular book was originally intended to occupy six octavo volumes, and extraordinary despatch was used in striking off a thousand copies of it, but the rapidity with which it was bought up by the author, equalled the diligence used in bringing it out. Nearly nine hundred of the impressions being recalled and destroyed within a week after its first issuing from the press. His other productions are, "Boulter's

Monument," a poem of considerable length, printed in 1744, and a tragedy founded on the history of Themistocles. Dr Madden, of whom the English lexicographer, Johnson, speaks in terms of the highest commendation, was farther beneficial to his country, and to the cause of science in general, by first establishing, in 1740, a society at Dublin for the encouragement of the arts, the plan of which has since been followed up and enlarged upon with great success in the British metropolis. For the furtherance of this praiseworthy object, he himself liberally contributed a hundred pounds a-year from his own private resources, which were large, independently of the rectory of Drummully, and other valuable church preferment. His death took place on the last day of the year 1765.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

MADDOX (Isaac) bishop of Worcester, an active and learned prelate, born of humble parentage at London in July 1697. Becoming an orphan at an early age, his friends placed him with a pastry-cook, that he might learn the business, but his fondness for perusing every book that came in his way, rendered his continuance in this situation equally irksome to himself and his employer. His dismissal was the consequence, on which he was sent to Scotland by some of his relations, who, observing his passion for literature, placed him at Aberdeen, with a view to his obtaining a cheap but solid education, and eventually becoming a minister among the dissenters. The tenets and discipline of presbyterianism, however, not coinciding with his opinions, he, after having continued his studies at this university for some time, with great credit to himself, returned to England, and became, through the assistance of Gibson, bishop of London, a member of Queen's college, Cambridge. He now took orders in the established church, and became soon after domestic chaplain and nephew, by marriage, to Bradford, bishop of Chichester, through whose patronage he rose speedily to considerable preferment. His first benefice was the living of St Vedast, Foster lane, in the city of London, when, having obtained the degree of DD. from the archbishop of Canterbury, he was in 1729 appointed a king's chaplain, and clerk of the closet to queen Caroline. Four years after he obtained the deanery of Wells, whence in 1736 he was raised to the see of St Asaph, and subsequently translated to that of Worcester in 1743. Bishop Maddox is known as the warm advocate and liberal benefactor of many public charitable institutions, especially of the small-pox hospital in the metropolis, for which in 1752 he preached a sermon, afterwards printed, remarkable for its eloquence, and the unstudied beauty of the composition. The infirmary at Worcester also is mainly indebted to his exertions for its existence. As an author he is principally known by his "Defence of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England," written in reply to Neale's "History of the Puritans." There are also fourteen of his miscellaneous sermons extant. His death took place at Worcester, September 27, 1759.—*Nichols's Lit. Anecd.*

MADOX (Thomas) a learned and laborious antiquarian, author of several valuable works connected with the earlier periods of English history. The first of these, his "Anglicanum Formulare," being a complete collection of ancient charters and legal instruments from the Norman conquest down to the reign of Henry VIII inclusive, taken from the original records, appeared under the auspices of lord chancellor Somers in 1702, and is considered highly valuable. Nine years afterwards he printed his "History of the Exchequer," embracing a period from the conquest to the close of Edward II's reign, in folio, with a dedication to the queen. A quarto edition of this work likewise appeared afterwards in 1769. He also published subsequently an historical account of all the cities and borough towns of England, under the title of "Firma Burgi," and was employed on several other works of a similar description, the completion of which was prevented by his decease. A collection of his manuscripts occupying more than ninety volumes of various sizes, is to be found in the British Museum, to which they were presented after his death by his widow.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

MÆCENAS (Caius Cilnius) the friend and minister of the emperor Augustus, and a distinguished patron of letters, was a Roman knight, who traced his origin to the ancient kings of Etruria. Of his early life nothing is recorded previously to his appearing as counsellor to Octavius, after the death of Julius Cæsar. He fought at the battle of Philippi, but chiefly acted in a civil capacity. During a long period he held the important post of præfect of Rome, to which his political talents were peculiarly adapted, and in his ministerial capacity he was not chargeable with any acts of oppression, but exercised his great influence with prudence and moderation. No statesman seems to have been more the personal friend of his sovereign than Mæcenas, but he was partly indebted for the emperor's favour, to the charms of his wife Terentia, at which attachment, like an obsequious courtier, he silently connived. He is described by Velleius Paterculus as vigilant and active in business, but luxurious and effeminate in his hours of relaxation. He was at the same time learned, and a lover of learning, and his name is rendered immortal by Virgil and Horace, as their munificent friend and intimate associate. Horace, in particular, lived with him upon terms of the utmost freedom and familiarity, and Virgil dedicated to him his "Georgics," which admirable productions appear to have been written at his request. He introduced both these great poets to Augustus, and so signal were his good offices towards literary genius, that the name of Mæcenas has been ever since applied to liberal patrons. Of his own writings several pieces existed in the time of Seneca, of which a few verses only are now extant. He is also said to have invented a species of short-hand. He died BC. 8, leav-

ing Augustus his general heir and executor. *Life by Schomberg. Saxii Onom. Crevier.*

MÆSTLINUS (MICHAEL) a celebrated German astronomer, was born about 1542, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, and spent his youth in Italy, where he made a public oration in favour of Copernicus, which converted Galileo from the opinions of Aristotle and Ptolemy. On his return to Germany, he became professor of mathematics at Tubingen, where he had the great Kepler among his pupils, who has praised several of his master's inventions in his "Astronomia Optica." He died in 1590, after having published many works in mathematics and astronomy, among which were his treatises "De Stella Nova Cassiopeia," "Ephemerides," according to the Prutenic tables, "Thesis de Eclipsibus," an epitome of astronomy, &c.—*Martin's Biog. Philos. Nouv Dict. Hist.*

MAFFEI. There were several learned and ingenious Italians of this name.—BERNARDINE MAFFEI, born 1514, was a dignified ecclesiastic, well versed in the belles lettres, as well as distinguished for his antiquarian research. He rose to the purple, and is known as the author of a valuable treatise on ancient coins, medals, and inscriptions, and some annotations on the letters of Cicero. His death took place in 1598 at Rome.—MAFFEI VEGIO, a native of Lodi, born 1407, was professor of law at Pavia, and afterwards chancellor to pope Martin V. He is however more advantageously known as a poet than a lawyer, several of his compositions, consisting of epigrams, and other miscellaneous productions in verse, evincing much genius. There is an English translation of his additional book to the Æneid of Virgil, by Ellis. His prose writings consist of essays on education, on happiness and misery, on religious constancy, &c. The time of his decease is fixed in the year 1459.—JOHN PETER MAFFEI, known by his Latin denomination Maffæus, was an eminent scholar of Bergamo, born 1536, who, from being rhetorical professor at Genoa, became a jesuit in 1565, and wrote the life of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the order. He was held in high estimation for his learning and talents by several successive occupiers of the papal chair, one of whom is said to have granted him a dispensation for reading his breviary in the Greek language, that his Latin, of the purity of which he was remarkably tenacious, might not become deteriorated. Besides a translation of various letters connected with the proceedings of the jesuit missionaries in India, he wrote a history of that country, entitled, "Historia Indicarum," &c. at the instance of the Portuguese Government, whose conquests in those regions the work is more particularly designed to commemorate and describe. The best edition of this book is that of 1747, 4to, 2 vols. Maffæus was afterwards employed in the Vatican library, and died at Tivoli in 1603.—FRANCESCO SCIPIO, MARQUIS MAFFEI, a nobleman of Verona, was equally celebrated as a soldier and a poet. He was born in 1675, and his first attempt in literature carried off the prize for an essay on the subject of love. Entering the army, he acquired considerable reputation by the gallantry which he exhibited at the battle of Donawert, in 1704, but on the termination of the campaign he quitted the service, and devoted himself wholly to the cultivation of elegant literature. In 1732 he set out on a tour over great part of Europe, and in the course of his progress received every where those marked attentions which his reputation as a scholar merited. Of his works, the principal are, "On Duelling," an essay, "Merope," a tragedy; "Ceremonia," a comedy, "A History of the Art of Diplomacy," "Verona Illustrata," folio, "Musæum Veronense," folio, &c. He also translated a part of the works of Homer into his own language, and published three octavo volumes of tragedies, selected from the best Italian dramatists. On the decease of their accomplished townsman in 1755, the citizens of Verona honoured his remains by a public funeral in the cathedral of that city, when an oration was pronounced to his memory.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAGALHAENS or MAGELLAN (FERDINAND de) a famous Portuguese navigator, who discovered the straits at the extremity of South America, and conducted the first expedition round the world. He served under Albuquerque in the East Indies, and distinguished himself especially at the taking of Malacca in 1510. He afterwards entered into the service of Spain, and was entrusted by Charles V with the command of a fleet destined to explore a passage to the Molucca islands, by sailing westward. The voyage was commenced September 20, 1519, about the end of October he entered the straits, since called after his name, and on the 27th of November discovered the Pacific ocean. Continuing his course, he arrived at the Ladrone Islands, and subsequently at the Philippines, on one of which he lost his life in a skirmish with the natives, in 1521. (See CANO, J. S. del.)—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

MAGALHAENS (JOHN HYACINTH de) an ingenious natural philosopher of the last century. He was born in 1723, at Lisbon, and is said to have been descended from the subject of the last article. He entered into the order of the Augustine friars, but becoming a convert to the Protestant faith, he fled from his convent, and took refuge in England, where he passed the remainder of his life. He distinguished himself by his experiments and researches in chemistry and mechanics, and particularly by his invention of a mode of impregnating water with fixed air, relatively to which he published a small tract. A translation of Cronstedt's Mineralogy, and other works also proceeded from his pen. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of several foreign academies, and was much esteemed among men of science. His death took place in February 1790.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

MAGALOTTI (LORENZO) a noble Italian, born in 1637 at Rome, or, according to others,

at Florence. He received his education at Pisa, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency in the mathematics and natural philosophy. Count Magalotti afterwards settled at Florence, where he continued to cultivate poetry and the belles lettres till his death in 1712. He was a member of the Della Crusca academy, and officiated as secretary to that of Cimento; and besides several tracts connected with the sciences, composed some lyric pieces of great merit, published in one 8vo. vol. under the title of "Canzonette Anacreontiche." To this latter work, however, he did not affix his name, but substituted the fictitious one of Elatso. He was also the author of some devotional pieces.—*Fabroni.*

MAGGI. There were three distinguished Italians of this name. JEROME, more commonly known by the name of Magius, affixed to his works, was a native of Anghiari, in the Florentine dominions, and flourished in the sixteenth century. He applied himself early in life with great assiduity to the study of the sciences, and by his proficiency in mathematics became an able engineer. A work of his on fortification added greatly to his reputation, and, together with his general character for talent and integrity, obtained for him from the Venetian government, to which he was recommended, the appointment of admiralty judge in their island of Cyprus. The siege of the capital of that country, by the Turkish forces in 1571, gave him an opportunity of reducing his theoretical studies, in the art of defence, to practice. Certain mines and other destructive contrivances, and engines of obsidionary warfare, constructed by him, repeatedly baffled the attacks of the Ottoman forces, and laid their works in ruins. Forced at length to surrender, the conquerors visited on his head the protraction of their success. The bashaw Mahomet threw him into prison, and loaded him with chains. In this distressing situation he remained more than a twelvemonth, soothing his captivity by calling into action his mental resources, which enabled him, deprived as he was of all books of reference, to compile from memory a "History of Bells," and a treatise on "The Wooden Horse," both abounding in classical and other quotations. These productions were the fruits of his leisure hours by night—his days being wholly spent in manual labour as a slave—and when completed, were secretly transmitted by him to the Imperial and French ambassadors, with dedicatory epistles, and a supplication for their interference in his behalf. His appeal to their compassion was but too successful, for, on their making a united and urgent application for his release, the Turkish commander, as the shortest way of ridding himself of their importunity, without putting himself to the trouble of a refusal, strangled the object of their solicitation in his prison, about the beginning of the year 1573. Besides the writings already mentioned, he was the author of a treatise "On the final Destruction of the Globe by Fire," in five books, folio, 1562, "Commentaries on the Civil Institutes," 8vo, The Lives of Illustrious Men, with Annotations, &c." and some other miscellaneous works.—His brother, BARTHOLOMEW MAGGI, was a physician of Bologna, where he died in 1552, and is known as the author of a useful treatise on the management and cure of gun-shot wounds.—CARLO MARIA MAGGI, a poet of some reputation, was born in the Milanese in 1630, and, according to his biographer, Muratori, may fairly be considered one of the restorers of a pure and elegant taste in literature among his countrymen. The last mentioned author published an excellent edition of his works, in 4 vols. 12mo, 1700, at Milan, where Maggi died the year preceding, filling at that time the situation of secretary to the senate. There is an English translation of his sonnets, which have been much admired. —*Fabroni. Niceron.*

MAGINI or MAGINUS (JOHN ANTHONY) professor of mathematics in the university of Bologna, was born at Padua in 1536. He became so celebrated for his astrological skill, that, in conformity with the notions of the age, he was regarded with favour by most of the princes of his time. He is said to have accurately predicted his own death, which took place in 1618. His mathematical and astronomical writings, which are honourable to his memory, consist of "Ephemeris," in 3 vols, 'Tables of Secondary Motions," "Astronomical, Gnomical, and Geographical Problems," "Theory of Planets, a "Confutation of Scaliger's Dissertation on the recession of the Equinoxes," "Primum Mobile," in 12 books, "Treatise on Plane and Spherical Geometry." He also wrote "A Commentary on Ptolemy's Geography," and a Chorographical description of the Regions and Cities of Italy.—*Niceron. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

MAGLIABECCHI (ANTONIO) a learned critic, who was librarian to the duke of Tuscany, celebrated alike for the variety of his knowledge and the strength of his memory. He was born at Florence in 1633, and in the early part of his life was engaged in a mechanical employment, which he relinquished to devote himself to literary pursuits. He was assisted in his studies by Michael Ermini, librarian to cardinal Leopold de' Medici, and other literati residing at Florence, but it was chiefly through his own unremitting application that he acquired a multifarious stock of erudition, which made him the wonder of his age. Duke Cosmo III made Magliabecchi keeper of the library which he had collected, and gave him free access to the Laurentian library, and of the Oriental MSS., in the latter collection he published a catalogue. His habits were in the highest degree eccentric. His attention was wholly absorbed by his books; among which he took his rest and his meals, dividing his time between the ducal library and his private collection, interrupted only by the visits of persons of rank or learning, attracted towards him by the report of his extraordinary endowments. The acquisition of knowledge seems to have been his sole de-

hght, for he left no literary work deserving of particular notice; and he freely afforded information to those authors who sought his assistance in their own undertakings. Notwithstanding his sedentary mode of life, he was far advanced in years at the time of his death, which took place in July 1714.—*Tiraboschi Stor. della Lett Ital. Spence's Parallel between R. Hill and Maglabecchi.*

MAGNOL There were two French physicians of this name, father and son, both natives of Montpelier, where they resided and enjoyed considerable practice. PIERRE, the elder, born 1638, was a member of the French academy, and distinguished himself especially by his love of botany He was the author of a catalogue of all the plants in the South of France, under the title of "Botanicum Monspeliense.' His other works are, "Hortus Regius Monspeliensis," "Prodromus Historiæ Generalis Plantarum," and "Novus Character Plantarum," which latter treatise was published after his death, with additions by his son ANTOINE MAGNOL —*Rees's Cyclop.*

MAGNON (JEAN) a French dramatist of no great reputation, born at Lyons, and the friend of Moliere. Magnon was bred a member of the French bar, but the study of the law not being congenial to his disposition, he forsook it, and commenced author by profession. In this capacity he produced several tragedies, few or none of which met with any success, except one, entitled "Artaxerxes" In 1662, while returning to his lodgings, in one of the bye streets of the French metropolis, he was set upon by robbers from whom he received a mortal wound, and soon after expired. This event precluded his finishing a dictionary in rhyme, a whimsical work which he had projected, and made some progress in, that part of it, however, which he had completed, appeared in 1663, in one volume, folio —*Moreri.*

MAGNUS. There were two Romish prelates of this name, in the sixteenth century, brothers, and in succession archbishops of Upsal in Sweden, both born at Linkoping in that kingdom. JOHN, the elder of the two, is known as the author of a 'History of the Archbishops of Upsal,' and another "Of the Kingdom of Sweden," both printed in folio. The progress of the Reformation, to which he was strongly opposed, drove him from his native country to Rome, where he died in 1514, in his fifty sixth year —OLAUS, who succeeded him in the diocess, was not more successful in struggling against the influence of the rising church, and at length followed the example of expatriation set him by his brother, whom he survived sixteen years. Olaus Magnus assisted at the council of Trent, and wrote a curious account of "The Manners, Customs, and Wars, of the People of the North," folio, 1555. His death, also, took place at Rome.—*Niceron.*

MAHOMET or MOHAMMED, one of those leading characters who give some of its strangest features to the history of the world, and the founder of a system of religion which has diffused itself over a considerable portion of the globe. He was born at Mecca in Arabia, in 569, and was of the tribe of Koreish, and family of Hashem, illustrious among their countrymen, as guardians of the famous temple of the Caaba. Being left an orphan in his second year, he was chiefly brought up by his uncle, Abu Taleb; and, in his twenty-fifth year, being recommended to Cadigha, a rich widow, as her factor, conducted himself so much to her satisfaction, that she made him her husband. He continued to act for some time as a merchant, but a disposition to religious contemplation seems to have attended him from his early youth, which it is suspected was turned to practical views by his communications with the Nestorian monks in his journeys to Syria, added to a contemplation of the progress of Christianity. Be this as it may, he was inspired with the notion of forming a new religion, and began to put on the appearance of sanctity, by retiring, every morning, to a cave called Hira, where he continued in meditation all the day. It was in 609, and in the fortieth year of his age, that he opened the pretended mission, and his first convert was his wife, to whom he communicated an interview with the angel Gabriel, declaring him the prophet of God. His proselytes, in the first instance, were few, but they included his faithful servant Seid, the ardent and courageous Ali, and the respectable Abubeker. All these were privately instructed in the tenets of Islamism, the fundamental doctrine of which was, "There is but one God, and Mahomet is his Prophet." Its precepts were pretended to be successive communications of the Divine will, by the means of Gabriel, and of these, collected and written by his disciples, were composed the celebrated "Koran," or "Book." In the fourth year of his mission, assembling his kindred of the race of Hashem, at a banquet, he openly announced to them his prophetic errand, and asked who would be his vizier No answer was returned, until the young Ali, with all the fire of enthusiasm, accepted the office. He made, however, but little farther progress in the first instance, and was even protected with some difficulty against his enemies by the influence of his uncle. In the tenth year of his mission, he lost both Abu Taleb, and his faithful wife Cadigha, which so exposed him to the enmity of the Koreishites, that he found it necessary to make a temporary retreat, and seek the protection of another uncle at Tayif. The contagious nature of enthusiasm was strikingly exemplified, by his success in gaining proselytes among the numerous pilgrims to the Caaba. About this time, his pretended journey to Heaven, on his beast Al-borak, under the protection of the angel Gabriel, is dated. This excursion, although but obscurely hinted at in the Koran, is admitted by all orthodox believers, who, however, are not quite agreed as to whether it was corporeal, or merely spiritual. The twelfth year of his mission was signalised by the conversion of the inhabitants of Medina, which so exasperated his

enemies at Mecca, that his assassination was determined upon. Aware of his danger, he fled, and with some difficulty reached Medina, an event which, under the name of the Hegira, or Flight, has been rendered memorable as the era whence the Mahometans commenced the reckoning of their lunar year, it corresponds with the 16th of June, 622. He was received with all possible respect at Medina, and soon after married Ayesha, the daughter of Abubeker, the first and most favoured of his several wives, after the death of Cadigha. His followers now rapidly increased, and feeling his strength, he openly declared his resolution to destroy idolatry, and propagate his religion by the sword. He employed the love of plunder, and the promise of a voluptuous paradise, as incentives to adventurers, and, together, they became irresistibly attractive. Several contests with the Koreishites followed, in one of which Mahomet was wounded, but in the end he baffled all the attempts against him, and having defeated a tribe of Jews, (a people whom he much detested,) who had joined his enemies, he treated them with merciless cruelty. Instances of the private assassination of powerful enemies by enthusiastic devotees also became prevalent, while the strict mask of sanctity being no longer so absolutely necessary, the triumphant impostor indulged his ardent passion for women without scruple or decorum. His views began now to extend, and in the seventh year of the Hegira, he summoned the surrounding sovereigns, including Heraclius, the Grecian emperor, to embrace the new revelation. The same year was signalized by an agreement, with some circumstances of humiliation on his own part, with the people of Mecca, which led to a solemn personal pilgrimage there, the fruits of which was the conversion of the subsequently noted Moslem leaders, Caled, Amru, and Othman. An imprudent breach of the truce by the Koreish soon after led to the absolute conquest of Mecca, and the idols of the Caaba were destroyed, but the sacred black stone being politically retained, having been rendered a renewed object of veneration by the prophet's holy touch. The conquest of the other independent and idolatrous tribes of Arabia followed, and in the confidence of power, Mahomet, now at the head of a numerous and enthusiastic host, determined to anticipate the hostile designs of the emperor Heraclius. He accordingly declared war against that sovereign, but after leading a large army to the Syrian frontier, finding nothing meditated by the Greeks, he retired, and contented himself with the mastery of all Arabia, in which he would not tolerate idolatry, but suffered his Christian subjects to exercise their worship on the payment of tribute. In the tenth year of the Hegira, he performed a valedictory pilgrimage to Mecca, on which occasion he was accompanied with ninety thousand fellow pilgrims, and the ceremonial which he observed at the sacred city has served as a model to the pilgrimages of succeeding ages. Mahomet did not long survive his return to Medina, his health had been gradually declining, in consequence of poison administered to him by a Jewess, in his favourite dish, a shoulder of mutton, with a view of trying his prophetic character, but a fever proved the immediate cause of his death. He expired in the arms of his favourite Ayesha, in the eleventh year of the Hegira, (June 632,) at the age of sixty-three, and at the trying moment seemed to display a real faith in his mission, and to be comforted by the consciousness of great benefits conferred on mankind. Of all his wives, the first alone bore him children, and of these his daughter Fatima, married to Ali, alone survived him. Mahomet was a man of good stature and comely aspect, he also possessed a piercing and sagacious wit, and was extremely well versed in the arts which at once lead and command mankind. He seems indebted to Judaism and Christianity for most that was systematic in his religion, but his civil polity was rude and barbarous, and being rendered immutable by its alliance with his creed and doctrines, it has proved a complete bar to progressive improvement in all the countries which have received his law. His moral character may be estimated by the preceding sketch, brief as it necessarily is, and from the fact, that the assassination of a rival prophet in Yemen, was one of his last actions. As the promulgator of a new faith, gross imposture was possibly mingled with some strong conviction of the unity and spiritual nature of the Deity, and as to the sensual indulgences permitted by the Mahometan law, they were rather restrictions than encouragements to the idolators of Arabia. His obligations of prayer, purification, and alms, were also strict and burthensome, and the absolute prohibition of wine may be deemed a more severe test of obedience, than almost any other legislator has ventured upon. To conclude, while the characters of usurper and impostor are abundantly evident, it is not quite impossible that a wish to exalt and improve his countrymen, may not have been partially mingled up with the policy and ambition by which this extraordinary founder of the faith of succeeding myriads, was so memorably distinguished.—*Prideaux's Life of Mahomet. Gibbon. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

MAHOMET II, the eleventh sultan of the Turks, called the great and victorious, was born at Adrianople, the 24th March, 1430. He was the son of Amurath II and received an education superior to that of Ottoman princes in general. On the death of his father in 1451, his first professions were entirely pacific, and he renewed a treaty of amity with the Greek emperor Constantine. The possession of Constantinople was, however, his great object, and after a successful expedition into Asia, he soon found a pretext for war, and the siege of that capital commenced in the spring of 1453. The details of this memorable event will not be required here, where it will be sufficient to remark, that the general assault took place on the 29th May, on which

day Constantinople was carried; the last Greek emperor, after a gallant resistance, with a few devoted followers, losing his life in the struggle. Mahomet first appeared to regard the vanquished with sentiments of humanity, but, as asserted by some authors, on the discovery of a conspiracy against him, he gave way to his natural ferocity, and executed a number of men of the first rank among the Greeks. At length, on the payment of tribute, he allowed the latter the free exercise of their religion, although he transformed the great church of Sancta Sophia, and other Christian edifices, into Mahometan mosques. After firmly fixing the capital of his increasing empire at Constantinople, he unremittingly proceeded with his martial projects, which proving upon the whole successful, he became the pride of the Mahometan, and the terror of the Christian world. His contests with Hunniades and Scanderbeg, his conquest of Albania, Servia, the Morea, and Negropont, and his attempt upon Rhodes, and capture of Otranto, form a series of facts which belong to history. This able and ambitious sultan, was at length carried off by a fit of the gout in May 1481, in his fifty first year, whilst preparing for a campaign against Persia. The moral qualities of Mahomet II, have been painted in the darkest colours by Christian writers, and while the terror which he inspired may have led to exaggeration, enough remains to show, that with vigour of mind and body, and great loftiness of enterprize, he was exceedingly perfidious, brutally licentious, and inexorably cruel. The news of his death was received at Rome with extreme joy and not without reason, looking to his epitaph, which may be thus translated, "I proposed to myself the conquest of Rhodes and proud Italy." Mahomet II is said to have been the first sultan who loved the arts, and it is even recorded that he perused with pleasure the lives of the great men in Greek and Roman history.—*Mod. Univ. Hist. Gibbon.*

MAIGNAN (Emanuel) a French ecclesiastic of the seventeenth century, highly distinguished as one of the greatest mathematicians and philosophers of the age in which he lived. He was born of a noble family, at Thoulouse in 1601, and received his education at the jesuits' college, after which, while only in his eighteenth year, he became a member of the order of Friars Minim. His fame, as an enlightened scholar, travelling to Rome, he received an invitation to that capital, which he accepted in 1636, and filled a professor's chair there upwards of thirteen years. During this period the patronage and liberality of cardinal Spada enabled him to publish his treatise, "De Perspectiva Horaria," which first appeared in 1648, two years after this he returned to France, and obtained the provincialship of his order in his native city. Cardinal Mazarin, who had a high opinion of his talents, would gladly have raised him still higher in the scale of promotion, but the ambition of Maignan was limited to literature and science; and though the king himself, pleased with some ingenious trifles of his construction, joined in the wish to draw him from obscurity, he modestly, and perhaps wisely, resisted all the attempts made to lure him from his retreat. So deeply indeed was his mind involved in the study of his favourite science, that he is said to have declared, that he not unfrequently solved a problem in his sleep. In 1652 appeared his "Course of Philosophy," in four octavo volumes, reprinted in 1673, in folio, to which latter edition are added, an attack on the Cartesian theory, and a treatise on the Stentorophonic Tube, or Speaking Trumpet, then newly invented by sir Samuel Morland, an Englishman. This able scholar and excellent man died in his cloister at Thoulouse in 1676. A biographical memoir of him, with a detailed account of his writings, was published by Saguens, twenty years after his decease.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAILLA (Joseph Anna Maria de Moyriac de) a native of Bugey in Savoy, born 1670. He was brought up in the jesuits' college, and having acquired a considerable familiarity with Oriental languages, was despatched by his order in 1703, on a mission into the interior of China. In this country he remained forty-five years, during which period, having ingratiated himself with the reigning emperor, that potentate employed him to construct a map of his dominions. A copy of this laborious undertaking, together with a voluminous history of the celestial empire, he contrived to transmit to Europe. The former, including a complete survey of Chinese Tartary, was engraved in 1772 at Paris. The latter, entitled "Histoire générale de la Chine, ou Annales de cet Empire, traduites du Tong-Kien-Kang-Mou," was published by the abbé Grosier, five years afterwards, in thirteen quarto volumes. It is a curious work, and contains, among other matter, an interesting account of the state of music in China, and the musical instruments in use there. Father de Mailla died in 1748 at Pekin.—*Biog. Univ. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAILLARD (Oliver) an eccentric French cordelier, of the fifteenth century. He was a native of Paris, and a doctor of theology, who was employed in various honourable missions by pope Innocent VIII, Charles VIII, king of France, and Ferdinand the Catholic, for which last prince he is thought to have betrayed the interests of his own sovereign. He died in 1502. Maillard, who was celebrated as a preacher, left many sermons behind him, which are distinguished by their gross and ridiculous buffoonery, as he never scrupled to send his auditors in plain terms to the devil, when it suited his inclinations. Having glanced in his sermons at some traits in the conduct of Louis XI, that king, who had just established the post in France, sent him word that he would have him thrown into the Seine. "The king is master," he replied, "but tell him that I shall get to Heaven by water sooner than he will by his post-horses." This repartee was allowed to pass. His sermons were printed in 1511. One of them

contains the marks of *hem*, *hem*, in the margin, signifying, according to the then usage, when the preacher was to cough.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAILLET (Benedict de) a fanciful, but ingenious author, a native of Lorraine. He was born in 1659, and bred to commerce, residing sixteen years in the capacity of French consul in Egypt. He afterwards obtained a similar appointment at Leghorn, and held it till 1716, when, retiring from public life, he devoted a considerable portion of the remainder of his time to the arrangement of his papers, and the enjoyment of literary leisure. Five years after his decease, which took place in 1738 at Marseilles, some of these were published. They consist of a curious dialogue on Cosmognony, in one octavo volume, printed under the name of Telliamed (the anagram of his own), and a "Description of Egypt," in 1 vol. 4to, reprinted in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAIMBOURG (Lewis) a celebrated French ecclesiastical historian, was descended of a noble and wealthy family, and born at Nancy in the year 1610. He entered into the society of jesuits at sixteen years of age, and when he had finished the usual course of study, became classical teacher for six years. He was subsequently appointed a preacher, and signalized himself by strange descriptions and burlesque sallies of humour in the pulpit. The sermons which he published are of the controversial kind, and attack the Jansenists and Protestants. In the year 1682, having written a treatise in defence of the rights of the Gallican church against the pretensions of the see of Rome, he was expelled from the society of Jesus, by order of pope Innocent XI, for which disgrace, however, he was amply compensated by a pension from Louis XIV, on the acquirement of which he retired to the abbey of St Victor, where he died in 1686, at the age of seventy-six. By the Protestants he is justly accused of great errors and partiality in his histories of Lutheranism and Calvinism, but the judgment of Bayle is favourable to his historical talent in other respects. His productions of this class are, "The History of the Crusades," 4 vols, "The History of the League," 2 vols, "The History of the Decline of the Empire after Charlemagne," 2 vols, The History of the Pontificates of St Gregory and St Leo," 4 vols, "The History of the Schism of the Greeks," 2 vols, "The History of the Grand Schism in the East," 2 vols, "The History of Arianism," 3 vols, "The History of the Heresy of the Iconoclasts," 2 vols, "The History of Lutheranism," and "The History of Calvinism," all in 12mo.—*Bayle. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAIMONIDES, or BEN MAIMON (Moses) a Jewish rabbi, born at Cordova in Spain in 1131. He was of illustrious descent, several of his immediate ancestors having been national judges, but he derived much more celebrity from his own genius and acquirements. He was not only profoundly skilled in Hebrew and Arabic, but was also acquainted with the Greek and most of the Oriental languages; and he was skilful in theology, philosophy, mathematics, and jurisprudence, to which he added such a knowledge of the healing art as qualified him to practise as a physician. He quitted Spain at the age of thirty, and went to Egypt, where he became chief physician to the sultan Saladin, who held him in high estimation. He died in 1204, or 1205. His works are, a commentary on the Mischna, an abridgment of the Talmud, an exposition of the Mosaic law, and his "More Nevochim," designed as an explanation of the obscure words and passages of the Jewish Scriptures, besides other productions of less importance.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

MAINTENON (Frances D'Aubigne, marchioness de) a lady celebrated for her accomplishments and singularity of fortune, was born in 1635 in a prison at Niort, in which her father, Constantine D'Aubigné (son of Theodore Agrippa D'Aubigne, gentleman of the bedchamber to Henry IV) was confined on a political account. On his release, he went to Martinique with his wife and daughter, where she received from her mother a solid and excellent education. On the death of her father, she returned with the widow to France, and was protected by her Protestant relation, Madame de Villette, who brought her up in that persuasion, from which, owing to the interference of her mother, a strict Catholic, she was afterwards converted. Subsequently left in very narrow circumstances, she was induced, for protection, to marry the comic poet and novelist, Scarron, although in a state of decrepitude and disease. Here she encountered much well-informed, if not very moral society, among whom may be included the celebrated Ninon de L'Enclos, but her own reputation was never thereby injured. In 1660, the death of Scarron left her once more in a state of indigence, but having, by her wit and address, secured the favour of madame de Montespan, then the reigning mistress of Louis XIV, the latter obtained for her a pension, which she had been long soliciting, and placed her infant children by the king, under her care. For some time she was very inadequately rewarded, and had also the mortification of being personally offensive to Louis, who was led, by his own narrow education, to rather dislike those who possessed a reputation for mental superiority. As she became better known to him, this prejudice abated, and her success in opening the mind of his son, the young duke of Maine, was rewarded with a large increase of pension and a pecuniary gift, which enabled her to purchase the lands of Maintenon, from which she afterwards took her name. Her serene and equal temper also began to gain upon the king, who was becoming weary of the caprice and imperious disposition of madame de Montespan, whom she gradually superseded, and it is for casuists to determine in what degree, ambition, or a desire to wean the king from a

licentious connexion, might share in a conduct, which Voltaire and others have called ungrateful to her benefactress. Her situation was for some years equivocal. "A strange connexion," says Voltaire, "of tenderness and scruple on the part of the king, and of ambition and devotion on that of the new mistress, seems to have lasted from 1681 to 1686, which was the epoch of their marriage." This extraordinary union, which is in favour of the previous innocency of the parties, was never openly acknowledged, and madame Maintenon preserved that name, whilst regarded and honoured as a queen. The tedious life imposed on her by this honour is most emphatically depicted in some of her own letters, and "the punishment of being obliged to amuse a man who was no longer amusable," dwelt upon with singular feeling. She was, however, by no means insensible to the pleasure of ruling, and in the choice of ministers and measures often excited a very injurious influence. Though without spirit to incur hazards for her friends, she favoured many whom she had known in early life, and expended much of her income in charity. Her establishment at St Cyr, for the gratuitous education of three hundred young ladies of quality and small fortune, for which she drew up rules which did great honour to her good sense, was her most splendid work, and her happiest hours seem to have been spent at this retreat, to which, on the death of the king, she finally retired, and died there in 1719, at the age of eighty-four. She was generally regarded with much respect, and was certainly a superior woman, although her prudence approached to selfishness, and her religion to bigotry, the severe measures against the Protestants being rather promoted than otherwise by her opinions and influence. In 1756 a collection of "Letters of madame de Maintenon," appeared in 9 vols. 12mo, which are well written, and contain many things worthy of notice.—*Siecle de Louis XIV. Mem. de St. Simon.*

MAIRAN (Jean Jacques D'Ortous de) a philosopher and man of letters, a native of Beziers, born in 1678. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and was the author of several ingenious papers to be found among the transactions of that learned body, especially two written in 1737, "Sur la Propagation du Son dans les differens Fonds qui le modifient." On the retirement of Fontenelle from the secretaryship of the society in 1741, Mairan was elected his successor in the office, which he continued to discharge with great ability till his death in 1771. Besides the treatises already mentioned, he published several others, "On the Variations of the Barometer," "On the Aurora Borealis," "On the Cause of Phosphoric Light," "On Ice," and other philosophical subjects, as well as a series of "Letters on the Chinese Empire," "Memoirs," "Panegyrics," &c. &c. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAIRET (John) a French poet, was born at Besançon in 1604, and was gentleman in waiting to the duke of Montmorency, from whom he received a pension. He was also favoured by cardinal Richelieu, and was employed in the conduct of a negociation for a suspension of arms for Franche Comté. He died in 1686 at the age of eighty-two. He was the author of twelve tragedies, and a poem of some merit, entitled, "Le Courtisan Solitaire." He disgraced himself by some illiberal attacks on Corneille, possibly encouraged by the preference given to his own tragedy of Sophonisba, before that of the great man in question. The tragedies of Mairet contain some fine passages, but are upon the whole faulty and inelegant.—*Niceron. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAISTRE (Le). There were two brothers of this name, natives of Paris, and both members of the Port Royal Society.—Antoine the elder, born 1608, was bred an advocate, and published a volume of pleadings before he relinquished the profession. His theological works are, a life of St Bernard; a translation of St Chrysostom's work, "De Sacerdotio," and a "Life of Barthelemi of the Martyrs." His death took place in 1658. —His brother, Louis Isaac le Maistre, better known by the anagram of his Christian name, Saci, which he assumed, was born in 1613. He suffered an imprisonment of two years' duration, on the suppression of the society to which he belonged, but at length obtained his liberation, and died in 1684 at Pamplona. He completed a new translation of the Scriptures, during his confinement, in 32 vols. 8vo, and was the author of several miscellaneous works, the principal of which are, "Heures de Port Royal," "Letters of Piety," 2 vols. 8vo, an attack on the Jesuits, entitled "Les Enluminures de l'Almanach des Jesuites," and translations of the treatise "De Imitatione" of a-Kempis, of Chrysostom's homilies on St Matthew's gospel, of the fables of Phædrus, and of part of the works of Terence.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAITLAND (sir Richard) an early Scottish poet, distinguished also as a lawyer and a statesman. He held the office of a lord of the session, and in that capacity he took the title of lord Lethington, from his estate. He was appointed keeper of the privy seal in the reign of queen Mary, which office he resigned in 1567, and he afterwards retired from the judicial bench. He died at a very advanced age in 1586. Some of his poetical productions were published by Allan Ramsay.—William Maitland, of Lethington, the eldest son of sir Richard, was secretary of state to Mary queen of Scots, and his name frequently appears in the history of that unfortunate princess.—His brother, John Maitland, succeeded his father in the office of lord privy seal, and lost it through his attachment to the interests of the queen. He was afterwards secretary to James VI, and at length chancellor of Scotland. In 1590 he was raised to the peerage, with the title of lord Thirlestane. He died in 1595. He published Latin epigrams, a satire against slander, and an admonition to the regent, the earl of Mar.—John Maitland, son of the second lord Thirlestane, cre-

ated earl of Lauderdale, was a favourite minister of Charles II, who contributed to form the famous cabal. See BENNET (HENRY). He for a long time held the post of secretary of state, and was also appointed high commissioner for Scotland. He was created marquis of March, and duke of Lauderdale, which titles became extinct on his dying without male issue in 1679. The earldom descended to his brother CHARLES, whose eldest son, RICHARD, earl of Lauderdale, maintained the literary reputation of his family, by his translation of the Æneis of Virgil. This work, while it remained in manuscript, was read and praised by Dryden in his preface to his own version. It was published in 1737, in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nisbet's Heraldry. Mackenzie's Lives of Scots Writers. Edit.*

MAITLAND (WILLIAM) a writer of history, topography, and antiquities, born at Brechin in Scotland, about 1693. He was, probably, of low extraction, as his original occupation was that of a hair merchant, in the pursuit of which he travelled in Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, and at length settled in London. Prompted by inclination or accident, he turned his attention to literature, and produced several compilations, which were well received by the public, and proved profitable to the compiler. He is said to have gained a handsome fortune, with which he retired to Montrose, in his native country, where he died in 1757. The best known of his works is the "History of London," 1739, folio, enlarged to two volumes in a subsequent edition. Maitland was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies.—*Gent. Mag. Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

MAITTAIRE (MICHAEL) a learned critic and bibliographer, who was a native of London, though apparently of French extraction. He was born in 1668, and was educated at Westminster school and Christchurch college, Oxford, where he took the degree of MA. in 1696. The preceding year he had been made second master of Westminster school, which office he relinquished in 1699, and from that period devoted his time to private tuition and the study of literature. He was patronized by the first earl of Oxford and his son, and he had among his pupils Mr Stanhope, the natural son of lord Chesterfield. His publications are extremely numerous He is chiefly known as a classical editor, and his editions of various Greek and Latin authors are esteemed for their accuracy, but his most important literary production is his "Annales Typographici ab artis inventione," Hag. Com et Lond. 1719 1741, 5 vols 4to, since augmented by Denis and Panzer.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Dibdin's Bibl. Decam.*

MAIUS or MAY (JOHN HENRY) a learned ecclesiastic of the reformed church, born in 1653 at Pfortzheim, in Baden Dourlach. He devoted his attention principally to the cultivation of Oriental literature, and was an honorary member of several universities, as well as other literary societies, and died in 1719, at Giessen, of which place he was minister. Among his works are, a "History of the Animals mentioned in Holy Writ," "A History of the Reformation under Martin Luther," 4to, "A Life of John Reuchlin, surnamed Capnio," "Synopsis Judaica," "Synopsis Theologiæ Symbolicæ," "Examen Historiæ Criticæ Ricardi Simonis," "Dissertationes Philologicæ et Exegeticæ," 4to, 2 vols, "Œconomia temporum Veteris et Novi Testamenti," "An Introduction to the Study of Philology," and a commentary on the Hebrew lexicon of Cocceius.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAJO (FRANCESCO, or CICCIO DI) an Italian composer of great eminence, born in the Neapolitan territories about the year 1740. He studied under Padre Martini at Bologna, but first attracted notice by his opera of "Demofoonte," at Rome, whither he had preceeded upon invitation from the managers of the opera there. His "Montezuma' confirmed the favourable impression which his previous work had produced, and is said to have constantly drawn tears from the spectators. Majo afterwards went to Naples, where he composed his "Ipermnestra," in 1762, the "Artaserse" of Metastasio, and six other operas. His death took place in 1773.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

MAJOR (JOHN) a Scottish historian, born at Gleghorn near North Berwick, in 1469. He studied at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, and St Andrew's, of which latter, after filling for some years the chair of theological professor, he at length became provost. The divided state of the society to which he belonged, proved, however, so great a source of mortification to him, that he went back for a while to France, but the circumstances which caused his disgust being at length removed, he returned to Scotland, where he died in 1550 He was the author of a commentary on the physics of Aristotle, an exposition of St Matthew's Gospel, and a history of the Scotch, from the earliest periods of antiquity, all written in very rude Latin.—*Mackenzie's Scottish Writers.*

MAJOR (JOHN DANIEL) a native of Breslau, born 1634. He was celebrated as a botanist, and founded a garden for the cultivation of his favourite science at Kiel, where he practised with great reputation as a physician, and filled the chair of medical professor. He was the author of a treatise on fossil plants and animals, entitled, "Lithologia Curiosa," in 4to, another "On Petrified Crabs and Serpents," 4to, and a "History of Anatomy," in folio. Professor Major afterwards travelled into Sweden, in the capital of which country he died in 1693.—*Moreri.*

MAJORAGIO (MARCO ANTONIO) an Italian author, so named from the place of his birth, a village in the Milanese. He was born in 1514, and was a professor of the belles-lettres in the capital of his native country, whither his reputation attracted many pupils from all parts of Italy. Majoragio published some valuable observations on the rhetoric of Aristotle and of Cicero, and on the poetry of Virgil, in one volume folio. His

other works are, "On the proper Names of the Ancient Romans;" "On the Roman Senate," 4to, &c. His death took place about the year 1555.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

MALAGRIDA (Gabriel) an Italian ecclesiastic, notorious for his intriguing and enthusiastic disposition about the middle of the last century. He was born in 1686, and having become a member of the jesuit's college, was despatched by that fraternity as their missionary to Lisbon. Here he acquired considerable popularity, especially among the lower orders, by his eloquence, and his pretensions to extraordinary sanctity, till becoming involved in the designs which the duke d'Aveiro entertained upon the crown of Portugal, he was thrown into prison by the government. The extravagance of his language and conduct soon after became a subject of cognizance to the Inquisition, before whom he was charged with having pretended to work miracles, and with having given himself out as one acted upon by the immediate inspiration of the Holy Spirit. For these offences, coupled with a prophecy which he had ventured to deliver respecting the death of the reigning monarch, he was sentenced to the stake, and executed September 21, 1761. He published some works which savoured strongly of insanity, under which affliction he most likely laboured.—*Nouv. Dict Hist.*

MALCOLM (James Peller) an artist and antiquary, was a native of the United States, when he repaired in his youth to London, to study painting. Failing with the pencil, he took to the graver, and executed a number of topographical plates, chiefly for the works of Gough and Nichols, and also became a member of the Society of Antiquaries. He published "Londinum Redivivum, or an Ancient and Modern Description of London," 4 vols. 4to, "Letters between the Rev James Granger and many eminent Men," 8vo, "First Impressions, or Sketches from Art and Nature," 8vo, "Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London," 4to, "Miscellaneous Anecdotes," 8vo, "An Historical Sketch of the Art of Caricaturing," 4to. He died in 1815.—*Gent. Mag.*

MALDONAT (John) a learned Spaniard, born in 1534 at Fuente del Maestro, in the province of Estremadura. He received his education in the universities of Salamanca, Rome, and Paris, in which latter he was afterwards professor of philosophy. Becoming a member of the society of jesuits, pope Gregory XIII called him from the college belonging to that order at Bruges to Rome, where he employed him in the publication of the Septuagint version of the Bible. De Thou speaks in the highest terms of his learning, piety, and strict morality. His reputation for these qualities, however, did not prevent him from being accused, though falsely, at one period of his life both of heresy and forgery. The works of father Maldonat are, "A Commentary on the Gospels," another on "the Books of Jeremiah, Daniel, Baruch, and Ezekiel," together with several treatises on grace, original sin, and other theological subjects, many of which are considered valuable by divines, and display great erudition, as well as extensive biblical research. His death took place at Rome in 1583.—*Nouv. Dict. His.*

MALEBRANCHE (Nicholas) a French priest of the congregation of the oratory, and a celebrated philosopher, was born at Paris in 1638. His health being delicate, he was classically instructed by a domestic tutor, but afterwards went through courses of philosophy and divinity at the colleges of la Marche, and of the Sorbonne. At the age of twenty-two he determined to embrace the monastic life, and was admitted into the congregation of the oratory. He applied himself first to ecclesiastical history, and afterwards to Oriental learning and biblical criticism, but having accidentally met with Descartes's treatise "On Man," he determined to make himself master of that author's system of philosophy. The result of this study was his famous treatise "On the Search after Truth," first printed in 1673, but of which the best edition is that published by himself in 1712, in 2 vols. 4to, and 4 vols. 12mo. The doctrines of this celebrated work, which is now only read for its fine thoughts and uncommon reflections, rendered still more striking by his elegant manner of conveying them, is raised upon Cartesian principles, and is in some particulars Platonic. It is principally distinguished by the maintenance of a mysterious union between God and the soul of man, and the assertion that the human mind immediately perceives God, "and sees all things in him." The next publication which he sent into the world appeared in 1676, and was entitled "Christian Conversations." This work was followed in 1680, by a "Treatise on Nature and Grace," which originated in a conversation between the author and the celebrated Arnauld, that led to several controversial pieces from both writers. Father Malebranche also wrote "A Treatise on Physical Premotion," and "Reflections on Light and Colours," and "On the Nature of Fire," and composed several papers for the Academy of Sciences, of which he was admitted an honorary member in 1699. Notwithstanding the delicacy of his constitution, he was enabled, by care and temperance, to reach the age of seventy-seven, his death taking place in 1715. Malebranche was highly venerated for his elevated genius, being visited by all persons of eminence who came to Paris, and nothing could be more amiable and simple than his conversation and manners. As a philosopher, although he agreed with the whole tribe who preceded him, in conceiving ideas to be the immediate objects of perception, he distinguished more than any previous metaphysician, the object from the sensation which it creates, and thereby led the way to a right understanding, both of our external senses and other powers of mind.—*Niceron. Brucker. Enfield.*

MALESHERBES (Christian William de Lamoignon de) an eminent French statesman, descended from a family of distinguished

worth and talents. He was the son of William de Lamoignon, chancellor of France, and was born at Paris in 1721. After studying at the jesuits' college, he qualified himself for the legal profession, and became a counsellor of the parliament of Paris. In 1750 he succeeded his father as president of the court of aids, and was also made superintendant of the press, in both which offices he displayed a liberal and enlighted policy, highly honourable to his talents and character. On the banishment of the parliaments, and the suppression of the court of aids in 1771, Malesherbes was exiled to his country seat, where he devoted his leisure to the study of statistics and agriculture, and the improvement of his estate and of the country around it. After the accession of Louis XVI, he resumed his presidentship over the revived tribunal, and in 1775 he was appointed minister of state. Finding his plans for the benefit of the nation counteracted by the influence of others, he resigned his post in May 1776, and went to reside in Switzerland. He was recalled to the king's councils in 1786, when he drew up two memoirs, "On the calamities of France, and the means of repairing them," but his advice was rejected, and he therefore took a final leave of the court. Returning to the country, he continued his patriotic labours, and in 1790 published "An Essay on the Means of accelerating the Progress of Rural Economy in France." He took no part in the proceedings which led to the overthrow of the monarchical government, but on the decree of the National Convention for the trial of the king, he emerged from his retreat to become the voluntary advocate of his unfortunate sovereign. His generous attachment to his fallen master, excited the jealousy of the French rulers, and caused his destruction. Shortly after his return home, his daughter, madame Lepellatier Rosambo, and her husband, were arrested and conducted to Paris, and his own arrest, with that of his grand-children, soon followed. Almost his whole family were extirpated by the merciless proscription of his persecutors. Malsherbes was beheaded April 22d, 1794, and he bore his sufferings with a spirit worthy of the best ages of the Roman republic. On the reaction of public opinion, his bust was ordered to be placed with those of other great men, who have reflected honour upon their country. Besides his various tracts on political economy and rural affairs, he was the author of "Observations sur l'Histoire Naturelle de Buffon," 2 vols. 8vo, published after his death.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

MALET (sir CHARLES WARRE) the son of Alexander Malet, MA. prebendary of Gloucester and Wells. He was born in 1752, and at the age of eighteen he obtained a writership in the East India Company's service at Bombay. Having served with reputation in several situations of trust and respectability, he was, in 1785, appointed president plenipotentiary at the court of the peishwa, a Mahratta prince. Before he proceeded to that station, he visited the great mogul Shah Aulum, who created him an ameer of the mogul empire. In 1791 he was made a baronet. During his ministry at the peishwa's court, he was offered by the Indian directors a seat in the council of Bombay, which he declined. But on his return to Europe, arriving at the presidency, he was induced to fill the chair of government for the space of nine months, till the arrival of governor Duncan in January 1798. Soon after he embarked for England, and having purchased the estate of Wilbury, in the south of Wiltshire, he made it his residence till his death, which took place January 23, 1815. Sir C. W. Malet published, in the sixth volume of the Asiatic Researches, an account of the famous excavated temples of Elora near Aurungabad, in the East Indies, which he visited and explored in 1794.—*Sir R. C. Hoare's Hist. of Mod. Wiltsh.*

MALHERBE (FRANCIS de) a celebrated French poet, was born in 1556 at Caen, of an ancient but decayed family. His father was a Calvinist, but having adopted as a principle, that a "gentleman should be of the religion of his prince," he himself adhered to the church of Rome. He entered into the service of Henry d'Angouleme, natural son of Henry II, and married the widow of a counsellor, by whom he had several children. He did not visit court until his fiftieth year, when Henry IV received him into his service, and gave him a liberal pension, chiefly in consequence of the recommendation of cardinal du Perron, who mentioned him as one who surpassed all the French poets who had preceded him. He died at Paris in 1628. Although the recorded incidents of his life be few, numerous testimonies abound of his caustic wit, mean greediness of presents, and litigious temper, being generally at war with some or other of his relations. He was also lax and licentious in respect both to morals and religion. Such was his zeal for the purity of the French language, that when near expiring, he reproved his nurse for using a word not duly authorized. With all these defects of character he may be deemed the father of cultivated French poetry, being not only an excellent versifier, but possessed of many of the qualities of a real poet, not indeed of the highest class, but he was ingenious, elegant, and sometimes even elevated. His poetry consists of odes, stanzas, sonnets, epigrams, and other short pieces, with a few of a devotional cast. He also published translations of Seneca "De Beneficiis," and of a portion of Livy, with some letters. The best editions of his works are those of Paris, 1722, 3 vols. 12mo, and 1757, 8vo.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MALINGRE (CLAUDE) sieur of St. Lazare, a little esteemed French historian, who died in 1655. His best work is said to be "Histoire des Dignités honoraires de France," 8vo. Of his other works, "The Annals and Antiquities of Paris," 2 vols. folio, although much exceeded by that of father du Breuil, is still consulted as a testimony of the state of Paris in the time of the author.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MALLET (DAVID) a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Crief in the county of Perth, about 1700 Little is known of his parentage and education, but in 1720 he acted in the situation of tutor in the family of Mr Home of Edinburgh. In 1723 he gladly accepted the offer of accompanying the two younger sons of the duke of Montrose to Winchester school, and in the same year his admired ballad of "William and Margaret," appeared in the Plain Dealer of Aaron Hill. He subsequently made the tour of Europe with his pupils, and on his return settled in London, and dropped the name of Malloch, which was that of his parents, for Mallet. In 1728 he published a poem, entitled "The Excursion," and in 1731 a tragedy, called Eurydice, which met with temporary success A poem on "Verbal Criticism" followed in 1733, and he was soon after made under secretary to Frederick, prince of Wales In 1734 he accompanied the prince of Orange to Oxford, and in recompence for some verses written on the occasion, was honoured with the degree of MA. His tragedy of "Mustapha" was produced with success in 1739, and the following year his principal prose performance, a well written, but inadequate life of lord Bacon, appeared prefixed to a new edition of the works of that great man He was about the same time associated with Thomson in the composition of the Masque of Alfred, and in 1747 he published his largest poem entitled "Amyntor and Theodora." On the death of Pope, Mallet lent himself to the resentment of lord Bolingbroke against the deceased poet, for having clandestinely printed his "Idea of a Patriot King" In an advertisement to a publication of that and some other tracts of the same nobleman, he stigmatised the conduct of Pope with so much severity, as to draw forth an apologetical tract from Warburton, to which Mallet rejoined, by "A Letter to the most impudent man living." For this service he was rewarded by Bolingbroke with a bequest of his works, the publication of which produced a prosecution, instead of the gain which he expected. The dutchess of Marlborough having left 1000*l.* between him and Glover, to write the life of her husband, the latter declined the task, and it was undertaken by Mallet alone, who received more or less of the recompence, without leaving on his death, a line towards the work. On the prosecution of admiral Byng, he was employed by the ministry to assist in making that unfortunate officer their scape-goat, which conduct has loaded his memory with great and justifiable odium, while his immediate reward was a considerable pension. On the accession of lord Bute to the helm, he wrote his "Truth in Rhyme," and tragedy of "Elvira," to which a political tendency was given to serve the politics of that nobleman, and obtained a place in the customs for his recompense. This venal writer, after having amassed a handsome income, still more enlarged by a second marriage, died of a decline in 1765. The religious scepticism, which he openly avowed, may have assisted to darken the portraits usually given of Mallet; but it is quite obvious that no partiality could have rendered it amiable.—*Johnson's and Anderson's Lives of the Poets.*

MALLET (EDMUND) a writer of some valuable articles in the French Encyclopædia, was born at Melun in 1713, and was educated at the college of the Barnabites at Montargis. He became tutor to the family of a farmer-general in 1742, and being admitted to orders, he received a cure near Melun, where he remained until 1751, when he was invited to be professor of divinity in the college of Navarre. He was the subject of many charges of Jansenism, from which, however, he gradually cleared himself, and Boyer, then bishop of Mirepoix, presented him to a canonry of Verdun. He died at Paris in 1755. He was the author of a translation of Davila's history of the civil wars of France, under the reigns of Francis II, Charles IX, &c. 3 vols. 4to, and of several works on the principles of poetry and eloquence. His style is easy and unaffected, and his precepts, illustrated by the most appropriate passages from the best writers.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MALLET (PAUL HENRY) a learned historian and antiquary, was born at Geneva in 1730. He was professor of history in his native city, and became afterwards professor royal of the belles lettres at Copenhagen, a member of the academies of Upsal, Lyons, Cassel, and of the Celtic academy at Paris. Being deprived of his fortune, during the troubles of Geneva in the first revolutionary war, for some time he received pensions from the landgrave of Hesse and the duke of Brunswick, of which he was deprived by the late war. The French government was about to make him a recompense, but this was prevented by his death in 1807. Mallet's merit as an antiquary is displayed in the late Dr Percy's translation, entitled "Northern Antiquities," with a translation of the Edda, or system of Runic mythology, translated from M Mallet's "Introduction al'Histoire de Danemarck." His other works are, "Histoire de Hesse" to the seventeenth century, 3 vols. 8vo, "Histoire de Danemarck," "Translation of the Acts and Forms of the Swedish Government," "A Translation of Coxe's Travels," with remarks and additions, and a relation of his own travels in Sweden, 2 vols. 4to, "Histoire de la Maison de Brunswick," to its accession to the throne of Great Britain, 3 vols. 8vo, "Histoire des Suisses," 4 vols. 8vo, "Histoire de la Ligue Anseatique," from its origin to its decline, 2 vols. 8vo. He had discovered at Rome the chronological series of Icelandic bishops, which had been lost in Denmark, it is published in the third volume of Langebeck's collection of Danish writers. *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Athenæum*, vol. II.

MALLET DU PAN (JACQUES) a writer on politics and general literature, who was the son of a clergyman of Geneva, where he was born in 1749. After having completed

his education at college, he entered on the study of law, which he deserted for the belles-lettres. In 1772 he was invited to fill the chair of history and French literature at Cassel. He left that situation and went into Switzerland, where he published a political and literary journal, and other works, which procured him so much reputation, that he was engaged to conduct the political department of the Mercure de France. His residence and occupation at Paris contributed to correct his taste and improve his style, and he continued during the years 1789, 1790, and 1791, to animadvert with freedom on the state of public affairs. His sentiments relative to the Revolution having offended the popular party, he found it necessary to quit Paris in May 1792. He retired to Geneva, and afterwards to Berne, where he published several tracts on the French Revolution, which added much to his reputation. His apprehensions from the displeasure of the Directory induced him to take refuge in England, where, under the patronage of the government, he published a journal, entitled, Mercure Britannique, from 1796 till the 15th of March, 1800. He died the 10th of May, the same year at Richmond in Surrey.—*Dict. Hist. Dict. Biog. des H. M. du 18me S.*

MALLINKROTT (Bernard) dean of the cathedral of Munster, a turbulent ambitious man, who ruined himself in his endeavours to become bishop of that see. He was appointed by the emperor Ferdinand I to the bishopric of Ratzebourg, and a few days after he was elected to that of Minden, but this not satisfying his ambition, in 1650 he intrigued and raised seditions against the bishop of Munster, which ended in his being degraded from his dignity of dean, and finally in his being arrested and confined in the castle of Ottingheim, where he died suddenly, March 7, 1664. He was a learned man, and the author of the following works in Latin, "De ortu et Progressu artis Typographicæ," Cologne, 1639, 4to, since reprinted in Wolf's collection of "Monumenta Typographica" "De Natura et usu Literarum," Munster, 1638, 4to, "De Archicancellariis S. R. imperii," Munster, 1640, "Paralipomenon de Historicis Græcis," Cologne, 1656, 4to.—*Niceron. Life by Struvius, prefixed to his edition of the De Archicancellariis.*

MALMESBURY (William of) an ancient English historian of the twelfth century, was born in Somersetshire, on which account he was sometimes called Somersetanus. He relates, that when he was a child he had a great inclination for learning, which was encouraged by his parents, and it is supposed that he was educated at Oxford. He became a monk of Malmesbury, and was elected librarian of the monastery. He studied all the sciences of his time, but attached himself particularly to history, and finding that a satisfactory account of his own country was wanting, he determined to write one; "not," as he himself says, "to display his learning, which is no great matter, but to bring to light things that are covered with the rubbish of antiquity." He accordingly produced his "De regibus Anglorum;" a general history of England, in five books, from the arrival of the Saxons in the year 449, to the twenty-sixth Henry I in 1126; a modern history, in two books, from that year to the escape of the empress Maud out of Oxford in 1143, with a church history of England, in four books, published in sir H. Savile's collection, 1596. He aspired rather to the character of an industrious, than of an eloquent historian, and discovers great diligence and good sense, with uncommon modesty. His "Antiquities of Glastonbury," was printed by Gale, and his "Life of St Aldhelm," by Wharton. He was also the author of several pieces of Latin poetry. William of Malmesbury died in that abbey in 1148. *Bale and Pits. Wharton's Anglia Sacra. Henry's Hist. of Great Britain. Leland.*

MALMESBURY (James Harris, earl of) privy counsellor, and K.B. was the son of the author of "Hermes," and other philosophical works. He was born at Salisbury in 1746, and was educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he was created doctor of civil law. In 1768 he was sent as secretary of embassy to Madrid, he was afterwards minister at Brussels, and in 1772 went as envoy extraordinary to Berlin. He was appointed to the same post at St Petersburgh in 1776, and in 1784 was sent as ambassador to the Hague. In the quality of plenipotentiary he signed the treaty with Prussia and Holland in 1794, and he was next employed to negociate the marriage of his present majesty with the late queen Caroline. In October 1796, he was nominated minister plenipotentiary to the French republic, but his mission in that character to Paris, and his subsequent negociation at Lisle, were equally fruitless. He was created earl of Malmesbury in 1800, and appointed governor of the Isle of Wight, and lord-lieutenant of Hampshire in 1807. His death took place in 1820. He was the author of "An Introduction to the History of the Dutch republic," and a memoir of the life of his father, accompanying an edition of his works in 2 vols 4to.—*Gent. Mag. Dict. des H. M. du 18me S.*

MALONE (Edmund) a dramatic critic and commentator, known in literature as one of the editors of Shakspeare. He was the son of an Irish judge, and was born at Dublin in 1741. After completing his studies at Trinity college, he entered at the Inner Temple, London, and was called to the bar in 1767. Possessing a competent fortune, he gave up his profession, and employed himself in literary pursuits. After having been the coadjutor of Steevens, in his edition of Shakspeare's plays, Mr Malone quarrelled with that gentleman, and published an edition of his own, in 11 vols. 8vo, 1790. Besides this undertaking, he published an "Inquiry into certain Papers, &c attributed to Shakspeare," (see Ireland, S.) biographical memoirs of sir Joshua Reynolds, Dryden, W. Gerard Hamilton, &c. and various minor productions. He died May 25th, 1812.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict. Thesp. Dict.*

MALOUIN (Paul James) a distinguished French physician and chemist, was born at Caen in 1701. He practised physic in Paris, where he became professor of medicine in the Royal college, physician to the queen, and member both of the Royal Society of London, and the French Academy of Sciences. As a physician, he was an enthusiast for his art, which he affirmed was honoured by "all great men." Molière being mentioned as an exception, "See how he died," was the reply. On another occasion, delighted with the exactness with which a celebrated man of letters followed his directions, "You are worthy of being sick" he exclaimed, warmly saluting him. He was frugal, yet disinterested, and after a lucrative practice, went to a small employment at Versailles, which he called "retiring to court." He died of an apoplexy in 1778. He possessed a great fund of chemical knowledge, and published "Traité de Chymie," 1734, 12mo, "Pharmacopée Chymique," 1750 and 1755, 2 vols. 12mo, and several papers in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. He also left by his will, a legacy to the faculty of medicine in Paris, on condition that it should annually hold a public assembly, and give an account of its discoveries. *Nouv. Dict Hist*

MALPIGHI (Marcello) an eminent Italian physician and anatomist of the seventeenth century. He was born in 1628 near Bologna, and studied in the university of that city. He was admitted MD in 1653, and three years after was appointed to the medical chair. The grand duke of Tuscany invited him to become professor of medicine at Pisa, where he staid three years, and in 1660 returned to occupy his former office at Bologna. He was tempted by a high stipend to accept the professorship of medicine at Messina, in Sicily, but the jealousy of his colleagues rendered him uneasy, and he again settled at Bologna in 1666. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1669, and he communicated to that association various anatomical discoveries relative to the minute structure of animal bodies, the results of microscopical observations. Pope Innocent XII in 1691 called him to Rome, and appointed him his physician chamberlain, and domestic prelate, which posts he held till his death in 1694. His works, relating to anatomy, physiology, and vegetable anatomy, comprise much curious and important information, and have been repeatedly published.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Fabroni Vit. Italor.*

MALTON (Thomas) an ingenious artist and mathematician, born in 1726, and died at Dublin, February 18, 1801. He delivered lectures on perspective, and on theoretical and practical geometry, and he published "A Royal Road to Geometry, or an easy and familiar introduction to the Mathematics" 1575, 8vo, "A complete treatise on Perspective, in theory and practice, on the true principles of Dr. Brook Taylor," 1776, folio, and a collection of aquatinta engravings, with descriptions, entitled "A Picturesque Tour through London and Westminster," 1792, folio.—*Reuss.' Jones's Biog Dict. Edit.*

MALUS (Stephen Louis) a mathematician and military engineer in the French service, was born at Paris in 1775. At seventeen years of age he produced a tragedy, entitled, "The Death of Cato," but devoted himself chiefly to the mathematics, and was admitted into the school of engineers, which he was about to quit with a commission, when some political objection intervened, and he joined the army as a private soldier. His abilities being observed by his commanding officer, he was recalled, and sent to the Polytechnic school, of which he became a professor, and subsequently accompanied the expedition of Buonaparte to Egypt, where he much distinguished himself as an officer of engineers. Malus was the author of a work which gained him great reputation on the optical questions relating to geometry, in which he calculated all the phenomena of reflection and refraction. This called the attention of the Institute of France to the phenomenon of double refraction, and they made it the subject of a prize, which Malus gained, and by his experiments he discovered previously unknown property of light, namely, the resemblance between the loadstone and a particle of light, the latter of which he found acquired polarity and a determined direction. This discovery, the greatest since that of the achromatic telescope, gained him admission into the Institute. He also wrote a memoir on a discovery he made of a branch of the Nile, which forms part of the first volume of 'La Decade Egyptienne." Malus died in 1812, overwhelmed with honours.—*Notice Historique par M. le Chevalier Delambre.*

MANTUAN (Virgilio) a nobleman of Bologna, in Italy who distinguished himself in the seventeenth century as a general scholar. He was also engaged in the military service of Spain, and employed as a diplomatist by the king, Philip IV. He died at his native place in 1654, leaving behind him several learned works, the most important of which is his "Discorsi sopra Cornelio Tacito," 1635, 4to.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict Hist.*

MAMBRUN (Pierre) a learned French jesuit and Latin poet, was born in the diocese of Clermont in 1581. He was an imitator of Virgil, and was the author of "Eclogues," "Georgics, or Four Books upon the Culture of the Soul and the Understanding," and of an heroic poem, in twelve books, entitled "Constantine, or Idolatry overthrown." Ménage has called him "a great poet, as well as a great critic," and not without reason, he had undoubted talents for poetry, but it would have been as well had he not so openly professed himself an imitator of Virgil, whose genius and judgment he could not copy, though he might imitate his style. Besides the above, he was the author of a Latin peripatetic dissertation upon an epic poem, which proves Ménage's opinion of his critical talent well founded. He died in 1661.—*Moreri Nouv Dict. Hist.*

MANCINELLI (Antonio) an Italian

grammarian, poet, and orator, was born in 1452. Little of his life is known, except that he taught in several parts of Italy with success, the story related, by Flaccius Illyricus, of his having his hands cut off and his tongue cut out, for an insolent speech made to pope Alexander VI, seems without foundation. He was the author of a poem, entitled "Silva vitæ suæ," or an account of his own life, reprinted by Meuschenius in 1735, in his collection of "Vitæ summorum dignitate et eruditione virorum," "De Floribus, de Figuris, de Poetica virtute," "Epigrams," published at Venice in 1501, 4to, and "Notes upon some of the Classic Authors." The time of his death is uncertain, but it must have been some time after 1506.—*Moreri. Gen Dict. Niceron.*

MANCINI (Francesco) an eminent musical composer of Naples, in which capital he was born in 1691. Mancini, who was more remarkable for the excellence, than the number of his compositions, was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci (not the painter of that name), and is reckoned by Hasse among the first masters of his art. He met with equal success, both in the serious and comic opera, being as grand, pathetic, and sublime in the one, as he is light, brilliant, and gay in the other. Among the best of his works, are "Il Cavaliere Bretone," and "Maurizio." The time of his decease is uncertain.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

MANCO CAPAC legislator and first inca of the Peruvians, was the twelfth in ascent from the inca who reigned at the time of the Spanish invasion in 1532, an interval computed by the natives at about four hundred years. Their tradition was, that this person, with Mama Oella his wife, and sister, appeared suddenly in an island of the lake Titicaca, and declared themselves to be children of the sun, sent down to civilize and instruct them. Manco accordingly taught the men agriculture, and other useful arts, whilst his wife instructed the women to spin and weave. Stripped of the supernatural, it may be presumed that some stranger, from a civilized land, appeared in Peru, and employed the association of religion to procure an ascendancy which enabled him to form a regular government. Manco Capac died after a long and prosperous reign, and, as far as tradition may be relied upon, seems justly to have been entitled to rank among the benefactors of mankind by the benevolence of his institutions.—*Robertson's Hist. of America.*

MANDEVILLE (Bernard) a writer and physician of considerable temporary celebrity, was born in Holland about 1670. He was probably of English extraction, as he fixed his residence in England, and wrote his works in the English language. His first publication was "The Virgin Unmasked, or a Dialogue on Love and Marriage," 1709, which can scarcely be praised for its moral tendency. This work was followed, in 1711, by "A Treatise on the Hypochondriac and Hysteric Passions," a work of considerable shrewdness. In 1714 he published a poem, entitled "The Grumbling Hive, or Knaves turned honest," which formed the ground of his celebrated production, "The Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices made Public Benefits," first printed in 1723. The reasoning in this piece, is founded on the sophism, that the luxury and superfluity which marks the advanced stages of society, and the vices which they engender, are often the causes of national prosperity, and hence the necessary prevalence of vicious principles in human nature. Consistently with this doctrine, his general views of mankind are of the most disparaging tendency, and he declares against all attempts to exalt the humble classes by education. This work was deemed so immoral, that it was presented by the grand jury of Middlesex, an absurd practice of the day, which only tended to increase the publicity of the writings thus censured. Many answerers also appeared, among whom was bishop Berkeley, to whom he replied in 1723, in his "Letter to Dion." Besides the foregoing works, Dr Mandeville was author of a tract, entitled "Free Thoughts on Religion," 1720, which, without sufficient reason, was deemed Deistical, and of "An Inquiry into the Origin of Honour, and Usefulness of Christianity in War." He died in 1733.—*Mandeville's Works*

MANDEVILLE (sir John) a celebrated English traveller of the fourteenth century, was born at St Albans. He was of a respectable family and bred a physician, but a desire to visit foreign countries, induced him in 1332, to set out upon a course of travels, in which he is said to have spent thirty four years. During this period, he visited the greater part of Asia, Egypt, and Libya, making himself acquainted with many languages, and collecting a great mass of information, true and false, which he committed to writing in Latin, French, and English. He died at Liege in 1372, where a monument is erected to his memory, the inscription on which denominates him, "John de Mandeville, alias de Barbi, lord of Campoli." The only genuine edition of his travels, entitled 'The Voiage and Iravaile of Sir John Mandevile, Knight," was printed from an original MS in the Cotton library, 1727, 8vo. The extreme credulity of this early traveller, in the collection of absurd and fabulous stories, has much impeached his character for veracity, but more attention is due to what he himself observed, and he makes many remarks which show talents and scientific information.—*Tanner. Med. Univ. Hist*

MANES or MANICHÆUS. The founder of a famous Christian sect, called after him Manichæans. He was born about the year 239, in Persia, Babylon, or Chaldea, and is said to have been adopted by a rich widow, who made him her heir. According to the Eastern writers, he subsequently became a painter, and is also said to have been skilled in the healing art. Having become a convert to Christianity, he sought to connect it with the doctrine of the magi, in which he had been educated, and first appeared as a public

teacher in 267. He obtained the notice of Sapor, king of Persia, who was at first inclined to favour him, but subsequently determined to put him to death, on which he privately withdrew to Turkestan, and composed his "Gospel," of which nothing but a few fragments remain. On the death of Sapor, he returned to Persia, relying with reason on the protection of his successor, Hormisdas. The death of the last mentioned monarch again exposed him to danger, and his son, Varanes II, instigated by the magi, put him to a cruel death, some authors asserting that he was crucified, and others that he was flayed alive. His death is supposed to have taken place about 277. Besides his "Gospel," he was the author of "The Mysterious Chapters," "The Treasures of Life," "The Gigantic Book," "On Astrology;" and "Letters," all which are particularised by Lardner, as well as the authors in which extracts from them may be found. The principal feature of the doctrines of Manes is the magian one, of two original independent principles, the one immaterial and good, the other material and evil, and his followers admitted or rejected parts of the Old and New Testament, as best agreed with this fundamental distinction. This sect, of which St. Augustine was once a member, spread rapidly in Persia, and the different provinces of the Roman empire, and, notwithstanding the merciless persecutions which it endured, it existed in considerable numbers even at the close of the fifteenth century.—*Eusebius Hist. Eccles. Mosheim. Lardner.*

MANETHO, an ancient Egyptian historian, who was high priest of Heliopolis, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about BC 304. He wrote in Greek a history of Egypt from the earliest times to the last years of Nectanebis, and pretended that he had taken it from the sacred pillars of the first Hermes Trismegistus, the inscriptions on which, after the flood, were translated into Greek, but written in the sacred characters, and deposited in the sacred recesses of Egypt. The manifest absurdity of this pretension induces several writers to think, that some mistake or corruption has taken place in the passage of Eusebius which relates it. The work of Manetho, which is lost, consisted of three parts, the first of which contained the history of the gods or heroes, and the second and third that of twenty dynasties of kings, which, having been epitomized by Julius Africanus, are recorded by Eusebius. Several fragments of Manetho are preserved by Josephus, in his work against Apion.—*Vossii Hist. Græc. Univ. Hist.*

MANETTI (Giannozzo or Sanatius) a learned scholar, was born at Florence in 1396, of an illustrious family that had fallen into decay. After a course of study, he became the pupil of Camaldoli, in the Greek language, and then lectured on philosophy at Florence. He was afterwards employed by the state in several negociations, and became successively governor of Pescia, Pistoia, and Scarperia; and commissary of the army, in conjunction with Bernardetto de Medicis. The favour which he enjoyed with the princes, at whose courts he had been employed as ambassador, having excited the envy of some families of Florence, he repaired to Rome, where pope Nicholas V made him one of his secretaries, with a handsome salary, and on the accession of Pius II, he was made librarian of the Vatican. He subsequently left Rome to reside with Alphonsus, king of Naples, who allowed him an annuity of nine hundred golden crowns. He was the author of several works, most of which remain in MS. in the Laurentian library. Those published are, "De dignitate et excellentia hominis," "Vita Petrarchæ," inserted in Tommasini's "Petrarcha redivivus," "Oratio ad regem Alphonsum in nuptus filii sui." Other works have been attributed to him, as a 'History of Pistoia," and the lives of Dante, Boccaccio, and Nicholas V, but there is no particular account of them.—*Chaufepie. Niceron. Tiraboschi.*

MANFREDI (Eustachio) an eminent mathematician and astronomer, born in 1674 at Bologna in Italy, where his father was a notary. After studying jurisprudence, and obtaining the degree of LL.D. he applied himself to the cultivation of mathematical science with such success, that in 1698 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of Bologna. In conjunction with Victor Stancari, he commenced a series of astronomical observations, of which he afterwards published an account in his "Schedæ Mathematica." In 1703 appeared his treatise on the solar maculæ, and the following year he was chosen regent of the college of Montalto, and also surveyor-general of the rivers and waters of the Bolognese territories. In 1705 he published a work on the reformation of the calendar, and he afterwards began the composition of his "Ephemerides motuum cœlestium," which he carried on from 1713 to 1725. The whole work, in four volumes quarto, comprises observations on the heavens, extending to the year 1750. On the foundation of the institute of Bologna in 1712, Manfredi was appointed astronomer to that establishment, on which he resigned the regency of the college of Montalto. In 1726 he was admitted an associate of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and in 1729 a foreign member of our Royal Society. He died in 1739. Besides the works already noticed, he was the author of a treatise on the transit of Mercury over the Sun, and another on the aberration of the fixed stars, and other mathematical and astronomical productions; and, after his death, appeared a volume of his compositions in Italian verse.—Gabriel Manfredi, his brother, was professor of mathematics, and chancellor of the university of Bologna, where he died in 1761.— *Moreri. Fabroni Vit. Ital. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

MANGEART (Thomas) a learned Benedictine, who became librarian and counsellor of prince Charles of Lorraine. He published "Sermons," and a "Treatise on Pur-

gatory," in his life-time, and at his death, which took place in 1763, he had nearly prepared for the press a valuable work, edited and published the same year, by the abbe Jaquin, entitled, "Introduction a la Science des Medailles," folio, which serves as a supplement to the "Antiquite expliquee" of Montfaucon.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MANGET (JOHN JAMES) a learned physician, was born at Geneva in 1652, where his father was an eminent merchant In 1678 he took his doctor's degree at Valence, with the famous Hartman, and was appointed first physician to the elector of Brandenburgh, and dean of the faculty of Geneva. He died in 1742. His works were very numerous, they are, "Messis Medico-spagyrica, &c." 1683, folio, "Bibliotheca Anatomica," 2 vols. fol. in conjunction with Daniel Le Clerc, "Bibliotheca Medico Practica," 4 vols. folio, "Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa," 2 vols. folio, "Bibliotheca Pharmaceutico-Medica," 2 vols. folio, "Theatrum Anatomicum cum Eustachii Tabulis Anatomicis," 2 vols. folio, "Traite de la Peste recueilli des meilleurs Auteurs," 2 vols. 12mo, "Nouvelles Reflexions sur l'Origine, la Cause, la Propagation, les Preservatifs, et la Cure de la Peste," 12mo, "Observations sur la Maladie qui a commence depuis quelques Années a attaquer le Gros Bétail." His great work, "Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum veterum et recentiorum," was the most important of his productions being a useful collection of catalogues of medical writings. He also edited the "Compendium Medicinæ Practicum, of J. And. Schmit," "Pauli Barbetti Opera omnia Medica et Chirurgica," the "Pharmacopœia Schrodero-Hoffmanniana," the "Tractatus de Febribus," of Franc. Pieus," and the "Sepulchretum" of Bonetus, to which he added several histories and remarks —*Life by himself, in his Bibl. Script. Med. Eloy Dict. de la Med. Moreri.*

MANGEY (THOMAS) an English divine, was born at Leeds in 1684, and educated at St John's college, Cambridge, where he went through all his degrees. After receiving various preferments, he was advanced to the first stall of Durham, in 1722, and appointed treasurer of the chapter. He died in 1735 His works are," Practical Discourses upon the Lord's Prayer, preached before the honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn," published by the special order of the bench, 1716, 8vo, "Remarks upon Nazarenus, wherein the falsity of Mr Toland's Mahometan Gospel, and his misrepresentations of Mahometan Sentiments in respect of Christianity are set forth, the History of the old Nazaræans cleared up, and the whole conduct of the first Christians, in respect to the Jewish Laws, explained and described," besides a great number of sermons, published under various titles. He was one of the seven doctors in divinity created July 6, 1725, when Dr Bentley delivered the famous oration prefixed to his Terence. In 1726 Dr Mangey circulated proposals for an edition of "Philo Judæus," which he completed in 1742, with the title of "Philonis Judæi Opera Omnia quæ reperiri potuerunt," 2 vols. folio —*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Manning's Surrey. Hutchinson's Durham.*

MANILIUS (MARCUS) a Latin poet and astronomer, supposed to have lived in the first century of the Christian æra. Nothing is known, with certainty, of his family or country, but it is probable that he was a native of Rome. He wrote a poem, entitled "Astronomicon," of which five books are extant, treating of the fixed stars, and there appears to have been a sixth, relating to the planets. Among the best editions of this work are that of Joseph Scaliger, Leyden, 1600, 4to, of Bentley, London, 1739, 4to, and that of Pingre, Paris, 1786, 2 vols. 8vo. There is an English translation of Manilius, by Creech.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

MANLEY (DE LA RIVIERE) a female writer of some celebrity in her day, was the daughter of sir Roger Manley, governor of Guernsey, a gentleman who suffered much for his adherence to Charles I, and who wrote Latin commentaries on the civil war, and published a "History of the late Wars in Denmark." His daughter, the subject of this article, received an education suitable to her birth, but her parents dying early, she was left in the care of a male cousin, who basely seduced her, by means of a fictitious marriage, and subsequently deserted her. She afterwards acquired the temporary, and no-way respectable protection of the duchess of Cleveland, and when that resource was withdrawn, wrote a tragedy, entitled, "The Royal Mistress." The success of this production brought around her the men of wit and pleasure of the day, and she commenced the unhappy life of a woman of intrigue. At her leisure hours she composed her four volumes of "The New Atalantis," in which, under feigned names, and with much warmth and freedom, she relates the amours and adventures, real and supposed, of many distinguished persons of the day, and more especially among the connexions of the favourers of the Revolution of 1688. A warrant being granted by the secretary of state to seize the printer and publisher of this work, which was deemed a libel, she honourably stepped forward, and acknowledged herself the authoress. She was, in the first instance, committed to the custody of a messenger, but was afterwards admitted to bail At length, after repeated appearances in court, she was discharged, and a Tory administration succeeding, she lived in high reputation and gaiety. About this time she wrote another tragedy, entitled, "Lucius," which she dedicated to sir Richard Steele, and a comedy called "The Lost Lover, or the Jealous Husband," which was acted in 1696. She was also employed in writing for queen Anne's ministry, and when Swift relinquished "The Examiner," she continued it for a considerable time with great spirit, assisted by hints which that great writer afforded her. At this season she formed a connexion with alderman Barber, at whose house she died,

July 11 1724. Besides the works already mentioned, Mrs Manley wrote "Letters from a supposed Nun in Portugal," 1696, 8vo, "Memoirs of Europe towards the close of the Eighteenth Century," 1710, 2 vols. 8vo, "Court Intrigues," 1711, 8vo, "Adventures of Rivelle," 1714, 8vo, "The Power of Love," 1720, 8vo, &c.—*Cibber's Lives. Notes to Tatler and Guardian.*

MANNI (Dominic Maria) an eminent Italian writer, was born at Florence in 1690. He was early distinguished for capacity, and great strength of memory, and was regularly instituted into every class of literature, his particular bias, however, was history, and in 1722 he accordingly produced his "Series of Florentine Senators," 2 vols folio, a work abounding with curious and authentic information. In 1731 he gave the world a work of still greater interest, "De Florentinis Inventis Commentarium," in which he gave an instructive account of the manufactures which were either invented or improved at Florence. His "History of Spectacles" followed in 1738, the invention of which he attributed to Salvino Armati. In 1742 he published 'Historical Illustrations of the Decameron of Boccaccio," 4to, in which work he proves that most of the stories in that production were founded on real events. A more elaborate work succeeded, entitled, "Observations on the Seals of the Lower Age," 30 vols, 4to, which work is esteemed a highly valuable compilation of records and notices of the persons who acted a great part in the history of Florence, and other leading cities in Italy. His other principal works are, "Method of Studying the History of Florence," "Historical Notices concerning the Amphitheatre at Florence," "Inquiries into the ancient Thermæ of Florence," "History of the Jubilees," a very curious and interesting performance, "Agreeable Evenings," being the lives of the most jocose and eccentric Tuscans, "Life of the well-deserving Prelate, Nicholas Steno, of Denmark," "Lectures on Italian Eloquence,' &c. This able and meritorious writer, the catalogue of whose productions extended to 104, died at Florence, November 30, 1788, in his ninety eighth year —*Athenæum Nouv Dict Hist.*

MANNING (Owen) an English antiquary and topographer, who was a native of Northamptonshire, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship He took the degree of BD. in 1783, and having entered into orders, he became a prebendary of Lincoln. He afterwards was vicar of Godalming, and rector of Peppeharrow, in the county of Surrey, and he was also a fellow of the Royal society. His death took place in 1801, at the age of eighty. His principal literary labours are, "Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum, auctore Edvardo Lye, edidit et auxit O. M." 1772, 2 vols. folio; and the History and antiquities of Surrey, published posthumously, by Mr Bray, in 3 vols. folio.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

MANSARD (Francis) a celebrated French architect, was born in 1598, and died in 1666. He was the author of several magnificent buildings at Paris, the principal of which are the gate of the church of the Feuillans in the rue St Honoré, the church of the filles St Marie, in the rue St Antoine, the gate of the Minims in the place Royale, the hotels de Bouillon, Toulouse, and Jars, besides several buildings in the provinces, for which he formed designs. On his presenting his plans for the façade of the Louvre to Colbert, the minister was so pleased with them, that he endeavoured to make him promise not to alter them in any way, but Mansard refused to undertake the work on that condition, being determined, as he said, to preserve the right of doing better than he had undertaken to do.

His nephew, Jules Hardouin Mansard, was first architect and conductor of the royal buildings, and designer of many celebrated edifices.—*D'Argenville. Perrault les Hommes Illustres Nouv. Dict Hist.*

MANSI (John Dominic) a voluminous editor and prelate, was born at Lucca in 1692. He was many years professor of theology at Naples. His first situation in the church was that of a clerk regular, in the congregation of the Mother of God, and in 1765 he was promoted by pope Clement XIII, to the archbishopric of Lucca. He died in 1769. His first publication was entitled, "Tractatus de casibus, et excommunicationibus episcopis reservatis, confectus ad normam tabellæ Lucanæ." He then published a Latin translation of "Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible," with additions, an edition of Thomasini "De Veteri et nova ecclesiæ Disciplina," 3 vols. fol., a Latin translation of Calmet's "Commentaries on the Bible," 1731, 17 vols, an edition of Baronius's Annals, in 30 vols, with additions, a new edition of the "Councils," 30 vols. folio, a new edition of "Æneas Sylvius," (pope Pius II), "Orations," with many hitherto unpublished, 1755, 2 vols 4to, &c. &c. But the work by which he is best known here is his excellent edition of Fabricius's "Bibliotheca Latina mediæ et infimæ ætatis," 1754, and this alone is sufficient to stamp his character as a first rate antiquary —*Fab. Vitæ Ital.*

MANSTEIN (Christopher Herman de) a celebrated Russian officer and writer, was born at Petersburgh in 1711, and was first a lieutenant in the Prussian service, and then a captain of grenadiers in the Russian regiment of Petersburgh On the death of the czarina Anne, he took the part of the young prince, Iwan III, and was employed to arrest the tyrannic Biron, and for this, and other services, he received the rank of colonel, and some estates in Ingria, but these he lost when the throne was seized by the empress Elizabeth. He again entered the Prussian service, and in 1754 he was appointed major-general of infantry. He died in the the war of 1756 He was the author of "Memoirs of Russia," which are much esteemed, and are at the same time historical, military, and political they commence in 1727, with the reign of Peter II, and finish with the first year of the empress Elizabeth.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MANTEGNA (Andrea) an eminent painter, was born in 1431, at Padua, or in its district. He was the pupil of Squarcione. He distinguished himself highly in the art of perspective, and Lomazzo affirms, "that Mantegna was the first who opened the eyes of artists in that branch." His chief abode, and school, were at Mantua; and he worked a great deal at Rome, where he painted a chapel in the vatican for Innocent VIII, which existed at the accession of Pius VI. His masterpiece, the picture della Vittoria, afterwards in the oratorio de Padre de S. Filippo, is now at Paris. It is a votive picture, dedicated, for a victory obtained, to the Madonna, seated on her throne, with the infant standing in her lap. Mantegna was too much occupied by large works to be a cabinet painter, and pieces are too often attributed to him in which he had no hand. He was, also, the first engraver of his time, and one of the earliest engravers on metal. Mantegna had great influence on the style of his age, and was much imitated. He began some fine frescos in the castle of Mantua, which were finished by Francesco, and another of his sons, who added a beautiful ceiling, which shewed great proficiency in foreshortening, and what the Italians call, "Del sotto in su" Andrea Mantegna died in 1505.—*Strutt. Fuseli in Pilkington.*

MANTON (Thomas) an eminent nonconformist, was born at Laurence Lydiard, in Somersetshire, in 1620, and received his university education at Wadham college, Oxford He was admitted to deacon's orders by Dr Hall, and adopting the principles of the nonconformists, with these he was content, not thinking those of the priest necessary. In 1643 he was presented to the living of Stoke Newington, by colonel Popham, and here preached those lectures on the epistles of St James and St Jude which he afterwards published. In 1650 he was removed to the living of St Paul's, Covent-garden, and although he had made no secret of his opinions in two of his sermons, one on the murder of the king, and the other at the funeral of Mr Love, Cromwell sent for him, when he assumed the protectorate, and desiring him to pray at his installation, made him one of his chaplains He was also nominated by parliament one of a committee of divines to draw up a scheme of fundamental doctrines, and also member of the committee for the trial and approbation of ministers. However, in 1660, Mr Manton co-operated openly in the restoration of Charles, was one of the ministers appointed to wait upon the king at Breda, who made him one of his chaplains. In the same year he was, by mandamus, created DD. at Oxford. Being satisfied with the king's declaration, Dr Manton remained in his living, and subscribing to the doctrinal articles of the church of England, he received episcopal institution from Dr Sheldon, bishop of London, and allowed the Common Prayer to be read in his church. He was then offered the deanery of Rochester, which he refused. In 1661, he was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference, and continued preaching until St Bartholomew's day, 1662, when he was obliged to resign his living. On the prohabition of the preaching of the nonconformists, he was imprisoned, and after experiencing numerous vicissitudes, his constitution gave way, and he died in 1677. His "Works" were published in five large volumes, 1681 1691, folio.—*Calamy. Neal's Puritans. Ath. Ox. Mem. of Dr Manton, by Harris.*

MANTUAN (Baptist) an Italian poet, was born at Mantua, whence he took his name, in 1448, and was the natural son of Peter Spagnolo. He applied himself early to literature, and to the study of Latin poetry, in which language he always wrote. He entered among the Carmelites, of which order he became general, but upon some disgust, he withdrew himself in 1515, and died the year after. He was very much admired in his time, and his countrymen even went so far as to place him in rank next to Virgil, but few now will be of this opinion There are several editions of his works, but the most complete was published at Antwerp, 1576, 4 vols 8vo, under the title of "J Baptistæ Mantuani Carmelitæ, theologi, philosophi, poetæ, et oratoris clarissimi, opera omnia pluribus libris aucta et restituta" They consist of eclogues, seven pieces in honour of the Virgins, inscribed on the kalendar, beginning with the virgin Mary, these he calls Parthenissa I, Parthenissa II &c, four books of "Silvæ," or poems on different subjects, elegies, epistles, &c.—*Niceron. Ginguene Hist. Lit. d'Italie. Roscoe's Leo X.*

MANUEL (Pierre) a native of Montargis in France, who made himself conspicuous during the progress of the Revolution. Though born in low life, he was tolerably well educated, and going to Paris when young, he commenced his career as an author, by publishing "Essai historique et politique sur la Vie de St Louis." He then became tutor to the son of a banker, from which office he retired with a small pension, and resuming his pen, he produced several pamphlets, among which was one called "La Police dévoilee," for which he was put into the Bastile. He was soon released, and, on the occurrence of political commotions, he became a partizan of revolutionary principles. In 1789 he had an office under the municipality of Paris, and in November 1791, he obtained the place of attorney of the commune of Paris. He joined the jacobins, and was for a time one of the most active and dangerous enemies of royalty, to the overthrow of which he contributed. He appears to have been deeply implicated in the massacres which took place in the prisons of Paris, in the beginning of September 1792. Immediately after he was nominated a deputy from the department of Paris, to the national convention, when he detached himself from the party with which he had acted, and on the trial of the king, he voted for his imprisonment during the continuance of war, and banishment afterwards. Some other unpopular measures which he advocated, obliged him to resign his seat in January 1793. He

retired to Montargis, where he narrowly escaped being assassinated, and a few months after he was arrested, and sent to the scaffold by his former associates. His execution took place November 14, 1793.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S.*

MANUZIO (ALDO) or ALDUS MANUTIUS, an Italian printer of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, celebrated as an artist and a man of letters. He was born at Bassano, in the Roman territory, about 1447, and was educated at Rome and at Ferrara, where he learned Greek under Baptista Guarino. He became tutor to Alberto Pio, prince of Carpi, and in 1482 he quitted Ferrara, to reside with John Pico, prince of Mirandola. In 1488, he established himself as a printer at Venice, but the first work which he finished was not published till 1494. In the course of the ensuing twenty years, he printed the works of most of the ancient Latin and Greek authors extant, as well as many productions of his contemporaries, and some treatises of his own composition. Among the latter are, a Latin Grammar, a tract on the Metres of Horace, and a Greek Dictionary He was the inventor of the italic, or cursive character, hence called Aldine, for the exclusive use of which, for a term of years, he obtained a patent from the pope and the senate of Venice He established a kind of academy at his own house, and delivered lectures on classical literature, to the general study and improvement of which he greatly contributed. He died in April 1515 leaving four children by his wife, who was the daughter of Andrea d'Asola, a Venetian, in partnership with whom he carried on his typographical labours.—MANUZIO (PAOLO) son of the foregoing, was distinguished as a classic scholar, no less than as a printer. He was born at Venice in 1512, and was brought up under the care of his maternal grandfather. He received a learned education, and in 1533 he re-opened the printing-office, which had for some time been closed, but he did not carry on the establishment entirely on his own account till 1540. He opened an academy for the instruction of young persons in polite literature, and he afterwards made a tour through the cities of Italy, for the purpose of examining the various libraries. After refusing several offers of professorships at Bologna and elsewhere, he was appointed to superintend the printing-office attached to a newly-founded academy at Venice, where he continued till 1561, when he settled at Rome on the invitation of pope Pius IV. He was employed to conduct a press for printing the works of the fathers, and other ecclesiastical authors, and at the same time he kept up his establishment at Venice, whither he returned in 1570. Pope Gregory XIII induced him by means of a pension, to take up his abode again at Rome, where he died in April 1574 He was the author of commentaries on the writings of Cicero, a treatise, "De Curia Romana," "Proverbs," "Letters," &c.—MANUZIO (ALDO) the younger, the son of the preceding, was also a printer. He was born in 1547, and was educated by his father, whom he made an extraordinary progress in literature. In his eleventh year he produced a "Collection of elegant Phrases in the Tuscan and Latin Languages," and other juvenile publications attest his classical acquirements. On his father's removal to Rome, he carried on the printing establishment at Venice, where, in 1577, he was appointed professor of belles lettres at the school of the Venetian chancery. In 1585 he succeeded Sigonius, in the chair of rhetoric, at Bologna, whence he removed to Pisa, to become professor of polite literature, in 1587, and during his stay there, he received the diploma of doctor of laws, and was admitted a member of the Florentine academy. In 1588 he went to Rome, and accepted a professorship which had been held by Muretus. He was much favoured by pope Sixtus V, and Clement VIII bestowed on him the office of superintendant of the Vatican press. He died in October 1597, and with him expired the glory of the Aldine press, and the valuable library collected by himself and his predecessors, was sold piecemeal to liquidate his debts. He was the author of many works, including commentaries on Cicero, and "Familiar Letters."—*Renouard Annales de l'Imprimerie des Aldes. Tiraboschi. Biog. Univ.*

MANWOOD (JOHN) an eminent law writer in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He printed a small tract, entitled "A briefe Collection of the Laws of the Forest," afterwards enlarged and published, under the title of "A Treatise and Discourse of the Laws of the Forest, &c.," 1598, 4to still farther augmented in the editions of 1615 and 1665. He was also the author of a "Project for Improving the Land Revenue, by inclosing Wastes for Sir Julius Cæsar, 27 April, 1609." Fuller ascribes the book on the Forest Laws to sir ROGER MANWOOD, who was justice of the Common Pleas, and chief baron of the Exchequer, under queen Elizabeth. He was also much employed in political affairs, and sat as a commissioner on the trial of Mary queen of Scots. Sir R. Manwood was a native of Sandwich in Kent, where he founded a free school, and his death took place in 1593 He was probably the father of John Manwood.—*Bridgman's Legal Biblicg. Boys's Hist. of Sandwich. Fuller's Worthies.*

MANZOLLINI (GIOVANNI) a native of Bologna in Italy, celebrated as an artist in ceroplastics or wax-work. He studied under Hercules Lelli, whom he assisted in the preparation of models of anatomical subjects in wax and wood. He afterwards was employed in wax-work compositions for the king of Sardinia, and others, and some of his productions were sent to London. He died in 1755, at the age of fifty-five.—His wife, ANNA MANZOLLINI, received instructions in the same art from her husband and from Lelli, and her talents were much improved by study. She executed many anatomical preparations in wax, for the Institute of Bologna, and several of her works were sent to Turin and St Peters-

burgh. She survived her husband, and continued to cultivate the art in which he excelled.—*Elmes's Dict. of the Fine Arts.*

MAPES (WALTER) chaplain to Henry II of England, about the year 1190, and a poet of some celebrity for his time. He was also canon of Salisbury, precentor of Lincoln, and archdeacon of Oxford. He wrote in Latin, and some of his verses, which are in the light and satirical style, are still extant. There is also a work of his in the Bodleian library, under the assumed name of Valerius, entitled, "Valerius ad Ruffium, de non ducenda Uxore." Mapes, who was a man of facetious manners, and very free in conversation, also wrote a "Compendium Topographiæ" and "Epitome Cambriæ.'—*Warton's Hist. of Poetry.*

MAPLETOFT, MD (JOHN) a skilful physician, elegant scholar, and exemplary divine of the seventeenth century, born of an ancient Huntingdonshire family, at Margaret Inge in that county, in 1631. From Westminster school he proceeded, on the foundation, to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he became fellow, and was selected by the earl of Northumberland to travel in the capacity of tutor to his eldest son. On his return to England, he graduated as MD, and commenced the practice of physic in the metropolis, where, in 1675, he was elected professor and lecturer at Gresham college, and three of his lectures, on the rise and progress of the art of medicine, written in elegant Latin, are to be found in the appendix to the "Lives of the Gresham Professors," by Ward. The year following, he went to France, in the suit of the British ambassador, and about this time translated the "Observationes Medicæ circa morborum acutorum Historiam et curationem" of his friend Dr Sydenham, who had dedicated them to him, into the Latin language. On his marriage in 1679, he was induced to quit the medical profession for the church, which he entered after three years close application to the study of divinity, and obtained, in succession the rectory of Braybrook, Northants, and the vicarage of St Lawrence, Old Jewry, in the city of London. In 1689, on the occasion of the king's visit to Cambridge, he farther graduated as DD, and in 1707 became, in his turn, as a city incumbent, president of Sion college, to the library of which institution he was a liberal benefactor. Dr Mapletoft continued to officiate in the performance of his clerical duties, till after he had passed his eightieth year, and on his retirement, in 1710, from active life, sent round to every house in his parish, a copy of a work which he at that period produced, entitled "The Principles and Duties of the Christian Religion," in 8vo. He survived this event nearly eleven years, dying at the advanced age of ninety one, in 1721.—There was also a Dr ROBERT MAPLETOFT, a native of Lincolnshire, his contemporary, who died in 1677, master of Pembroke college, Cambridge, and dean of Ely. *Biog. Brit.*

MARACCI (LEWIS) a learned Orientalist of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Lucca in Italy, and became a member of the congregation of regular clerks of the Holy Virgin. He devoted himself to the study of the Eastern languages, and particularly the Arabic, on which account he was appointed professor of that tongue in the college of Wisdom, at Rome. Pope Innocent XI, to whom he was confessor, would have made him a cardinal, but his humility induced him to decline the promotion. He died in 1700, aged eighty-eight. Maracci is chiefly known as the publisher of the Koran of Mahomet, in Arabic, with a Latin translation and notes, Padua, 1698, 2 vols. folio. He also assisted in the Roman edition of the Arabic Bible, 1671, 3 vols folio, and he was the author of many other works.—*Niceron. Biog. Univ.*

MARALDI (JAMES PHILIP) a mathematician of Perinaldo near Nice, the nephew of Cassini, with whom he was afterwards associated in continuing the meridian through France. He was born in 1665, and died in 1729. While at Rome, he constructed the meridian of the Carthusian church there, and assisted in the reformation of the calendar. There are several curious and interesting papers from the pen of Maraldi, especially a list of the fixed stars, and other tracts, connected with various branches of science and natural philosophy, to be found in the transactions of the Academy of Sciences at Paris of which society he was an active and distinguished member.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

MARANA (JOHN PAUL) a Genoese writer of the seventeenth century, born about the year 1642. He became implicated in the plot for giving up his native city into the hands of the duke of Savoy, and was thrown into prison in consequence. Of this conspiracy he has left an account, written after his liberation, but the work by which he is principally known, is his "Turkish Spy," a production once considered as a genuine detail and highly popular. This curious book first appeared at Paris in six duodecimo volumes. It has since gone through several editions, and has been translated into most of the European languages. A seventh volume was added in 1742. Marana died at Genoa in 1693.—*Moreri.*

MARAT (JOHN PAUL) a demagogue, whose conduct during the progress of the French Revolution has exposed his memory to general execration. He was born in 1744, of Calvinist parents, at Beaudry, in the country of Neufchatel. Having studied medicine, he settled at Paris, where his practice is said to have been distinguished by a spirit of quackery, though he manifested both taste and talents for scientific research. This appears from several works which he published, including a treatise, "De l'Homme, ou des Principes et des lois de l'Influence de l'Ame sur le Corps," 2 vols. 12mo, "Découvertes sur le Feu, l'Electricite et la Lumiere," 8vo, "Recherches physiques sur le Feu," 8vo, "Decouvertes sur la Lumere," 8vo, "Recherches Physiques sur l'Electricité," 8vo· Notions elementaires d'Optique," &c. He

obtained the post of physician to the body guards of the count d'Artois, but at the commencement of revolutionary commotions, he deserted his professional pursuits for politics, and in a journal which he conducted, entitled "L'Ami du Peuple," he insulted the nobility, the king and the government, and prompted and eulogized the utmost excesses of popular fury. He was an actor in the riots of the 10th of August 1792, and becoming a member of the municipality of Paris, and president of the terrible committee of the Commune, he greatly contributed to the excitement of party rage, which caused the massacres in the prisons, in the beginning of September. Having escaped the consequences of two decrees of accusation, he was appointed deputy from Paris to the National Convention. In that assembly his conduct and behaviour corresponded with his previous character, exhibiting a strange mixture of absurdity, violence, and cruelty. On the 21st of March 1793, he denounced all the generals as traitors, and all the French armies as incapable of resisting the enemy, when Lecointre Puiravaux demanded that Marat should be declared in a state of insanity. In fact, it appears probable that, like Masaniello, and other persons suddenly exalted to uncontrolled power, he had actually experienced an access of frenzy, to which the exaggeration of his manners, principles, and actions may in a great degree be attributed. Accused by the party of the Girondists, he was tried and acquitted, when he triumphantly resumed his place in the Convention, and soon after he assisted in the destruction of his antagonists, though he did not live to witness the success of his machinations against them. On the 14th of July 1793 he was stabbed in his own house by Charlotte Corday, and instantly expired, enthusiasm of disposition, excited by a deep sense of the miseries of her native country, having prompted a young female thus to deliver the world from one of the most sanguinary monsters that ever persecuted the human race.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S Biog Univ.*

MARATTI (Carlo) an admired painter of the Italian school, was born at Camerino, in the march of Ancona in 1625. His extraordinary talent for painting induced his parents to send him, at the age of eleven, to Rome, where he became the pupil of Andrea Sacchi He excelled in painting Madonnas and female saints, for which reason he was satirically named by Salvator Rosa, "Carluccio della Madonna," and he was so far from being ashamed of the title, that in the inscription which he himself placed upon his monument (nine years before his death) he calls it, "Gloriosum cognomen." Pope Clement XI gave him a pension, and the title of Cavaliero di Cristo, and he was appointed painter in ordinary to Louis XIV. He died at Rome in 1713. His pictures are in the style of his master, but more elaborate, and with less freedom and grandeur. His masterpiece is the Bathsheba viewed by David, a work which precludes all hope of success in any other picture on the same subject. Maratti had a daughter, Maria, whom he instructed in his art, her portrait, painted by herself, is in the gallery Corsini at Rome.—*Argenville. Pilkington by Fuseli.*

MARBECK (John) a musician of the sixteenth century, supposed to have been the first composer of the cathedral service of the church of England, since it is certain, notwithstanding the vulgar opinion to the contrary, that he preceded Tallis in that species of composition. His history is somewhat remarkable, as, according to Fox, he, together with three other persons, all residents of Windsor (where Marbeck was organist at St George's chapel) had formed themselves into a society which, attracting the suspicions of the bishop of Winchester, caused themselves and their papers to be seized. Among their papers were found a collection of notes on the Bible, and an English concordance, in Marbeck's handwriting. On his examination by the commissioners, under the statute of the six articles, he accounted for the possession of these papers, by declaring, that he was in the habit of noting down any explanation he might meet with of difficult passages, with the name of the author annexed, while, with regard to the concordance, being too poor to purchase a copy of the English translation of the Scriptures, then recently published by Matthew, he had commenced transcribing one, and had actually proceeded as far as the Book of Joshua, when, at the suggestion of a friend, he also undertook the task of making an English concordance, and by the assistance of a Latin book of the same description, had proceeded as far as the letter L. The commissioners, doubting his story, he, in order to convince them, actually filled, in a single day, three sheets of paper, with a continuation of his work in the letter M, and by his ingenuity and industry, at length succeeded in converting his examinants from enemies to friends. A charge of having copied an epistle of Calvin still remained against him, and on this he was tried, together with his associates. All were found guilty, and condemned to the stake, which sentence was carried into execution, as far as regarded the other three, on the following day, but Marbeck was respited, and at length, through the intercession of sir Humphrey Foster, obtained his pardon. After the decease of Henry VIII, he openly avowed his attachment to the reformed doctrines, and soon after completed and published his Concordance. His other writings are, "The Lives of the Holy Saints, Prophets, Patriarchs, and others," printed in 1574, "A Book of Notes and Common Places, &c.," and a tract entitled "The Ripping up of the Pope's Fardels." His musical service, written on the model of the ritual of the church of Rome, first appeared in quarto, in 1550, and is entitled, "A Boke of Common Praier, Noted." In this work, the Lord's Prayer, Creed, &c. are adapted to a kind of recitative, while some other parts of the service are set to melodies much resembling the old Gregorian chaunt.—*Biog. Brit.*

MARCA (Peter de) a French prelate of the seventeenth century, more justly celebrated for his learning and abilities, than for the firmness of his principles, or the consistency of his political conduct. He was a native of Bearn, being born of a good family at Gant, in that province, in 1594, and following the law, rose to be president of the local parliament. In 1639 he quitted the country for the metropolis, and was made a councillor of state. The following year he published his "History of Bearn" in one volume, folio This work raising his reputation with the court, both as a sound politician, and an able and elegant writer, he was shortly after engaged, at the express command of the sovereign, in replying to an attack on the liberties of the Gallican church, continued in a work, entitled "Gallus Optatus." By this treatise, which he gave to the world in 1641, under the name of "De Concordia Sacerdotii et imperii, sive de libertatibus Gallicæ ecclesiæ," he caused as much offence at the Vatican, as satisfaction to the ecclesiastical polity of France. The latter rewarded him with the bishopric of Conserans, but the pope refused his confirmation of the appointment, until he had recanted, by a treatise, entitled "De Singulari Primatu Petri," and he exhibits considerable ingenuity in explaining away and reconciling his former opinions with those which he afterwards thought it proper or convenient to adopt. All opposition being thus removed, he was installed at Conserans in 1648, and presided over that diocese till 1652, when he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Thoulouse. De Marca continued to take a prominent part in the transactions, as well civil as ecclesiastical, which at that period occupied the attention of the Christian world, and especially distinguished himself by the energy with which he combated against Jansenism and its adherents, while his abilities as a diplomatist, were afforded more ample scope for their display, by his promotion in 1658, to the office of a minister of state. The favour of the court was commensurate with his exertions, and in 1662 the metropolitan see of Paris becoming vacant, he was elected to fill the primacy, but scarcely survived the arrival of the confirmatory bull from Rome, dying in the June of the same year, on the very day, it is said, that the documents in question reached Paris. Besides the treatises already alluded to, he was the author of a work in one volume, folio, entitled "Marca Hispanica," and of some other writings, a collection of which was published after his decease, with a preface and notes, critical and explanatory, from the pen of M. de Baluze.—*Dupin. Perrault.*

MARCELLO (Benedetto) a noble Venetian, youngest son of the senator Agostino Marcello. He was born in 1686, and while a youth, became a great proficient in the science of music, in consequence, it is said, of a reflection thrown upon his deficiency in that respect, at a concert given by his brother Alessandro, which hurt his pride, and stimulated him to exertion. He afterwards studied under Gasparini, and receiving a liberal education, distinguished himself as a poet, as well as a musician. In 1716, a serenata of his composition was performed at the celebration of the birth of the first son of the emperor Charles VI, and excited great applause. Eight years after appeared the first four volumes of his adaptation to music of Giustiniani's "Paraphrase of the Psalms," which he afterwards completed in eight more, the whole being published in 1726. Garth, of Durham, has adapted suitable words from our own translation of the Psalms to Marcello's music, with a view to their being performed as anthems in our cathedrals, with great success. This elaborate work was printed by subscription, and occupies eight folio volumes. Marcello rose to several offices of dignity in the Venetian state, being successively appointed a member of the council of Forty, provéditor of Pola, and eventually chamberlain of Brescia, in which city he died in 1739, and was buried in the church of St Joseph.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

MARCHAND (Prosper) a French writer on bibliography and the history of literature. He was a native of Picardy, and settled as a bookseller at Paris, where he exercised that profession some years. Being a Protestant, he was induced, partly by religious motives, to remove to Holland, and after a while he relinquished his trade, and gave his attention entirely to literary researches. He died at the Hague in 1756, far advanced in years. Marchand published "L Histoire de l'Imprimerie," 1740, 4to, to which Mercier, abbé de St Léger, published a supplement, an edition of Bayle's Dictionary, and Letters, and left "Dictionnaire Historique, ou Memoires critiques et litteraires," which appeared after his death, in 2 vols. folio.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ*

MARCHE (Oliver de la) a Flemish historian of the fifteenth century He was brought up at the court of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and was master of the household, and captain of the guards to his successor, Charles the Bold, who knighted De la Marche at the battle of Montlheri in 1465. He was also present at the fatal battle of Nancy, in 1477, where he was taken prisoner. He afterwards became master of the household to Maximilian of Austria, and his son the archduke Philip, by whom he was sent on an embassy to the French court. He died at Brussels in 1501. His works comprise memoirs of the two last dukes of Burgundy, and a treatise on duels.—*Moreri. Biog Univ.*

MARCHETTI (Alexander) an Italian poet and mathematician, was born in 1630, at Pontormo, in the territory of Florence. He studied chiefly at Pisa, where, after taking the degree of doctor, he was, in 1659, appointed professor of logic, and teacher of the mathematics under Borelli. In 1669 he published a mathematical work, by which he obtained much reputation, entitled, "De Resistentia Solidorum." Some time after he finished

very elegant translation of the poem "De Rerum Naturæ" of Lucretius, which he intended to dedicate to Cosmo III, grand duke of Tuscany; but the piety of that prince was so shocked at its Epicurean philosophy, that he not only refused the dedication, but interdicted its publication, and it did not appear in print until an edition was produced in 1717 in London. Marchetti also translated part of the Æneid, and the whole of Anacreon, his version of the latter not appearing till 1736. An edition of his poems was published in 1755, 4to to which his life is prefixed. Marchetti, who died in 1714, is to be distinguished from PETER DE MARCHETTI, professor of anatomy, who died in 1673, and his sons DOMINIC and ANTHONY, also professors of the same university, all of whom wrote some esteemed works of surgery.—*Fabroni Vitæ Italorum.*

MARCILIUS (THEODORE) a native of Arnheim in Germany, born in 1548 He was an elegant, as well as an erudite scholar, and a learned grammarian After having taught with great reputation at Thoulouse, and other principal cities in the south of France, he at length took up his abode at Paris, on being appointed professor royal of Latin and the belles lettres Marcilius was the author of "Historia Strenarum, &c." and a commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras, which latter work appeared in 1602. His death took place in 1617 at Paris —*Moreri.*

MARCION, a heretic, who lived in the second century of the church, was a native of Sinope, a city of Paphlagonia, of which his father was bishop. He is called by Tertullian, Ponticus Nauclerus. In his youth he embraced an ascetic life, but forgetting himself so far as to seduce a young female, his father excommunicated him, nor could he be induced to readmit him into the church. Marcion then went to Rome, but admittance being also refused him there, he became so irritated, that he embraced the opinions of the heretic Cerdo, and began to propagate them publicly about the year 130. His doctrines were much the same as those afterwards professed by Manes, that of two co-eternal and independent principles, one the author of all good, the other of all evil, also that the God of the Old Testament was the evil principle, and that having unjustly forbidden Adam s eating of the best tree in Paradise, the serpent was the nobler being, for encouraging him to eat the fruit, on which account the Marcionites are said to have worshipped a brazen serpent. He rejected the Old Testament, and all the Gospels, except that of St Luke, out of which and some of St Paul's Epistles, he composed two books, entitled "Evangelium" and "Apostolicon," which he persuaded his followers were of Divine origin. He repented of his errors, and begged to be readmitted into the church, which was granted, on condition that he would bring back all who had been seduced from it, but before he could effect this he died, the time of his death is unknown. His first apology for the Christians was presented to Antoninus Pius about the year 140, and Justin Martyr tells us that "Marcion was then living, and taught his disciples at Rome." —*Cave. Mosheim. Milner's Ch. Hist. Lardner.*

MARCULPHUS, a monk, known in the history of the feudal law for his work, entitled the "Formulary," consisting of a collection of formularia, or forms of forensic proceedings and legal instruments, including charters, &c. of the kings of France. He lived about the middle of the seventh century. Jerome Bignon published the Formulary of Marculphus, with learned annotations, in 1613, reprinted in 1666, but the most complete edition is that of Baluze, in the second volume of his Capitularies, 1677.—*Moreri.*

MARE (NICOLAS de la) a principal magistrate of the Châtelet under Louis XIV, who reposed great confidence in him, and gave him several pensions. He was employed during the scarcity of corn in 1693, 1700, 1709, and 1710, and received a free gift of three hundred thousand livres, arising from the ninth part of the increased prices of admission to the public amusement exhibited at the Hotel Dieu. He however employed his fortune in the expenses attendant on the gratuitous functions of his office. He wrote an elaborate treatise on the police, in three volumes folio, to which M le Clerc du Brillet has added a fourth. De la Mare died in 1723.—Another, PHILIBERT DE LA MARE, was counsellor in the parliament of Dijon, and considered equal to the president De Thou in the elegance of his Latin writings. He died in 1687. He was the author of several works, the principal of which is his "Commentaries de Bello Burgundico," forming a part of his "Historicorum Burgundiæ conspectus," 4to, 1689, and his "Huberti Langueti Vita."—*Moreri. Dict. Hist*

MARECHAL (PETER SYLVANUS) a miscellaneous writer, was born at Paris in 1750, and was brought up to the bar, which he quitted for the pursuit of literature. He was librarian to the Mazarin college, but towards the close of his life he retired into the country, and died at Montrouge in 1805. His principal works are, "Livre echappe au Deluge," a collection of psalms, of which the moral is pure, but which served as a pretence for his dismissal from his office of librarian to the Mazarin college, "Prophetie d'Arlamek," "Fragmens d un Poeme Moiale sur Dieu, ou la nouvelle Lucrece," "Tombeau de J. J. Rousseau," "De Bergeries," "Le Temple de Hymen," "Bibliotheque des Amans," "Le Livre de tous les Ages," "L'Age d'Or," "Paris, et la Province ou Choix des plus beaux Monumens d'Architecture en France," "Le Pantheon, ou les Figures de la Fable avec leurs Histoires," "Almanac des honnêtes Gens," a publication containing some impieties, for which he was imprisoned, "Dictionnaire d'Amour," "Tableau de la Fable," "Costumes civils actuels de tous les

Pythagore," "Decades du Cultivateur," &c. —*Dict. Hist.*

MARESCHAL (GEORGE) an eminent French surgeon, born at Calais in 1658. He studied at Paris, became surgeon to the hospital of La Charité, and was admitted a master of surgery in 1688. He greatly distinguished himself by his skill as an operator, particularly in cases of stone in the bladder. In 1696 he was consulted on account of a disease under which the king at that time laboured, and on the death of M. Felix in 1703, he succeeded him as chief surgeon to his majesty, who in 1707 bestowed on him a patent of nobility. He retained his office under Louis XV, and closed a long and useful life, at his castle of Bievre, in 1736. Mareschal was a member of the academy of Surgery at Paris, to which he presented several surgical memoirs, and many of his observations have been given to the world in the works of other authors.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

MARETS (SAMUEL des) surnamed "The Little Preacher," from his diminutive stature, an eminent controversialist of the reformed church, who, by his erudition and ability, made a distinguished figure among the polemics of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Oisemond, in the province of Picardy, where he was born in 1599, and received a sound classical, as well as theological, education, at the universities of Paris, Saumur, and Geneva. In his twenty-first year he entered on the ministry at Laon, from which place he was induced to retire to Falaise, in consequence of his life being endangered by a wound received from an enthusiast, who resented his remonstrating with a female about to reconcile herself to the church of Rome. From Falaise he removed, in 1624, to Sedan, where he continued to officiate as pastor till 1642, when he accepted the divinity professorship in the university of Groningen. Here he read his theological lectures for upwards of twenty years with great reputation. He died in May 1663. Besides an able exposition of the fallacy of judicial astrology, contained in his disputations with Serrarius, and other writers of the same class, he was the the author of an animated attack on the opinions of Hugo Grotius, respecting the appearance of Antichrist, as well as of a great variety of other productions, all evincing deep erudition, and great powers of argument. A chronological list of these is to be found attached to his "System of Divinity," an excellent work, the method observed in the arrangement of which caused it to be almost universally adopted as a class book in the Dutch academies.—*Moreri.*

MARGARET of VALOIS, queen of Navarre, sister to Frances I, was born at Angouleme in 1492. She was brought up at the court of Louis XII, and married the duke of Alençon in 1509, of whom she became widow in 1525 and in 1527 was espoused to Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre. She joined with her husband in every effort to make their small kingdom flourish, by encouraging agriculture and the useful arts, and by improving knowledge and civilization. She was herself fond of reading, and had been led by literary curiosity to make herself acquainted with the principles of the Reformers, to which she became partially a convert, and not only afforded protection to several reformed divines, but used her influence with her brother Francis to the same purpose. She also read the Bible in the French translation, and herself formed mysteries for representation from the New Testament, which she caused to be performed at court. She even wrote a work on divinity, entitled, "Le Miroir de l'Ame Pecheresse," printed in 1533, which incurred the censure of the Sorbonne. She underwent some ill treatment from her husband on this account, and might have suffered more, but for the interposition of her brother, Francis I, who, was much attached to her, and in complaisance to whom she, externally at least, became more strict in her attention to the ceremonial of the ancient religion. It will appear extraordinary in the present day, that a princess so contemplative and pious as Margaret of Valois, should be author of a book of tales as free in their tendency as those of Boccaccio Such, however, is "L'Heptameron, ou sept Journees de la Reyne de Navarre," which work was written during the gaiety of youth, but not printed until after her death It does not, however, appear that she wished to suppress it, or was unwilling to be deemed its author. Of these tales, which have been often printed, both separately and in different collections, the style is lively, and the stories arch and well invented She died in 1549, leaving one child, Joan d'Albret, mother of Henry IV. In 1547, a collection of her poems, and other pieces, was printed under the title of "Marguerites de la Marguerite des Princesses"—*Nouv. Dict Hist. Bayle.*

MARGON (WILLIAM PLANTAVIT DE LA PAUSE de) a French author and journalist, was a native of Languedoc. He appeared at Paris about 1715, and espoused the cause of the jesuits against the Jansenists with so much bitterness, that the court banished him, and he subsequently retired into a monastery of Bernardines, where he died in 1768. He was concerned in several works, including "The Memoirs of Marshal Villars," 3 vols. 12mo, "The Memoirs of the Duke of Berwick," 2 vols. 12mo, "Memoirs of Tourville," 3 vols. 12mo, "Letters of Fitzmoritz," and some minor poetry.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MARGRAF or MARGGRAAF (ANDREW SIGISMOND) a distinguished German chemist of the last century. He was born in 1709, at Berlin, where his father was apothecary to the court, and assessor of the college of medicine. After studying under his father and Caspar Neumann at Berlin, he passed some time at Strasburg, became a student at Halle in 1733, and in 1734 at Freyburg. In the year following he visited the mines of the Hartz mountains, and returning to Berlin, applied himself with industry to experimental

researches in chemistry. He was admitted into the academy of Sciences in 1738, and in 1754 he was entrusted with the care of the laboratory of that establishment. He was chosen director of the class of natural philosophy in the academy in 1760, which post he held till his death in 1782. Margraf, who was a member of the academy of Sciences at Paris, contributed greatly by his discoveries to the improvement of chemical science, though he did not live to witness the great revolution effected by his own labours, and those of contemporary philosophers. His works consist of papers, first published in the memoirs of the academy of Berlin, since collected and printed together in Germany, and also given to the world in a French translation.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Dict. Hist.*

MARIANA (JOHN or JUAN de) a celebrated Spanish historian, born at Talavera, in 1536. He was the natural son of an ecclesiastic, and was educated at the university of Alcala. Having entered into the then recently founded order of the Jesuits, he was, at the age of twenty-four, appointed professor of theology in their college at Rome, and he afterwards held the same office at Paris. Having retired to Toledo, on account of ill health, he was employed by the archbishop, D. Gaspar de Quiroga, to prepare the Index Expurgatorius, published in 1584, but the greatest of his literary labours is his history of Spain, which appeared under the title of "Historia de Rebus Hispaniæ, lib. xx." 1592, and was afterwards extended to thirty books. Mariana himself translated the work into the Castilian language, and there is an English translation by captain Stephens, the continuator of Dugdale's Monasticon. In 1599 he published his treatise, "De Rege et Regni Institutione," condemned to be burnt by the parliament of Paris, on account of the freedom of opinion displayed by the author on the reverence due to regal authority. By a subsequent publication, Mariana gave offence to his own order, and he was prosecuted and imprisoned for a year in a convent at Madrid. He afterwards held no official situation, and died at Toledo, February 16, 1623, leaving behind him annotations on the Old and New Testament, and various other works besides those already mentioned.—*Southey's Mem. in Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

MARIE ANTOINETTE JOSEPH JEANNE DE LORRAINE archduchess of Austria and queen of France. She was born November 2, 1755, the day on which the dreadful earthquake desolated the city of Lisbon, and, at the age of fifteen, she was married to the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI. The day of her nuptials was marked by a shocking accident, the deaths of a multitude of persons, in consequence of a fire in the Place de Louis XV, which event strongly excited the compassionate feelings of both the bride and her husband. Notwithstanding her youth and beauty, she was at first an object of indifference to Louis, whose passions appear to have been by no means of an ardent description. While neglected by him, however, she was surrounded by a multitude of persons, some anxious to win her favour, and others regarding her with jealousy and hatred. Among the latter, was the duke of Orleans, then duke of Chartres, to whom, with apparent probability, has been ascribed a systematic scheme to destroy the repose, and ruin the reputation of his amiable relative. She became queen in 1774, and on the 19th of December, 1778, she gave birth to her first child, the present dauphiness. In the mean time France became involved in the contest between Great Britain and her revolted colonies in North America, an event, to the occurrence of which, the influence of the queen is supposed to have contributed, though this opinion is controverted in recently published memoirs of her life, by one of her attendants, madame Campan. On the same authority it is asserted, that she exercised no direct influence over state affairs till after the deaths of the ministers, De Maurepas and De Vergennes, and the retreat of M. de Calonne, and that she frequently regretted the necessity for her interference, as a misfortune which she could not avoid. In the midst of the American war, October 22, 1781, took place the birth of a dauphin, afterwards the unfortunate Louis XVII. The queen, at the head of a splendid and dissipated court, continued to be attacked by the calumnies of a party actuated by private, as well as political motives, in endeavouring to bring the royal authority into contempt, and excite disturbances in the state. That many of the charges of levity and misconduct brought against her were unfounded, is now generally acknowledged, but we live too near the period of the momentous events in which she was involved, to obtain such a just and distinct estimate of her character, as may be looked for in the pages of impartial history in future ages. The Revolution approached with rapid strides, and the queen had daily reason to lament that she had ever interfered in politics, and to perceive that her ostensible influence and management had only contributed to render her unpopular among all parties and all classes of society. After various preliminary proceedings, took place the assembly of the states general in May 1789. The deputies of the Tiers état visited Versailles, and it may be mentioned, as a proof of the current prejudices against the queen, that a report prevailed that she had been so extravagant as to have fitted up, at her retreat of Little Trianon, a room wholly ornamented with diamonds, and with wreathed columns, studded with sapphires and rubies; and the deputies, on viewing the place, insisted on examining the smallest closets, and could hardly be persuaded that the room they sought for had no existence. When the fury of an oppressed people, suddenly liberated from bondage, burst forth into open acts of blood and violence, the queen was the particular object of the indignation of the mob. The insurrection of the 14th of July, 1789, and the subsequent events of the 4th and 5th of October, afforded ample proofs that the

characteristic loyalty and gallantry of the French nation were for the present, at least, extinguished among the lower orders. The transactions that ensued are matter of history, and it will be enough to remark, that in the various trials and dangers to which Louis XVI was exposed, previously to his dethronement in August 1792, Marie Antoinette constantly accompanied him, and deeply participated. They were, together with all the royal family remaining in France, imprisoned in the Temple the 13th of August, and the trial and execution of the king were, ere long, followed by that of his unfortunate relict. She suffered by the guillotine, October 16, 1793, having manifested on that awful occasion, as well as on her arraignment, a degree of courage and serenity of mind, which showed that she knew how to profit by the stern lessons of adversity.—*Mad. Campan's Mem. of the private Life of the Queen. Biog. Nouv. des Cont.*

MARIN (Michall Angelo) a French monk of the order of Minims, celebrated as a writer of spiritual novels, was born at Marseilles in 1697. After acquiring great reputation as a preacher, and as an ascetic writer, he was employed by pope Clement XIII to collect and methodize in a single work, "The Acts of the Saints," of which he had completed only two volumes, when he was carried off by a dropsy, in his seventieth year. The titles of several of his pious romances, in the composition of which he took for his model, the famous Camus, bishop of Bellay, may be seen in our authority.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MARINI (John Baptist) an Italian poet of the seventeenth century. He was the son of a counsellor of Naples, and was expelled from the paternal roof, because he preferred literature to law, which, however, probably was not his only offence, as he was shortly after imprisoned for some irregularity of conduct. On regaining his liberty, he went to Rome, and resided some years with cardinal Peter Aldobrandini, whom he accompanied to Ravenna and Turin. At the latter city he signalized himself by his poetical performances, and by his quarrels with Murtola, a literary rival, against whom he levelled a satire, entitled the "Murtoleide." In 1615 he went to France, where he published his principal work, the "Adonis," an heroic poem. He returned to Rome in 1622, on the invitation of cardinal Ludovisi, and was chosen president of the Academia degli Umoristi. He afterwards went to Naples, where he died in 1625, aged fifty-six. Besides the works mentioned, he wrote a poem on the "Murder of the Innocents," by Herod, Letters, &c.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

MARIUS (Caius) a famous Roman demagogue and military commander, in the declining period of the republic. He was born in the district of Arpinum, of an obscure family, and passed his early youth in rustic employments. Entering into the army at the usual age, he distinguished himself at the siege of Numantia. Returning to Rome, he became a tribune of the people, and afterwards prætor. He then went to Africa, 109 BC., as lieutenant to the consul Metellus. By his intrigues he superseded his commander, and obtained the consulship himself, when he triumphed over Jugurtha, king of Numidia, and terminated the war in Africa. He was next employed against the Cimbri and Teutones, who had invaded Cisalpine Gaul, and whom he repelled with great slaughter. Having delivered Rome from foreign enemies, his ambition led him to aspire to supreme authority. He had been six times consul, when he was disturbed by the rivalry of Sylla, with whom he disputed the command of an army, destined to act against Mithridates, king of Pontus. Tumults took place in the city, and Sylla marching thither with his troops, Marius sought for safety in flight, and with difficulty escaped to Africa. He was recalled by Cinna and Sertorius, and making themselves masters of Rome, a terrible proscription took place. Marius having satiated his vengeance, was chosen consul for the seventh time, 86 BC, but he died shortly after, aged about seventy.—*Plutarch. Lucan's Pharsal*

MARIVAUX (Peter Carlet de Chamblain de) a celebrated French dramatist and novellist, was born at Paris in 1688. His father had an office in the mint at Riom, in Auvergne, and he not only received a good education, but inherited a handsome fortune. The drama first attracted his attention, and at the age of eighteen, he produced a one act piece, entitled "Le Pere prudent." Although he subsequently attempted tragedy, a species of sentimental comedy in prose, in which he wrote no fewer than thirty pieces, forms his principal dramatic distinction, and some of them still retain the stage. It is by his novels, however, that he is chiefly known in foreign countries, of which "Le Paysan Parvenu," and "Marianne," are accounted the principal, the latter, in particular, has obtained great approbation, although the author is more distinguished for delicacy than force. Marivaux obtained admission into the French Academy in his fifty fifth year, his private character was very amiable, being liberal and disinterested in the extreme. He died in 1763, at the age of seventy-five. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote "Le Spectateur François," "Le Philosophe indigent," "Pharsamon," and "Homere Travestie." His dramatic works are collected into 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv Dict. Hist.*

MARKHAM (Gervase) an English author, who lived in the reigns of James I, and Charles I. He was the son of Robert Markham, esq. of Gotham, in the county of Nottingham, and bore a captain's commission under Charles I, in the civil wars. He wrote a tragedy, called, "Herod and Antipater," published in 1622, and numerous poems, specimens of which may be seen in "England's Parnassus." He was also author of several treatises on husbandry, horsemanship, fowling, and the diseases of cattle, which were much esteemed in their day. Neither the exact time of the birth or death of this author is recorded.—*Lang. Biog. Dram.*

MARKLAND (JEREMIAH) an eminent critic and cultivator of classical literature. He was the son of a clergyman of Childwall, in Lancashire, where he was born in 1693. He received his education at Christ's hospital, and Peterhouse, Cambridge, and in 1717 he obtained a fellowship in that university, which he held until his death in 1776. Having declined taking orders in the church, his time was devoted entirely to his favourite studies, uninterrupted by any avocations but those of a college and travelling tutor. The latter part of his life was spent at a farm-house near Dorking, in Surrey, and his scanty income was materially lessened by a law-suit, in which he became involved, by espousing the cause of a widow with whom he lodged. His principal works are, an edition of the "Sylvæ" of Statius, Notes on Maximus Tyrius, "Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero, with a Dissertation upon four Orations ascribed to Cicero," an edition of the "Supplices Mulieres" of Euripides, to which was annexed a tract, "De Græcorum quintâ declinatione imparisyllabica, et inde formatâ Latinorum tertia," and he also contributed towards the annotations on the Greek Testament, published by Bowyer, and other philological works.—*Nichols's Lit. Anecd.*—ABRAHAM MARKLAND, a relative of the preceding, was the author of a poem on "The Art of Shooting Flying." He was an episcopal clergyman, and held the valuable mastership of the hospital of St Cross near Winchester, in the early part of the last century.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

MARLOE or MARLOWE (CHRISTOPHER) an eminent English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan age. He was educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded MA. in 1587. He afterwards settled in London, and became an actor, as well as a writer for the stage. Besides six tragedies of his own composition, and one written in conjunction with Thomas Nashe, he left a translation of "The Rape of Helen," by Coluthus, some of Ovid's "Elegies," the first book of Lucan's "Pharsalia," and the "Hero and Leander" of Musæus, completed by George Chapman. The exact time of his death is not known, but according to Anthony Wood it took place previously to 1593, and was owing to a wound received from the hand of a servant-man, whom he had attacked on suspicion of being rivalled by him in the favours of a mistress.—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

MARMION (SHAKERLY) a dramatic writer, was born of an ancient family at Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire, in 1602. He was educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he graduated MA. in 1624. He rapidly dissipated a handsome fortune, and afterwards went to serve in the Netherlands, and on his return, in 1639, was admitted into a troop raised by sir John Suckling for Charles I, but died the same year. He was the author of four comedies, called, "Holland's Leaguer," "A fair Companion," "The Antiquary," and "The Crafty Merchant;" which are seemed among the best of the time. He was also author of a poem, entitled "Cupid and Psyche," and several minor poems, which are to be met with in different collections.—*Biog. Dram. Athen. Oxon.*

MARMOL CARVAJAL (LEWIS de) a native of Grenada in Spain, who wrote on the history and geography of Africa in the sixteenth century. Having been taken prisoner by the Moors, and conveyed to Morocco, he turned his misfortune to account, by collecting information relative to the state of the country, and on his return to Spain, he published the result of his researches, in two volumes, folio, entitled, a "General Description of Africa," of which there is a French translation by D'Ablancourt. Marmol was also the author of a history of the rebellion of the Moors of Grenada, and he is said to have translated the revelations of St. Bridget.—*Tilkin's Cr. Biog.*

MARMONTEL (JOHN FRANCIS) a distinguished French writer, was born in 1723, at Bort, a small town in the Limousin. He was the eldest son of a large family, the offspring of parents in a humble situation of life, but his mother being a woman of sense and attainments, much superior to her rank, she favoured his ardour for mental cultivation, and by her influence, had him sent to the jesuits' college of Mauriac. At the age of fifteen his father placed him with a merchant at Clermont, but having expressed his dislike of this occupation, he was enabled to obtain admission into the college of Clermont, where he gradually acquired pupils, and his father soon after dying, he showed the goodness of his heart, by taking upon himself the care of the family. He subsequently engaged as a teacher of philosophy, in a seminary of Bernardines, at Toulouse, and became a distinguished candidate for the prizes at the Floral games, which acquired him the notice of Voltaire, who recommended him to try his fortune at Paris. He accordingly arrived there in 1745, and after experiencing some vicissitudes, brought out a tragedy in 1748, which at once raised him into competence and celebrity. Becoming the fashion he distinguished himself by several of the amours so prevalent in that capital, the celebrated actress, mademoiselle Clairon, being the heroine of one of these attachments. Some years passed in this course of life, with much success as a dramatist, and having been recommended to the king's mistress, madame Pompadour, he was appointed secretary of the royal buildings, under her brother, the marquis de Marigny. The fire of the passions being now abated, he from this time conducted himself with much sense and propriety. Having distinguished himself by writing some of his well known tales, to assist his friend Boissy, then entrusted with the Mercure de France, on the death of the latter it was given to himself, who then gave up his post of secretary, and took up his abode with madame Geoffrin, a literary man at that time forming an almost regular part of the establishment of a fashionable bel-esprit. He subsequently lost the Mer-

cure de France, by merely repeating in company, a joke upon the duke d'Aumont, and was even committed to the bastile, for some days, because he would not give up the real author. His literary facility, however, amply supported him, and in 1763, after much vexatious opposition, he succeeded Marivaux as a member of the French academy. His next literary production was "Belisaire," which, in consequence of its liberal sentiments in favour of toleration, was censured by the Sorbonne, and widely read in every country in Europe. In order to benefit Gretry, he worked up several little stories into comic operas, which were all acted with great success, and he was now so far restored to favour, that on the death of Duclos, without any solicitation on his own part, he was appointed to succeed him, as historiographer of France. He also took part in the celebrated musical dispute between Gluck and Piccini, as a partizan of the latter. At the age of fifty four, he wedded a young lady of eighteen, a marriage which, however, was no way infelicitous. In 1783, on the death of D Alembert, he was elected secretary to the French academy in his place. On the breaking out of the Revolution, he was chosen by one of the sections of Paris, as member of the electoral assembly, but lost the confidence of his constituents, by the opposition which he made to a proposal for demanding the universal liberty of the press. His income being greatly diminished, he retired, when the political confusion increased, to a cottage in Normandy, where he passed his time in the education of his children, and the composition of a series of tales of a more serious cast than his former ones, together with his amusing "Memoirs of his own Life," which have been perused with general avidity. In April 1797, he was chosen representative to the National Assembly, for the department of the Fure, in which capacity he was instructed to defend the Catholic religion. His election being subsequently declared null, he again retired to his cottage, where he died of an apoplexy in December 1799, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Marmontel holds a high place among modern French authors, warm and eloquent on elevated subjects, easy, lively, inventive, and ingenious on light ones, he addresses himself with equal success to the imagination, the judgment, and the heart. His Contes Moraux should rather be translated Fashionable, than Moral Tales, for although they in general inculcate useful and valuable lessons, their morality is sometimes questionable, and they often betray a tinge of the company kept by the author in his days of gaiety. Notwithstanding their temporary popularity, the dramas and poetry of Marmontel are thought much less of than his prose, some of the didactic works in which continue to be highly esteemed, and more especially his course of literature inserted in the "Encyclopedie." Since his death, besides his own memoirs, there have appeared "Memoirs of the Regency of the Duke of Orleans," printed from his MS. in 2 vols. 12mo. The works of Marmontel have been collected into an edition of 32 vols. 8vo.—*Life by Himself. Biog. Univ.*

MARNIX (Philip de) seigneur du Mont Sainté Aldegonde, was born at Brussels in 1538, and was a disciple of Calvin at Geneva. He was appointed ecclesiastical counsellor to Charles Louis, elector palatine, and William I, prince of Orange, afterwards employed him in some affairs of importance. He was then consul at Antwerp, which he defended against the duke of Parma. He died at Leyden in 1598, whilst employed in a Flemish version of the Bible. Sainté Aldegonde was the author of "Controversial Theses," "Circular Epistles to the Protestants," "Apologies," and a "Portrait of different Religions," in which he ridicules the church of Rome. He also drew up the form of the celebrated confederacy, by which several lords of the Netherlands engaged to oppose the inquisition.—*Gen. Dict. in Art Aldegonde. Moreri.*

MAROLLES (Michel de) a French translator, was the son of Claude de Marolles, an officer in the army, and was born in 1600. He obtained two abbeys, by the interest of his father, and applying himself to the study of the Latin writers, he made translations of "Plautus," "Terence," "Lucretius," "Catullus," "Virgil," "Horace," "Juvenal," "Persius," "Lucan," "Martial," (at the head of which Menage wrote "Epigrammes contre Martial") "Statius," "Aurelius Victor," "Ammianus Marcellinus," "Athenaus," &c. These translations are neither correct nor elegant. He also composed "Memoirs of his own Life," published by the abbe Goujet in 1755, in 3 vols. 12mo. Speaking of his poetry one day to Linière, he said, "My verses cost me very little," meaning little trouble. "They cost you quite as much as they are worth," replied Linière.—*Niceron. Moreri. Biog. Gallica Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAROT (Clement) a celebrated French poet, was the son of John Marot, valet-de-chambre to Francis I, and was born at Cahors in 1495. He was placed in the family of the dutchess of Alençon, the king's sister, afterwards queen of Navarre, and having accompanied the duke into Italy, he was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia. After his return to Paris, he was accused of heresy, by Bouchard, a Catholic zealot, on which he thought it prudent to retire to the court of Navarre, and then to Ferrara. He obtained permission to return again to Paris, but his attachment to Calvinism exposed him to so much hazard, that he finally left France and went to Geneva, where he was received with open arms by the reformers. Marot, however, though a confessor, was not a saint, and having given offence by the levity or licentiousness of his manners, he quitted Geneva. The last place of his residence was Turin, at which city he died in 1544. He is considered as one of the great improvers of French poetry, and as superior to all preceding bards of his nation, in naiveté of language and manner, insomuch that he was worthy to become the model of La Fontaine, who was one of his professed

imitators. He made a version of some of the Psalms, which was very popular among his contemporaries, but his lighter compositions have most contributed to his fame. His works have been often printed. In the edition of the Hague, 1731, are included the poetical productions of John Marot, the father, and Michael Marot, the son of the subject of this article. *Bayle. Moreri.*

MARPURG (Frederic William) a German musician of great eminence, born at Seehausen, in the Prussian dominions, in 1718. Of his early history little more is known than that he passed some portion of his youthful years in the French metropolis, and on his return to his native country acted in the capacity of secretary to one of the ministers at Berlin, in which capital he was afterwards placed by the government at the head of the lottery department. He was the author of many valuable works connected with the science of music, especially of a most interesting history of the organ, from the earliest antiquity, a treatise replete with information, and evincing much reading and antiquarian research, but which he unfortunately did not live entirely to complete. Among his other writings are, "The Critical Musician of the Spree," published in fifty numbers, in 1749, "The Art of Playing on the Harpsichord," 17 50—1755 there was a French translation of this book, which soon ran through three editions, "A Treatise on Fugue," Berlin, 1753—4, considered by Kollman to be the most profound and masterly work of the kind in the German language, "Historical and Critical Memoirs, to promote the Study of Musical History," a periodical work, published between 1754 and 1760, and filling five octavo volumes, "A Manual of Thorough Bass and Composition," 1755 "Elements of the Theory of Music," 1757, a translation of "D'Alembert's System of Composition, according to Rameau," 1758, 'Introduction to the Art of Singing," 1759, "Introduction to the History and Principles of Ancient and Modern Music," "Critical Letters on Music," 2 vols. Berlin, 1760 and 1763, "Essay on Musical Temperament" Breslau, 1776, "Legends of several Saints in Music," Cologne, 1786, besides a vast number of single songs, odes, &c. His death took place at Berlin, from a consumption, in 1795.—*Biog. Dict of Mus.*

MARRYAT (Joseph) a merchant of eminence, was the son of Dr Thomas Marryat, an eccentric physician of Bristol, in which city he was born in 1757. His father left two sons, the eldest of whom was the subject of the present article, and the second, a king's counsel, still living. Joseph was bred to the mercantile profession, and passed the early part of his life in the West Indies. In 1789 he returned to England, and became leading member of the society at Lloyd'scoffee-house, a banker, and colonial agent for the islands of Grenada and Trinidad, which requiring his presence in parliament, he obtained a seat for Sandwich in Kent. He was an acute and able speaker on commercial affairs, and also published some forcible tracts on the African slave-trade, the state of the West Indies, and the expediency of a new chartered bank. He died suddenly, on the 12th of January, 1824.—*Ann. Biog.*

MARSAIS (Cesar Chesnfau du) an eminent French writer on various branches of the belles lettres. He was born at Marseilles in 1676, and when young, he entered into the congregation of the Oratory. His society however, he soon quitted, and went to Paris, where he married, and became an advocate. Not succeeding in his profession, he undertook the office of tutor to the son of the president Des Maisons, and was afterwards similarly employed in other families. He then opened a school, and failing in that undertaking, he gave lectures in private, and employed his pen for his support. In his declining years he was assisted by a pension from the count de Lauraguais, which he enjoyed till his death in 1756. His works are, "Exposition d une Methode Raisonnee pour apprendre la Langue Latine,' 1722, 12mo, "Traités des Tropes," 1730, "Logique, ou Reflexions sur les Operations de l Esprit," and "Exposition de la Doctrine de l Eglise Gallicane, par Rapport aux Pretentions de la Cour de Rome," besides articles on grammar, and some other subjects in the Encyclopedie.—*Dict. Hist. Aikin's & Biog.*

MARSH (Narcissus) archbishop of Armagh in Ireland, was born at Hannington, Wilts, in 1638. He received his education at Magdalen hall, Oxford, which he quitted in the fifth year of his matriculation, on being elected to a fellowship at Exeter college in 1658. In 1679 he obtained the headship of Alban-hall having previously graduated as doctor in divinity, but five years afterwards quitted the university altogether, on being appointed, through the influence of his patron, the duke of Ormond, provost of Trinity college, Dublin. In 1683 the same interest raised him to the Irish episcopal bench, as bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and after filling successively the sees of Cashel and Dublin, he was at length elevated to the primacy in 1703. Archbishop Marsh is celebrated as a prelate who, to much learning and piety, added the greatest munificence and private charity. To Trinity college he was a liberal benefactor, presenting it, among other marks of his bounty, with a large and valuable library, and a provision for two librarians. He also founded and endowed an almshouse at Drogheda for clergymen's widows, and much increased the funds of several similar institutions. As a scholar, he was well read in Oriental as well as in classical literature. Besides a well written charge to the clergy of the diocese of Dublin, he was the author of two treatises on logic, entitled, "Manuductio ad Logicam," and "Institutiones Logicæ in Usum Juventutis Academiæ," Dublin, 1681, also a small work on acoustics. He died in 1713, and lies buried in the churchyard of St Patrick's, Dublin.—*Biog Brit.*

MARSHAL (ANDREW) an eminent physician, was born in Fifeshire in 1742. After studying at Glasgow and Edinburgh, he became a regimental surgeon, and at the conclusion of the peace obtained a doctor's degree, and considerable eminence in his profession. He died in London in 1813. After his death, appeared a treatise by him, "On the Morbid Anatomy of the Brain," with his life prefixed, which was much read by the faculty.—*Life as above.*

MARSHALL. There were two eminent English divines of this name, of whom THOMAS, the first in point of time, was a native of Barkby in Leicestershire, born about the year 1621. He received his education at Lincoln college, Oxford, of which society he eventually became the rector, but during the interval having taken arms against the parliament, he found it advisable, on the ruin of the Royal cause, to withdraw to the continent In Holland, where he had taken refuge, he continued till the Restoration, officiating as minister to a congregation at Rotterdam, but on the news of that event having taken place, he returned to England, and was fortunate enough not only to get reinstated in his former preferment, but to rise to additional dignities As a scholar, Dr Marshall was distinguished by his familiar acquaintance with early English history and antiquities, as well as by his knowledge of the Saxon, Gothic, and other ancient northern dialects. He was also a good Orientalist. He published a commentary on the Gothic and Anglo Saxon versions of the Gospels, an exposition of the Church Catechism, a prefatory epistle to Hyde's translation of the Gospels into the Malay tongue, and a conclusion to Parr's Life of Archbishop Usher. In 1681 he obtained the deanery of Gloucester, but did not survive his elevation more than four years.—Dr NATHANAEL MARSHALL, chaplain to king George II, rector of St Vedast, Foster-lane, London, and one of the canons of Windsor, was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and is known as the author of "A Defence of the Constitution as by Law established, in Church and State," 8vo, 1717, a treatise "On the Discipline of the Primitive Church," and of a translation of St Cyprian's works, printed in folio in 1717. After his decease, which took place in 1729, his widow published four octavo volumes of his posthumous sermons, with a dedication to the queen.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

MARSHALL (STEPHEN) a presbyterian divine, of great eminence in the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Godmanchester, in Huntingdonshire, and was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of BA, and subsequently proceeded BD. He became minister of Finchfield in Essex, but on the triumph of the puritan party in the church, he settled in London. Fuller says, "In the late long lasting parliament, no man was more gracious with the principal members thereof: he was their trumpet, by whom they sounded their solemn fasts, preaching more publick sermons on that occasion than any foure of his function. In their sickness he was their confessor, in their assembly their councellour, in their treaties their chaplain, in their disputations their champion." He died in 1655, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He was one of the authors of the famous "Smectymnuus," (see CALAMY,) and wrote a treatise on justification, &c.—*Fuller's Worthies.*

MARSHALL (WILLIAM) a distinguished modern writer on agricultural and rural economy. His first production was entitled, "Minutes of Agriculture, made on a Farm of Three Hundred Acres, of various Soils, near Croydon, Surrey," 1778, 4to, a work displaying much singularity of manner, and abundance of practical information. This was followed by "Experiments and Observations concerning Agriculture and the Weather," 1779, 4to. He then commenced a series of journies through various parts of the kingdom, to procure intelligence concerning the modes of cultivation and management among the farmers in different districts and counties, of which an account was communicated to the public in the "Rural Economy of the County of Norfolk," 1787, 2 vols. 8vo, and similar works relating to Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, the midland counties, &c. Mr Marshall aided in the formation of the Board of Agriculture, and made an abstract or review of the "Reports," published under the sanction of that establishment He died at Pickering in Yorkshire, in 1818, at the age of seventy-three.—*Watts's Bib. Brit. Gent. Mag.*

MARSHAM (sir JOHN) a learned writer on ancient history and chronology. He was born in 1602, in London, of which city his father was an alderman. He was educated at Westminster school, and Jesus college, Oxford, where he proceeded MA. in 1625, and after having travelled on the continent, he returned to London, and entered as a student of the law at the Middle Temple. In 1638 he was made one of the six clerks in Chancery, which place he lost, and suffered greatly in his private estate for his attachment to the cause of royalty during the civil wars. At the restoration of Charles II he recovered his office, was knighted, and became MP. for Rochester. Three years after he obtained a baronetcy. He died in 1685, at his seat at Bushy-hall, in Hertfordshire. The literary reputation of sir John Marsham depends on his "Canon Chronicus Ægyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus, et Disquisitiones," Lond. 1672, folio. The object of this work is to reconcile the dynasties of Egyptian kings, preserved by Eusebius and Syncellus, with the Scripture chronology and Grecian history, and he has displayed abundance of erudition, and some ingenuity in his critical investigations. He also published a work on the difficulties in the chronology of the Old Testament, and wrote the preface to the first volume of Dugdale's *Monasticon.*—*Biog. Brit.*

MARSIGLI (LEWIS FERDINAND, count) an ingenious Italian naturalist and philosopher of the eighteenth century. He was born of

an illustrious family at Bologna, and after having received a good education, he went to Constantinople in 1679, with the Venetian ambassador. On his return, he entered into the imperial service, and was employed as an engineer in the war with Turkey. He was taken prisoner at the passage of the Raab, and sent as a slave to Bosnia. On obtaining his liberty, he was again employed, and having been made a colonel of infantry, he was sent with his regiment to garrison the fortress of Brisac, and that place being taken by the French in 1702, he was accused of misconduct, and ignominiously dismissed from the Austrian service. Retiring to Switzerland, he published a justificatory memoir, and afterwards took up his residence at Cassis, near Marseilles, where he occupied himself with the study of marine botany, and other scientific pursuits. In 1709 pope Clement XI made him commander of his troops, but he soon relinquished this office, and retired to his native place, where in 1712 he founded the Institute of Bologna. He afterwards travelled in England and Holland, and in 1725 he published, at Amsterdam, his "Histoire Physique de la Mer," folio, and in 1726, his most valuable work, the "Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus," 6 vols. folio, containing the natural history of the Danube, in its course through Hungary and Turkey. Some disputes with his relations induced him to seek a retreat in Provence in 1728, but he soon returned to Bologna, and died there November 1, 1730, at the age of seventy-two.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

MARSOLLIER (James) a French historian, was born at Paris in 1647. On taking the habit of a canon regular of St Genevieve, he was sent to regulate the chapter of Usez, of which he was made provost, and soon after archdeacon. He died there in 1724. His style is easy and flowing, but sometimes debased by low familiar expressions. His works are, "A History of Henry VII, king of England," 2 vols. 12mo, "A History of Cardinal Ximenes," 2 vols. 12mo, "The History of the Inquisition and its Origin," "Life of St Francis de Sales," "Life of Madame de Chantal," "Life of Dom Rance, Abbé, and Reformer of La Trappe," "Dialogues on many Duties of Life," "An Apology for Erasmus," "The History of Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Duke of Bouillon," "A History of Tithes, and other Temporal Goods of the Church," the most curious and scarce of his works.—*Niceron. Moreri. Nouv. Dict Hist.*

MARSTON (John) an English dramatic author, who lived in the reign of James I. He was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and was entered at the Middle Temple, of which society he became lecturer; but little more of his personal history is known, except that he was at one time upon terms of friendship with Ben Jonson. He was the author of eight plays, which were all acted at the Black Friars, with applause. Six of these were printed in one volume, in 1633, and dedicated to the viscountess Falkland. He also wrote three books of satires, entitled "The Scourge of Villainy," 1599, reprinted in 1764. A specimen of Marston's dramatic manner may be seen in "The Malcontent a Tragedy," reprinted in Dodsley's and Millar's collections of Old English Plays.—*Langbaine. Biog. Brit.*

MARSY (Francis Maria de) a Latin poet and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Paris. He entered the society of jesuits, but his religious opinions being too free, he was obliged to quit it, and in 1754, having published an "Analysis of Bayle," in 4 vols. 12mo, his books were proscribed by Parliament, and he was imprisoned in the Bastile. On regaining his liberty, he was proceeding with his modern history, when he died in 1763. His works are, "The History of Mary Stuart," an elegant work, in which he was assisted by Freron, "Memoires de Melvill," translated from the English, "Abridged Dictionary of Painting and Architecture," 2 vols. 12mo; "Le Rabelais Moderne," or the works of Rabelais made intelligible to readers in general, in which some of the obscurities are cleared, but all the indecencies left, "The Prince," translated from father Paul, "The Modern History," intended as a continuation of Rollin's "Ancient History," as he died before this was finished, it was continued by Richer; "Pictura," a poem on painting which, though written more elegantly, is not so instructive as that of Du Fresnoy, also another Latin poem on Tragedy, and the opinion of the French is, that his fame rests upon his Latin poems.—*Necrologie pour an* 1768. *Dict. Hist.*

MARTELLI (Lewis) a Florentine poet, born about 1500, was an esteemed dramatic writer, and wrote also serious and grotesque verses, the former of which were published at Florence in 1548, and the latter in the second volume of "Poesie Bernesche." He died in 1527.—His brother, Vincent, also a poet, was the author of some "Rime," lyric verses, which were much esteemed. He died in 1607.

MARTELLI (Peter James) an eminent Italian poet, was born at Bologna in 1665, and was educated at the jesuits' school, and at the university of his native city. He became one of the secretaries to the senate of Bologna, and in 1707 he was appointed professor of the belles lettres in that university, and soon after made secretary to Aldrovandi, who was named delegate to pope Clement XI. His works are, a dialogue, "Del Vole," on flying, in which he endeavours to prove, that men and heavy bodies might be supported in the air; "Dialogues on Ancient and Modern Tragedy," "Tragedies," in 3 vols., and several discourses on the art of poetry. He also began a poem upon the arrival of Charlemagne in Italy, and his Accession to the Western Empire. He died in 1727, and his principal works, "Versi e Prose," were printed at Bologna in 1729, 7 vols. 8vo.—*Fabroni Vitæ Italorum.*

MARTENNE or MARTHENE (Edmund) a learned French benedictine of the congrega-

tion of St Maur. He was born in 1654, and took the monastic vows at the age of eighteen. His life was dedicated to the study of ecclesiastical history, and his voluminous publications afford ample evidence of his industry and talents. In 1690 appeared his commentary on the Rule of St Benedict, which was followed by treatises on the ancient rites of the church, and other learned works. In 1708 he was sent by his superiors on a tour through the provinces of France, to collect materials for improving the Gallia Christiana of father S. Marthe, and the result of his researches was his "Thesaurus novus Anecdotorum," 1717, 5 vols. folio, and "Voyage litteraire de deux Benedictins de S. Maur," 4to. He had been accompanied in his mission by father Durand, with whom he engaged in a similar undertaking, two years after. Of the latter journey an account was published in 1724, and also the first portion of an immense mass of documents which they had collected, and which extended to nine volumes, in folio. Martenne died in 1739, leaving many other works published and unpublished.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ. Le Cerf.*

MARTIAL or MARCUS VALERIUS MARTIALIS, a Latin poet, highly distinguished as a writer of epigrams. He was probably of Roman descent, but was a native of Spain, where he was educated, and in his twenty first year he went to Rome to study the law. He appears to have neglected his profession to cultivate his talent for poetry, which procured him the patronage of the emperors of the Flavian family, especially Domitian, on whose death he returned to Spain, after an absence of thirty-four years. He is supposed to have died there about A.D. 100. His twelve books of epigrams comprise many elegant compositions, not a few which are dull and uninteresting, and some debased by coarseness and obscenity. The editions of the works of Martial are extremely numerous. Among the best are that of Schrevelius, L. Bat. 1670, 8vo, and that of Smids, Amst. 1701, 8vo.—*Vossius. Lemprière.*

MARTIAL D AUVERGNE, a French poet, celebrated for the elegance and ease of his writings, was procurator in parliament, and notary of the châtelet at Paris, where he died in 1508. His works are "Arrets d'Amour," Love Causes, the idea of which he took from the Troubadours of Provence, and treated it with great eloquence, "L'Amant rendu Cordelier de l'Observance d'Amour," a poem, ridiculing the extravagances produced by love, "Vigiles de la Mort du Roi," an historical poem on the death of Charles VII, and "Devotés louanges à la Vierge Marie," an historical poem on the life of the Virgin Mary, but ill written, and filled with the fables of the time. —*Niceron. Dict. Hist.*

MARTIANAY (JOHN) a learned French benedictine monk, was born at St Sever in Gascony in 1647. He entered into orders in 1668, and applied with great diligence to the study of the Greek and Hebrew languages, and to obtain a critical knowledge of the Scriptures. He was engaged with father Poujet, in the publication of a new edition of the works of St Jerome, in 5 vols. folio, 1693 to 1706. He also wrote "The Life of St Jerome," 1706, 4to, and two learned, but not clearly written treatises, in which he defended the authority of the chronology of the Hebrew text of the Bible against that of the Septuagint. His other works are, "The Ancient Latin Version of the Gospel of St Matthew, with Notes," "On the Manner of explaining the Sacred Scriptures," "An Analytical Harmony of the New Testament," "Essays on Translation, or Remarks on the French Version of the New Testament," "The New Testament, with Notes, taken entirely from the Scriptures," and "A Commentary on the Whole of the Sacred Scriptures," in which work he was engaged at the time of his death, which took place in 1717.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist*

MARTIN (BENJAMIN) an ingenious English mathematician and natural philosopher in the last century. He was a native of Worplesdon in Surrey, and is said in early life to have worked as a farmer's labourer, from which situation he appears to have raised himself by his own exertions to that of a schoolmaster, at Chichester in Sussex. He then commenced lecturer on experimental philosophy, and after having travelled in that character through different parts of England, he settled in London. There he continued his lectures for many years, with great reputation, also carrying on the business of an optician and globe maker, together with that of a publisher of works, chiefly written and compiled by himself. In the latter part of his life, having confided the management of his commercial affairs to his son, embarrassments occurred, and he was made a bankrupt, though his estate was sufficient to satisfy all his creditors. This misfortune had such an effect on his mind, that he attempted to commit suicide, and though the injury he inflicted on himself did not directly prove fatal, yet it hastened his death, which happened February 9th, 1782, at the age of seventy-eight. His publications relate to almost all the branches of mathematical science and natural philosophy, and a list of the most important may be found in the annexed authority. He conducted for some years a scientific magazine, in which appeared lives of eminent persons, published also separately, under the title of "Biographia Philosophica"—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

MARTIN (CLAUDE) a native of Lyons in France, who raised himself to eminence by his talents. He went to the East-Indies as a common soldier, about the middle of the last century, and having quitted the French service for that of the English, he obtained the rank of colonel, and through the patronage of the nabob of Oude, he amassed a vast fortune. Part of his riches he expended in the advancement of science, having formed a botanical garden, a museum, and an observatory at Lucknow, where he also erected for himself a splendid residence. He died in 1799, aged sixty-seven.

MARTIN (David) a French Calvinist divine, who was a native of Revel, in the diocese of Lavaur in Languedoc. After completing his studies, he became pastor of a congregation in the diocese of Castres, whence he removed to another, where he remained till the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. He then took refuge in Holland, and exercised the pastoral function at Utrecht, till his death in 1721, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was the author of "Histoire de Vieux et de Nouveau Testament," published at Amsterdam, 1700, 2 vols. folio, with a multitude of engravings, termed Mortier's Bible, from the name of the printer. Among his other works, are a commentary on the Bible, sermons, and controversial dissertations —*Moreri. Aikin's G. Biog.*

MARTIN (James) a benedictine of the congregation of St Maur, who was born at Fanjaux in Upper Languedoc, in 1694. He entered into the order in 1709, and after being employed as a classical teacher in his native province, he removed to Paris in 1727. He published "Traite de la Religion des anciens Gaulois," 2 vols. 4to, which was followed by "Explication de divers monumens singuliers qui ont rapport a la Religion des plus anciens peuples, avec l'Examen de la derniere edition des ouvrages de S Jerome, et un Traite sur l'Astrologie judiciaire," 4to, besides other works. He died in 1751. A posthumous work, entitled "Histoire des Gaules," 2 vols. 4to, was published, with additions by Dom de Brezillac, nephew of the author, in 1754.—*Dict. Hist. Biog Univ.*

MARTIN (Raymond) a Spanish Dominican friar, distinguished for his attention to Oriental literature, in the thirteenth century. He was a native of Sobiras in Catalonia, and was present at a chapter of his order held at Toledo in 1250, to concert means for converting the Jews and Mahometans to Christianity. For that purpose he studied the Hebrew and Arabic languages, in which he is said to have composed several works, one of which, entitled "Pugio Fidei Christiana," was published in the seventeenth century. Martin went as a missionary to Tunis in 1268, and was living in 1286, but the time of his death is uncertain.—*Moreri. Aikin's G. Biog.*

MARTIN (William) a naturalist, was born in 1767, at Marsfield in Nottinghamshire. His father, a hosier, abandoned his family, and joined a company of players, under the name of Booth, and although he subsequently obtained a fortune, as the inventor of polygraphic painting, and of a new mode of manufacturing cloth, he never sought after his family, nor left them a shilling at his death. Mrs Martin, on being forsaken, likewise took to the stage, as did also, at a very early age, the subject of this article. His education had in the mean time been attended to, and by the instruction of his writing-master, James Bolton, the author of some works on natural history, he became a proficient in drawing, and acquired a taste for similar pursuits. In 1793 he published the first number of "Figures and Descriptions of Petrifactions in Derbyshire," the figures of which were all etched, drawn, and coloured by himself, and in 1796 he sent to the Linnæan society, "An Account of some Species of Fossil Anomaliæ found in Derbyshire," which paper led to his being elected a member of that society. Having married, he quitted the stage, and established himself as a drawing master at Burton-upon-Trent, whence he removed in succession to Buxton and to Macclesfield. In 1809 he published "Outlines of an Attempt to establish a Knowledge of Extraneous Fossils on Scientific Principles." He was subsequently chosen a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and of the Geological Society of London, and soon after published "Petrificata Derbiensia, or Figures and Description of Petrifactions collected in Derbyshire." He died of a gradual decline, May 31, 1810. —*Memoirs by Hale.*

MARTINI (John Baptist) a skilful composer and musician, was born at Bologna in 1706. He entered early into the order of Friars Minim and travelled for some time in Asia, and it was not until his return, that he entirely devoted himself to music. His progress was so rapid, that at the age of seventeen, he was appointed chapel master to a convent of his order in Bologna, which situation he filled until his death in 1784, exercising at the same time the functions of professor, and from the school of Martini issued some of the most eminent composers in Italy. He wrote a history of Venice, in 5 vols. folio, as also an "Essay on Counterpoint," and a tract, entitled "Compendio della Theoria de Numeri, per uso del Musico."—*Burney. Biog. Dict of Mus.*

MARTINI (Martin) a jesuit and missionary of the seventeenth century, was a native of Trent, he was sent, by his society, to China, whence, after a long residence, he returned to Europe in 1651. He published the result of his observations in the following works, "De Bello Tartaros inter et sinenses,' 1654, "Sinica Historiæ Decas prima à gentis origine ad Christum natum," 1658, "China Illustrata," a geographical description of the country, "A Relation of the Number and Quality of the Christians in China."—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MARTINIERE (Anthony-Augustin Bruzen de la) a celebrated French author, was born at Dieppe in 1684, and studied at Paris under the instruction of his grand-uncle, Richard Simon, who resided in the college of Fortet. In 1709 he visited Mecklenburgh, but on the death of the duke, in the troubles that followed, he went to Parma, where, in 1722, by order of the duke, Philip Farnese, he published "Dissertation historique sur les Duchés de Parme et de Plaisance," 4to. The king of Sicily appointed him his secretary, with a salary of 1200 crowns, and the marquis de Beretti Landi, the Spanish minister at the Hague, advised him to dedicate his geographical dictionary to the king of Spain, and procured for him the title

of royal geographer. He died in 1749. His works are, "Dictionnaire Geographique, Historique, et Critique," 10 vols. folio, a work of great importance to geography, and the foundation of many subsequent ones, "Essais sur l'Origine et les Progres de la Geographie," printed in Camusat's "Memoires Historiques," "Traités geographiques et historiques pour faciliter l'Intelligence de l Ecriture Sainte, par divers Auteurs, célébres M. M Huet, et Le Grand D. Calmet, &c. &c." "Entretiens des Ombres aux Champs Elysees," taken from a German work of the same title, "Essai d'une traduction d'Horace," in verse, "Introduction générale a l etude des Sciences et des Belles Lettres en faveur des Personnes qui ne savent que le Français," "Nouveau Recueil des Epigrammatistes Français anciens et modernes," "Lettres choisies de M. Simon," with a life of the author, "Nouvelles politiques et litteraires," "Vie de Molere," "Continuation de l Histoire de France sous la Regne de Louis XIV, commencee par M. de Larrey." A collection, entitled "Nouveau Portefeuille historique et litteraire," was published after his death, under his name.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist. in Art. Bruzen.*

MARTINUS POLONUS, a Dominican friar of the thirteenth century, of a Polish family, named Strempi. After having distinguished himself by his learning, he went to Rome, where he held the offices of apostolical chaplain and penitentiary under popes John XXI and Nicholas III. The latter nominated him archbishop of Gnesna in Poland, in 1278, but Martin died at Bologna shortly after. He is known as the author of a history of the popes and emperors, called "Chronicon Martinianum," extending from the birth of Christ to AD. 1271.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Moreri.*

MARTYN (HENRY) an able missionary, was born at Truro in Cornwall, in 1781. He was educated at the grammar-school of Truro, and in 1797 was removed to St John's college, Cambridge, of which society he was chosen fellow in 1802. The following year he took orders, and in 1805 went to India, as a chaplain to the East India Company. In the East he distinguished himself by his rapid acquirement of the native languages. He not only became master of Sanscrit, but translated the Common Prayer into Hindostanee, and performed divine service publicly in that language. From India he proceeded to Shiraz in Persia, and translated the Psalms and New Testament into the Persian tongue. He also held conferences with the learned Mahometans, and converted some of them to Christianity. His health failing, he died of a decline in Persia October 16, 1812.—*Gent. Mag.*

MARTYN (JOHN) a skilful botanist and learned writer, was born at London in 1699. He was intended for the mercantile profession, but quitted it in consequence of an unconquerable passion for botany and literary pursuits. In 1720 he published a translation of Tournefort's "History of Plants growing about Paris," and meditated a similar work on those produced in the vicinity of London. In 1724 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and about the same time began to give lectures in his favourite science. In 1730 he entered himself of Emanuel college, Cambridge, and, on the death of Dr. Bradley, was chosen professor of botany in that university, which place he resigned in 1761, in favour of his son. (See THOMAS MARTYN.) He died at Chelsea in 1768. Besides the works already mentioned, he is author of "Tabulæ Synopticæ," folio, "Methodus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam Nascentium," "Historia Plantarum variorum," folio, "The Grub Street Journal," 2 vols, an edition of "Virgil's Georgics," with translations and notes, 4to. He was also engaged in the abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, and some translations from the French. After his death appeared "Dissertations and Remarks on the Æneid of Virgil," with a biographical memoir prefixed.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

MARTYN BD. FRS (THOMAS) an English divine, more especially celebrated as an antiquarian and natural philosopher, for a period of sixty four years professor of botany in the university of Cambridge. This eminent naturalist was the eldest son of Dr John Martyn, a physician of Chelsea, who had also enjoyed the same professorship, and was the author of a Critical Dissertation on the Æneid. He was born at Chelsea in 1736, and having received the rudiments of a classical education, became a pensioner of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he graduated as A B. in 1756. On the filling up of those fellowships belonging to Sidney Sussex college, which had been for awhile sequestered, in order to repair the dilapidations of the edifice, Mr Martyn was elected to one of them, and in 1761 succeeded, on his father's resignation, to the professor's chair already mentioned. In 1771 he was presented to the family living of Fudgershall in Bedfordshire, on which he resigned his fellowship and married, and five years afterwards succeeded to the vicarage of Little Marlow in Buckinghamshire, on the presentation of his pupil, sir John Borlase Warren. In 1778 he accompanied another of his pupils, Mr. Hartopp Wigley, through France, Switzerland, and Italy an account of which tour he published in 1787. On his return to England, he accepted the honorary office of secretary to the "Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture," and continued to live in the metropolis till 1818, when, being presented to another living in Berkshire, he removed to his new rectory, where he died in the June of 1825. In addition to the tour already mentioned, he was the author of another through Italy in 1791. His philosophical writings, and those by which he is most advantageously known are, "Plantæ Cantabrigienses," a catalogue of plants arranged according to the Linnæan System, "Herbationes Cantabrigienses," 8vo, "Description and Account of the Botanical Garden, &c." 4to, all in 1763 · "The English Connoisseur," 1766, 2 vols. 12mo, "Sermon for Addenbroke's Hospital,

1768, "A Complete Edition of the Works of John Martyn, MD. with a Life of the Author," 12mo, 1770, "Catalogus Horti Cantabrigiensis," 8vo, 1771, reprinted with his lectures in 1772, "The Antiquities of Herculaneum," 4to, 1773. This laborious work, of which the first volume only appeared, was however discontinued, for want of public encouragement. "Elements of Natural History," 8vo, 1775, a translation of "Rousseau's Letters on the Elements of Botany," 1785, reprinted 1787, "Flora Rustica," 2 vols. 1792—4, "The Language of Botany, a Dictionary, with familiar Explanations, &c," 1793, "A Description of Hæmanthus Multiflorus," 8vo, and lastly, a new edition of "Miller's Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary," to which he added "A Complete Enumeration and Description of all Plants hitherto known, with their generic and specific Characters, Places of Growth, &c." 4 vols folio. In private life Mr Martyn was distinguished by the mildness of his manners and the benevolence of his disposition.—*Ann Biog*

MARLYN (William) recorder of Exeter, was born in that city in 1562. He was educated at the grammar-school of his native city, whence he was sent to Pembroke college, Oxford, and afterwards to some of the inns of court of London. In 1603 he was elected recorder of Exeter, where he died in 1617. He is noticed here as the author of a chronicle, entitled "The History and Lives of the Kings of England, from William the Conqueror to King Henry VIII," London, 1616, folio. It is an amusing and not ill written work, to which an appendix was published after the author's death, including the history of Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. He also wrote a work, called "Youth's Instructions," London, 1612, folio.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

MARTYR (Peter) whose family name was Vermilio, one of the earliest Protestant divines, distinguished for learning and abilities. He was born at Florence in the year 1500, and after receiving a good education, he entered at the age of sixteen into the order of the regular canons of St Augustine, at the monastery of Fiesole. In 1519 he removed to another at Padua, where he studied Greek and philosophy. In 1526 he commenced preacher, and attracted great applause in several cities of Italy. He was next chosen abbot of Spoleto, three years after principal of the college of St Peter at the altar in Naples and at length prior of St Fridian's at Lucca, one of the richest abbeys belonging to his order. Here his religious sentiments having undergone a change, and having, in a great measure adopted the opinions of the German reformers, which he displayed too incautiously in his public discourses, he was cited before a general assembly of his order at Genoa, to answer for his conduct. He did not think it prudent to obey the summons, but hastily retired to Pisa, and at length to Zurich in Switzerland, where he was received in a friendly manner by the Protestant clergy in 1542. Soon after he became professor of divinity at Strasburgh, where he remained till 1547, when he accompanied Bucer, Fagius, and other learned reformers, who, on the invitation of archbishop Cranmer, settled in England. Martyr had previously followed the example of Luther, in marrying a nun, who had fled from her convent, and renounced her vows. He was appointed to the theological chair at Oxford in 1549, and he became a very efficient assistant to the English reformed clergy, in carrying on their plans of innovation in the church. On the accession of queen Mary he was commanded to quit the country, and was furnished with passports for that purpose. He then returned to Strasburgh, and resumed his former situation, whence he removed in 1556 to Zurich, to occupy the office of theological professor. In 1561 he assisted at the famous conference between the Catholics and Protestants held at Poissy, in France, and he died at Zurich in the following year. Peter Martyr was the author of many works on divinity, including commentaries on some parts of the Old and New Testament, which exhibit a superfluity of learned illustration, and a multitude of digressions relating to points of controversy, often little connected with the subject before him. He is said to have excelled Calvin in erudition, and the knowledge of languages, and his personal character has been represented as extremely amiable.—*Moreri. Teissier Eloges des H S.*—Martyr ab Angleria (Petro) born at the town of Anghieria, near Milan, about the middle of the fifteenth century, was an ecclesiastic, much trusted and employed in diplomatic affairs by Ferdinand, king of Castile. He was the author of a treatise on the discoveries of Columbus, entitled, "De Rebus oceanicis et Orbe novo," and other works on history and geography. He died prior of Grenada, after 1525.—*Teissier. Tiraboschi.*

MARULLUS (Michael Tarchaniotes) a native of Constantinople, which he abandoned on its capture by the Turks in 1453, and retired into Italy. He was patronised by Lorenzo de' Medici and married the celebrated Alexandra Scala of Florence, which marriage involved him in a quarrel with Politian, who was also an admirer of hers. He was drowned 1500, while attempting to cross the river Cæcina, in Tuscany. He was the author of some Latin poems, consisting of four books of epigrams and four of hymns, with a fragment of a poem on the "Education of Princes." He was considered a happy imitator of Lucretius, but, though not devoid of elegance, his productions cannot claim a place among the best of the kind.—*Lil. Gyrald. Tiraboschi.*

MARVELL (Andrew) This able and witty writer, and incorruptible patriot, was born at Kingston upon Hull in 1620, being the son of the rev. Andrew Marvell, master of the public grammar school, and lecturer of Trinity church, in that town. He was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, at the expense of the corporation, whence he was inveigled away by some of the jesuitical emissaries which then infested the universities, and was found by

his father in a bookseller's shop in London and induced to return to college. On the death of his father in 1640, he succeeded to a small estate, and soon after made the tour of Europe, and distinguished himself by some humorous but carelessly written satires against Richard Flecknoe, an English priest and poetaster, then resident at Rome, which circumstance induced Dryden to give the name of Mac Flecknoe to his satire against Shadwell. Little more is recorded of him for several years, except that he acted as secretary to the English legation at Constantinople. On his return he was engaged by Oliver Cromwell to superintend the education of a Mr Dutton, and after a while appointed assistant to Milton, in his office of Latin secretary, and he seems, like many other able men of that day, to have been strongly impressed by the vigorous character of the protector, and the honour obtained by the nation under his government. In 1660 he was chosen member of parliament for his native place, which he represented to the end of his life, and was possibly one of the last who received pay from their constituents. Although his income was very slender, he was enabled, by a philosophical limitation of his wants and desires, to resist every corrupt temptation in the way, either of honour or emolument, and he obtained so high a character for diligence, ability, and integrity, that he has generally been regarded as one of the finest examples of a disinterested senator, recorded in English history. After the specimen afforded by a few of the early years of the reign of Charles II, a man of Marvel's character was necessarily thrown into the opposition, and his whole efforts, both in and out of parliament, were directed to the preservation of civil and religious liberty. Although he rarely spoke his influence was very great, the spirited earl of Devonshire was very intimate with him, and prince Rupert often privately visited him, and followed his advice. He also obtained the character of the wittiest man of his time, and from time to time threw out a number of poetical effusions of the humorous and satirical kind, which, although careless in composition, and unceremonious in application, were very effective and popular as party pieces. In 1672, Dr Samuel Parker, afterwards rendered so conspicuous by the affair of Magdalen college, published a work of bishop Bramhall's, with a preface, asserting the most extravagant doctrine in regard to the rights of sovereigns over the consciences of their subjects. This piece Marvell attacked in the same year, by a work, which he entitled "The Rehearsal Transposed," which is one of the most witty and sarcastic exposures of the tyrannous and impracticable theory which it assails, that ever was written. Parker wrote an answer, to which Marvell rejoined, and the former did not think fit to carry the controversy any farther, the whole party having smarted under the exposure and ridicule. Marvell was the author of several other controversial productions, one of which, entitled 'An Account of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Power in England," gave so much offence, that a reward was offered for the printer and publisher, which seems to have led to no consequences. Notwithstanding the earnestness with which he opposed the court and its plans, his wit made him a sort of favourite with Charles II, who deputed the lord treasurer Danby to wait upon him at his lodgings, up two pair of stairs, in a court in the Strand, on implied conditions, to make him the offer of 1000*l.* and a promise of future favour. The honest senator rejected the bribe without hesitation and as it is said, was obliged, on the departure of the courtier, to send to a friend for the loan of a guinea. The life of Marvell was more than once threatened by his irritated enemies, and his death, which happened in August 1678, without much previous illness, has been attributed, with no support from direct evidence, to poison. He was buried at St Giles's in the Fields, at the expense of his constituents, who also voted a sum to erect a monument to his memory, with a laudatory inscription, but although devoid of party allusion, neither the one nor the other was admitted by a rector belonging to a class of zealots, who occasionally impeach the intellectual character of the church of England. Marvell is said to have been silent and reserved among strangers, but very lively and facetious with his intimates. His character as a writer in prose will be gathered from what has been already stated, his early poems display much fondness for rural nature, and are often very ingenious and fanciful, in the manner of Cowley and his contemporaries. The most complete edition of his works is that by captain Edward Thompson, three volumes, 4to, 1776. —*Cooke's and Thompson's Lives of Marvell.*

MARY I, queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII, by Catharine of Arragon, was born in 1516. In her infancy she was betrothed, first to the dauphin of France, afterwards to the emperor Charles V, and lastly to the duke of Orleans, none of which matches took place. After her mother's death she was even declared illegitimate, but was restored to her rights, when the succession was finally settled in 1544. She was bred up by her mother, in a zealous adherence to the Roman catholic faith, on which account, as intolerance was no less a feature of the new than of the ancient religion, she was treated with some rigour under Edward VI. This severity doubtless operated upon her own temper and practice when she herself ascended the throne in 1553, after the abortive attempt to set her aside in favour of Lady Jane Grey. One of her first measures was the reinstatement of the prelates who had been superseded in the late reign, while Cranmer was prosecuted for high treason, and several other protestant bishops imprisoned. The marriage of the queen, now of the mature age of thirty-seven, formed a subject of grave deliberation in the first instance, and the acceptance of the proposals of the archduke Philip, son of the emperor Charles V, afterwards Philip II, united as it was with a complete restoration

of the Catholic worship, produced much discontent. Insurrections broke out under Cave, in Devonshire, and Wyat, in Kent, which, although suppressed, formed sufficient excuses for immuring the princess Elizabeth in the Tower, and dooming the youthful and unfortunate Jane Grey and her husband, Guildford Dudley, who had been hitherto spared, to immediate execution. Philip arrived in England in 1554, when the nuptials were celebrated, but the attempts of Mary to introduce him to a paramount authority in England, were by no means completely successful. She succeeded better in a formal reconciliation of the kingdom to the pope, which was effected in great form by the legate, cardinal Pole. The sanguinary laws against heretics were now revived, and the council having resolved to put them into full execution, those shocking scenes of cruelty followed, which have fixed upon this unhappily educated princess, the hateful epithet of bloody queen Mary. It ought, however, in justice to be observed, that the legate Pole disapproved of this severity, but the arguments of Gardiner and others were more congenial to the gloomy bigotry of the sovereign and no fewer than two hundred and seventy-seven persons were committed to the flames, including prelates, private clergymen, laymen of all ranks, women, and even children. Sincerity in her opinions is the only mitigating plea for the unhappy Mary, who was even prepared to sacrifice the revenues of the crown, in restitution of the goods of the church, the deficiency of which, however, she had no scruple in replacing by arbitrary exactions from her subjects, with quite as much despotism as her father, Henry. Her union with Philip II was equally unpropitious to herself and the nation. Eleven years younger than the queen, he treated her with great neglect, and to prevent the fulfilment of his threat of desertion, England was impolitically forced into a war with France, and the assistance of English troops facilitated the Spanish victory over the French at St Quentin. This result, which was of no service to England, was quickly counterbalanced at her expense, by the loss of Calais, which was taken in 1558, by the duke of Guise, after it had been in English keeping for two hundred years. This disgrace sank deep in the heart of Mary, who was already in a declining way from a dropsical complaint, mentally preyed upon by anxieties of various kinds, aggravated by a consciousness of the hatred of her subjects, and the indifference or aversion of her husband. She terminated her short and darkfeatured reign, of little more than five years, in November 1558, in the forty-second year of her age. Mary was not wholly destitute of the characteristic vigour and ability of her family, had her natural capacity been less clouded by bigotry, and the prejudices fostered by the connexion of her mother's divorce and ill-treatment, with the separation from the see of Rome. Nor must it be concealed, that hateful as was the severity really displayed, it has not unfrequently been highly exaggerated, and censured with too little advertence to the baleful intolerance, which in this age disfigured religious ascendancy on all sides. With Mary I ended the dominion of popery in Great Britain, and the facility with which the great body of the English people, and especially the nobility and wealthy classes, veered about with the inclinations of their rulers in these various changes, has not been unmarked by the watchful satirists of the church of Rome.—*Hume. Rapin.*

MARY II, queen of England. This princess, who was born in 1662, was the daughter of James, duke of York, afterwards James II, by his wife, Anne Hyde, daughter of lord Clarendon. She was married in 1677 to William, prince of Orange, and when the Revolution was effected, which dethroned her father, Mary was declared joint possessor of the throne with her husband, king William, on whom all the administration of the government devolved. This arrangement cost Mary no sacrifice, her strong regard to, and profound respect for, her consort, being always conspicuous. She was also strongly attached to the Protestant religion and the Church of England, and was evidently led to deem its preservation a paramount duty, even when opposed to the conflicting claims of filial obedience. During the absence of William in Ireland, in 1690, Mary managed parties at home with extreme prudence, and acted with equal ability during his various visits to the continent. The unfriendly terms on which she lived with her sister Anne, have been alluded to as a blemish in her character, but political jealousies, and the weak attachment of the latter to overbearing favourites, may sufficiently account for it. Mary died of the small pox at Kensington, in the year 1695, being then in her thirty-third year, to the deep affliction of her husband, and the general regret of the nation.—*Burnet. Smollett.*

MARY (STUART) queen of Scots, celebrated for her beauty, her accomplishments, her errors, and her misfortunes. She was born December 8th, 1542, and was the daughter of James V of Scotland, by his queen, Mary of Lorraine, a French princess, of the family of Guise. Her father dying when she was about eight days old, violent disputes arose among the nobility about the guardianship of the infant-sovereign, and the conduct of public affairs. The regency was at length vested in the earl of Arran, and Henry VIII of England having demanded the hand of Mary in marriage for his son Edward, the regent's rejection of the proposal occasioned a war, in which the Scots were defeated at the battle of Musselburgh. At the age of six the young queen was sent by her mother to France, where she was educated in a convent, and appears to have been instructed in every branch of learning and polite accomplishment, which was fashionable at that period. On the 20th of April, 1558, she was married to the dauphin, afterwards Francis II. He died about six months after his accession to the crown, in December 1560, and the widowed queen re-

turned to Scotland. The future incidents of her life are matter of well-known history, and remarkable as they are, a very slight notice of the most important can alone be introduced into this article. The queen having received overtures of marriage from various quarters, gratified her inclination by uniting herself with her cousin, the young and handsome Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, by whom she became the mother of James VI. Darnley proved a profligate and ungrateful husband, and a weak and worthless man. Excited by jealousy, he caused his wife's secretary, David Rizzio, to be murdered in her presence, and offered her many other indignities, which produced an open quarrel between them. An apparent reconciliation took place, when Darnley, who had continued to reside separately from the queen, was assassinated, and the house he had inhabited was blown up with gunpowder, in February 1567. This barbarous transaction was but very imperfectly investigated, and in the month of May following, the imprudent Mary wedded the earl of Bothwell, who was openly accused as the murderer of the late king. Scotland soon became a scene of confusion and civil discord. The people rebelled against the authority of the queen. Bothwell, a fugitive and an outlaw, took refuge in Denmark, and Mary was made a captive, treated with insult and contempt, and committed to custody in the castle of Loch Leven. After some months confinement, she effected her escape, and, assisted by the few friends who still remained attached to her, she made an effort for the recovery of her power. She was opposed by the earl of Murray the natural son of James V, who had obtained the regency in the minority of her son. The battle of Langside insured the triumph of her enemies, and to avoid falling again into their power, she fled to England, and sought the protection of queen Elizabeth. That princess treated her with all the jealousy of a personal and political rival, and after keeping her a prisoner during eighteen years, she caused her unfortunate captive to be tried and executed for a conspiracy against her government. Mary received the news of her destined fate with great serenity, wrote her will, and having prepared herself for death, by practising the ceremonies enjoined by the Catholic faith, to which she was devotedly attached, she suffered decapitation on the 8th of February, 1587, in the castle of Fotheringhay, where she had been long confined, and on the 1st of August, she was interred with great pomp, in the cathedral of Peterborough. Her body was subsequently removed, by her son, to Henry VIIth's chapel, Westminster, where a magnificent monument was erected to her memory. She wrote with elegance in the Latin and French languages, and many of her compositions have been preserved, consisting of poems, letters, and a discourse of royal advice to her son. The character and conduct of Mary, queen of Scots, have been made the subject of much angry controversy among literary men. In the list of her partizans may be mentioned, Walter Goodal, William Tytler, and the rev. John Whitaker, who have shown abundant zeal in her defence; while the Scottish historians, Dr Robertson and Malcolm Laing have, with more apparent impartiality, exhibited the weighty evidence against her, which demonstrates, if not her guilt, at least the impossibility of a perfectly satisfactory exculpation. The treatment of this unfortunate princess by Elizabeth, is scarcely to be justified even by that class of state reasons, which accord better with expediency than with morals. Too much attention in the condemnation of it is, however, usually paid to the personal feelings of Elizabeth, as a woman, and too little to the fact, that Mary was regarded as their legitimate sovereign, by a powerful, active, and eternally conspiring party in England, while the predominant one had every thing to fear from the civil and religious changes which her survival or succession might have created.—*Ballard's Mem of Learned Ladies. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

MASACCIO or TOMMASO DA S GIOVANNI DI VALDARNO, a painter, was born at Valdarno in 1402, and was the disciple of Massolino da Panicale, to whom he was greatly superior. He was well skilled in perspective, of which he gave some fine examples. Annibal Caro composed an epitaph for him, in which he says that Buonarotti taught all other painters, and learnt from Masaccio alone.—*Tiraboschi. Pilkington.*

MASCAGNI (Paul) a celebrated anatomist, born in Tuscany in 1752. After having studied at the university of Sienna, he took the degree of MD in 1771, and soon after became professor of anatomy. He filled that office with high reputation till 1800, when he removed to Pisa, and the following year he was invited to Florence, to occupy the chair of anatomy and physiology at the hospital of S. Maria Nuovo. In 1806 he was made also professor of chemistry, and he held those offices till his death, October 19th, 1815. Mascagni applied himself with great industry and success to the cultivation of the various sciences connected with natural history, but his principal object was the study of human anatomy, in which he made some important discoveries, which entitle him to rank with the first anatomists of modern times. His principal work is entitled "Historia et scenographia Vasorum Lymphaticorum corporis humani," 1787, large folio, besides which he left unfinished a general treatise on anatomy, part of which has been published by his pupil, M. Antommarchi.—*Biog Nouv. des Contemp.*

MASCARDI (Augustin) an Italian historian and writer on polite literature, born in 1591, in the territory of Genoa. He entered when young into the society of the jesuits, which he quitted to become chamberlain to pope Urban VIII, who in 1628 made him professor of rhetoric at the college of Wisdom at Rome. He died in 1640. He composed many works in Italian and Latin. Among the former are a treatise "Dell' Arte Historica;" and an account of the conspiracy of Fiesco

against the Genoese government.—*Tiraboschi. Pag. Univ.*

MASCARON (Julius) a French priest, was born at Marseilles in 1634. He entered among the priests of the oratory, and at the age of twenty-two he taught rhetoric at Mans. He afterwards preached with so much applause at Saumur and Paris, that the court engaged him for Advent 1666 and Lent 1667, and in 1671 he was appointed bishop of Tulles, whence he was translated to the see of Agen. In 1694 he returned, to preach before the king, on which occasion Louis XIV said to him, "Your eloquence alone neither wears out nor grows old." On his return to Agen, he founded an hospital, and died in 1703. A collection of his "Funeral Orations" was published, among which those of marshal Turenne, and the chancellor Seguier are most admired. A doubt arising as to the validity of the ordination of the bishop of Mans by whom Mascaron had been ordained, the question was referred to the Sorbonne, which decided in the affirmative. Mascaron, however, chose to be reordained.—*Niceron. Gen. Dict. Dict. Hist de Ladvocat.*

MASCHERONI (Laurent) a distinguished Italian poet and mathematician. He was born at Bergamo in 1750, and at the age of eighteen he taught Latin and Greek at the college of his native place. In 1786 he became professor of mathematics at Pavia, previously to which he published "New Researches on the Equilibrium of Vaults," Bergamo, 1785, 4to, but he is principally known as the author of "The Geometry of the Compass," Milan, 1795, 8vo, a very ingenious work, which attracted the attention of Buonaparte during his campaign in Italy. Mascheroni, though an ecclesiastic, was an advocate for the political changes occasioned in Italy through the influence of the French, and in concert with Gregory Fontana, he drew up the constitution of the Cisalpine republic. Being sent by the government to Paris, on a mission connected with science, he died in that metropolis, July 14, 1800.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

MASCLEF (Francis) a French theologian, was rector in the diocese of Amiens and being much esteemed by the bishop, he was by him placed at the head of the seminary of that district, he also created him a canon of Amiens, but when that prelate died in 1706, he was not in favour with his successor, and on some dispute on the subject of Jansenism, Masclef was removed from all his public offices. He died in 1728. He was very learned in languages, particularly the Oriental. His works are, "A Hebrew Grammar," "Ecclesiastical Conferences of the Diocese of Amiens," "The Catechism of Amiens." He also left in MS. a system of philosophy and of theology, which would have been published but for the seeds of Jansenism they contained.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

MASCRIER (John Baptist) a French abbé, was born at Caen in Normandy in 1697, and died at Paris in 1760. His works are principally compilations and translations; they are, "A Translation of Cæsar's Commentaries," "A Description of Egypt," "Lommus's Table of Diseases," "Christian Reflections on the great Truths of Faith," "An Idea of the ancient and modern Government of Egypt," "History of the Revolution in the East Indies," "A Translation of Martial," 2 vols. He also published editions of several other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MASDEU (Don Juan Francesco) an historical writer, who was a native of Barcelona, and a member of the order of the Jesuits. He collected copious materials for a general history of Spain, and on the suppression of the society to which he belonged, he retired to Foligno, in Italy, and composed his history in Italian. His success not answering his expectations, he re-wrote the work in his own language, and it was published at Madrid in 20 vols. 4to, 1783—1800, under the title of "Historia critica de Espana, y de la Cultura Espanola en todo genero.' On the re-establishment of the jesuits by pope Pius VII. Masdeu entered into the college at Rome, but he afterwards returned to Spain, and died at Valencia in 1817.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

MASENIUS, or MASEN (James) a jesuit, and Latin writer, was born at Dalen, in the dutchy of Juliers, in 1606. He was professor of eloquence and poetry at Cologne, and was the author of a long Latin poem, entitled "Sarcotis," or "Sarcothea," which Lauder brought into notice by pretending that Milton borrowed from it. He also produced two treatises, entitled "Palæstra eloquentiæ ligatæ," and "Palæstra styli Romani," "Anima Historiæ seu vita Caroli V et Ferdinandi," "Epitome Annalium Trevirensium," and "Notes and Additions to the Antiquitates et Annales Trevirensium by Brower." He died in 1681.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MASERES (Francis) cursitor baron of the Exchequer, a sound lawyer, and a scholar of considerable attainments, born in the year 1731. He was descended of a French refugee family, and received the earlier part of his education under Dr Wooddeson, of Kingston-upon-Thames, whence he removed to Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which society he afterwards became a fellow. In 1752 he and Dr Porteus, afterwards bishop of London, obtained the two chancellor's prize medals. Entering afterwards at the Temple, he applied himself to the study of jurisprudence, and being called to the bar, obtained the appointment of attorney-general of Quebec, from which situation he was, some years after, on his return to England, raised to the dignity of cursitor baron of the Exchequer. He was an excellent mathematician, and published, in 1759, a treatise on the negative sign, in which he argues against the doctrine of negative quantities. He also printed a collection of "Scriptores Logarithmici," a work in 6 vols. 4to, a "Treatise on Life Annuities," with several historical tracts, and by his liberality induced the reverend Mr Hellins to undertake his edition of Colson's translation of Agnesi's "Instituzioni Analytiche," which,

but for his exertions, would have been lost to the world. This valuable work appeared in 1804. Baron Maseres, who was distinguished for strong sense and liberality died at Reigate, in May, 1824, aged 93.—*Ann. Biog.*

MASHAM (Abigail) the favourite of Queen Anne, noted in English history for her political intrigues. She was the daughter of Mr Hill, a rich merchant of London, who married the sister of Mr Jennings, the father of the dutchess of Marlborough. The bankruptcy of her father obliged her to become the attendant of a baronet's lady, whence she removed into the service of her relative, then lady Churchill, who procured her the place of waiting maid to the princess Anne. She retained her situation after her mistress ascended the throne, and by her assiduity and complaisance she acquired a great degree of influence over her. The high church principles in which she had been educated, contributed to increase her credit with the queen, who was secretly attached to the tory party, though obliged, in the beginning of her reign, to favour the whigs. The marriage of Miss Hill with Mr. Masham, in 1707, occasioned an open quarrel with lady Marlborough, who was, in consequence of it, deprived of her majesty's confidence. Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, connected himself with the new favourite, a change of ministry took place, and in 1711 Mr. Masham was raised to the peerage. He and his wife appear to have been actively engaged in the intrigues of the tories in favour of the exiled house of Stuart. Lady Masham lived a long time in retirement after the death of the queen, and died herself at an advanced age. The title of baron, bestowed on her husband, became extinct on the death of her only son, June 14, 1776.—*Smollett's Hist of England. Biog. Univ.*

MASIUS, or DUMAS (Andrew) born in 1516, at Lennich, near Brussels. He was one of the most learned men of the sixteenth century, and was appointed counsellor to William, duke of Cleves. He was particularly conversant with the Oriental languages, and produced "A Collection of various Pieces, Ancient and Modern, translated from the Syriac" Antwerp, 1569, "Syrorum peculium" 1571 "Grammaticæ Linguæ Syriæ," and "Commentaries on the Books of Joshua and Deuteronomy."—*Morer. Saxii Onom.*

MASKELYNE (Nevil) an eminent mathematician and astronomer, who was descended from a Wiltshire family of respectability, but was born in London, in 1732. He was educated at Westminster school and Catherine hall, Cambridge, whence he removed to Trinity college, of which he became a fellow. He took the degree of MA in 1757, and that of DD. in 1777. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1761 he was deputed to proceed to the island of St. Helena, to observe the transit of Venus, and during the voyage he employed himself in making lunar observations, with a view to ascertaining the longitude. In 1763 he went to Barbadoes, to try the accuracy of Harrison's time keeper. On the death of Mr Bliss, he succeeded to the office of royal astronomer, and in 1767 commenced the publication of "The Nautical Almanack," for which he published a volume of accompanying tables. (See Charles Mason.) In 1774, Dr Maskelyne was employed in making observations on the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites at Greenwich, and the same year he went to Scotland, to ascertain the gravitative attraction of the mountain Schehallien, in Perthshire, of which he published an account in the Philosophical Transactions. His death took place, February 9, 1811. He was the author of "The British Mariner's Guide, containing complete and easy instructions for the discovery of the longitude at sea and land," 1763, 4to, and "Astronomical Observations made at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich," 1784—88, 3 vols folio, besides many papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Rees's Cyclopædia. Biog. Univ.*

MASON (Charles) an English astronomer, who was an assistant of Dr Bradley at the royal observatory at Greenwich. He was employed to examine the lunar tables of Mayer, and the result of his labours appeared in "Mayer's Lunar Tables, improved by C Mason, published by order of the Commissioners of the Board of Longitude," London, 1787. Mr Mason was sent to America with a grand sector, to determine the limits of the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania. He was accompanied by Mr Dixon, in conjunction with whom he measured a degree of the meridian, and an account of their operations was published by Dr Maskelyne in the Philosophical Transactions for 1768. Mason died at Pennsylvania, in February 1787. He communicated to the Royal Society an account of observations on the transit of Venus, June 3, 1769, made at Cavan in Ireland, and other papers, which may be found in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Biog. Univ.*

MASON (John) a dissenting minister and theological writer of the last century. His father was also a minister, and he was educated at an academy at Kibworth in Leicestershire. After being private tutor in the family of governor Yeaks, he became pastor of a congregation at Dorking in 1750, and in 1746 he removed to Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, to fill a similar situation. He died in February 1763. He was the author of a treatise on Self Knowlege, and four volumes of sermons, published under the title of "Lord's Day Evening Entertainment," both which became very popular. He also produced other religious works, and some tracts relating to Elocution.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

MASON (William) a distinguished English poet, was the son of a clergyman in Yorkshire, in which county he was born in 1725. He became a student of St John's college, Cambridge, and subsequently a fellow of Pembroke-hall in the same university. He made his debut in the literary world by the publication of "Isis," a poem, in 1748, in which he satirized the Jacobitism and high church principles which prevailed in the university of

Oxford. This piece provoked a reply from the pen of Thomas Warton, entitled "The Triumph of Isis." In 1752 he published his "Elfrida," a tragedy, with choral odes on the ancient Greek model. Having taken orders in the church, he obtained the living of Aston in Yorkshire, and he was appointed one of the royal chaplains. In 1756 he published four "Odes," which were parodied in a ludicrous style by Messrs. Colman and Lloyd. In 1759 appeared his "Caractacus," a drama, on a kindred plan with the former. Both these pieces were subsequently introduced on the stage, but with little success. In 1762 Mr Mason was made precentor of York, with a canonry annexed to that preferment. One of his principal works, "The English Garden,' a poem in four books, appeared in 1772, 77, 79, and 81, 4to, and a second edition, with a commentary and notes, by W. Burgh, was printed in 1783, 8vo. This work was translated into French and German. In 1775 he published the poems of his friend Gray, with memoirs of his life. His principal subsequent publications are, "Ode to the Naval Officers of Great Britain" 1779, 4to, "Ode to the Hon William Pitt,' 1782, 4to, a translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting, published with Sir Joshua Reynolds's notes, 1783 4to, the Life of William Whitehead, with his poems, 1788, 3 vols. 8vo, "A Secular Ode in Commemoration of the Glorious Revolution of 1688," 4to, and an "Essay on Church Music." Besides his acknowledged works, Mason is supposed to have been the author of the "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers," and other satirical pieces, which were published under the signature of M'Gregor. At the beginning of the American war, Mr Mason became so active an advocate for freedom, as to give offence at court, and he was consequently dismissed from his chaplainship, but alarmed by the French Revolution, his zeal cooled in the latter part of his life. He died April 7, 1797.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog Univ.*

MASSANIELLO, see Anello.

MASSENA (Andrew) prince of Essling, duke of Rivoli, and marshal of France, distinguished for his services in the wars of the French republic and of Buonaparte. He was born at Nice in 1758. When young he made two voyages with a relation, who was captain of a merchant ship, but preferring the army, he enlisted as a common soldier in 1775, in the royal Italian regiment, in which one of his uncles was a captain. Having only attained to the rank of serjeant and adjutant after fourteen years service, he returned to his own country and to a private life. The Revolution again excited him to action, and afforded a field for the display of his military talents. The soldiers then choosing their own officers, he was nominated an adjutant-major, and in August 1792 made chief of a battalion. He became successively general of a brigade, and of a division in the army of Italy. He contributed much to the success of the campaigns of 1796 and 1797, which led to the treaty of Leoben, when his bold and determined courage procured him the appellation of "the favourite child of victory." He had the chief command in Switzerland in 1799, when he finished the campaign, by completely routing the Austro-Russian army under the archduke Charles and general Korsakow. He was less fortunate in Italy in 1800, when he was beaten at Voltri by the Austrians, under Melas, and afterwards besieged in Genoa, and obliged to capitulate. But the inferiority of his forces sufficiently accounts for these disasters, without any impeachment of his military renown. In 1805 he was again employed in Italy, when he beat the archduke Charles on the 18th of October, near Verona, subsequently gained other advantages over him, and forced him to retreat into Hungary. He then commanded the army which took possession of Naples, and again distinguished himself in the campaign in Poland in 1806, terminated by the treaty of Tilsit. He was employed in Germany in 1809, and on the 3rd of May he defeated the Austrians under the archduke John, at the battle of Ebersberg, and shortly after signalized himself in the memorable engagements of Essling and Wagram, in which his services were so conspicuous that he was decorated by Buonaparte with the title of prince of Essling. He was afterwards opposed to lord Wellington, in Spain and Portugal, in 1810 and 1811, when he maintained his former reputation, but was prevented by the skill and prudence of his adversary from gaining any new laurels. His Spanish campaign terminated his military career, but he survived the Restoration of the Bourbon family, dying at his seat at Ruel, near Paris, April 4th, 1817. —*Biog Nouv. des Contemp.*

MASSIEU (William) professor of Greek in the college royal of Paris, and member of the French academy, and of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, was born at Caen in 1665, and died in 1722. In the latter part of his life he had the misfortune to lose the sight of both his eyes, one of which he recovered by an operation. He was the author of several dissertations in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions," a preface to a new edition of the works of Tourreil, "A Translation of Six Odes of Pindar, with Notes," "Histoire de la Poesie Française," much esteemed for its elegant simplicity, and a "Poem on Coffee," inserted by the abbé d'Olivet, in his collection of the works of some modern Latin poets.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MASSILLON (John Baptist) an eminent French preacher, was born in 1663, being the son of a notary at Hieres in Provence. At the age of eighteen he entered into the congregation of the Oratory, where his agreeable manners and address exciting the envy of some of his brethren, they hinted suspicions of a display of too much gallantry towards the females, and he was sent to one of the houses of the society at Meaux. He was afterwards appointed to teach divinity at Vienne, and produced so great an effect, by a funeral ora-

tion on the deceased archbishop, that his superiors were induced to send for him back to Paris. In that capital he quickly distinguished himself, both by the pathos and originality of his pulpit oratory, until at length the curiosity of the king was excited, and he was appointed to preach a course of Advent sermons at Versailles. His success was as conspicuous at court, as elsewhere, and Louis XIV, who knew how to pay a fine compliment, thus addressed him. "My father, I have often had my pulpits filled with celebrated orators, with whom I have been greatly pleased but whenever I hear you, I am displeased with myself." In 1717 the regent nominated him to the vacant see of Clermont, but before his departure he was appointed to preach a course of Lent sermons before Louis XV, which collection, ten in number, is known by the name of Le Petit Carême, and according to D'Alembert, forms a model of true pulpit eloquence. In 1729 he was admitted a member of the French Academy, and two years afterwards was presented to the abbey of Savigny. The remainder of his life he spent almost entirely in his diocese, gaining all hearts by his mildness, amenity, and pastoral benevolence. He died in 1742, at the age of sixty-nine. The only genuine edition of the works of Masillon, is that published by his nephew, at Paris, in 1745-6, in 14 vols. 8vo. His most striking passages and beauties have been collected in a single volume, by the abbe de la Porte, which selection has been since added as a last volume to the various editions of his works.—*D'Alembert Eloge de Massillon Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MASSINGER (Philip) a distinguished English dramatist, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was the son of a retainer of the earl of Pembroke, and was born at Salisbury in 1585. He entered as a commoner at Alban-hall, Oxford, but quitted the university without taking a degree, in consequence, perhaps, of his having become a Roman Catholic. But little is known of his personal history, yet he appears to have been intimately connected with the wits and poets of his time, in conjunction with some of whom, as Fletcher, Middleton, Rowley, and Dekker, he composed some of his dramas. He is supposed to have resided in the neighbourhood of the theatre, Bankside, Southwark, and to have died there in 1639, as he was buried in the adjacent church of St Saviour. As a dramatist, Massinger is deemed more natural in his character, and poetical in his diction, than Jonson or Cartwright, and some recent critics rank him next to Shakspeare. In tragedy, however, he is rather eloquent and forcible, than pathetic, and in richness and variety of humour, his comedy can by no means vie with that of his great master. His plays were published collectively, by Mr J. M. Mason, and Mr T. Davies, in 1779, 4 vols. 8vo, but the best edition is that of Mr W. Gifford, with notes, and a life of Massinger, 4 vols. 8vo, 1805.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Life by Gifford.*

MASSON (Francis) a gardener and enthusiastic botanist; was born at Aberdeen, in 1741. He was sent in 1771 to the Cape of Good Hope, to collect plants for the royal gardens, and roamed with that object over a vast extent of country. He afterwards visited the Canaries and the West Indian islands, with the same object, and returned to the Cape in 1786, where he remained until 1795 He then undertook a voyage to North America, and thus spent a great portion of his life in solitary rambling, in furtherance of the branch of natural history to which he was so zealously attached. He thought himself repaid for all his labours by the attachment of the name Massonia to a specimen in the herbarium of Linnæus, with whom he corresponded. He published, in 1796, a splendid folio volume on the genus stapheha —*Rees's Cyclop.*

MASSON (John) a minister of the reformed church, who was a native of France, whence he emigrated to England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes He then settled in Holland, and assisted in a critical journal, entitled, "Histoire Critique de la Republique des Lettres," from 1712 to 1721. He also wrote the lives of Horace, Ovid, and Pliny the younger, in Latin, and "Histoire de Pierre Bayle et de ses Ouvrages," 12mo He died in England about 1750.—Samuel Masson, brother of the preceding, was pastor of the English church at Dordrecht, and was the conductor of the Histoire Critique just mentioned. —Philip Masson, a relative of the two former, appears to have been a coadjutor in the same work. He was the author of a Critical Dissertation, designed to shew the utility of the Chinese language in explaining various passages of the Old Testament.—*Camusat Hist. Crit. des Journ. Biog Univ*

MASSON (John Papirius) a French historical writer, born in 1544, and died in 1611. He entered into the society of the jesuits, whom he left to become a counsellor of the parliament of Paris His principal work is entitled "Eulogia Virorum Clarissimorum." He also wrote Annals of France, an Account of the Bishops' Sees, a Description of the French Rivers, and other works.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

MASSUET (Rene) a learned benedictine, of the congregation of St Maur, was born at St Owen de Macelles in 1665. He published an edition of the works of St Irenæus, more full and complete than any that had hitherto appeared, and to this he prefixed three dissertations, which prove his judgment and erudition. He was engaged by his superiors on a continuation of the "Lives of the Saints," and the "Annals of the Benedictine Order," to the fifth volume of which the life of Mabillon was prefixed in Latin. Massuet was about to commence another volume, when he was seized by a paralytic stroke, of which he died in 1716. Besides the above, he published a small piece in defence of the benedictine edition of "The Works of St Augustine," and in 1708 he published a larger piece, addressed to the bishop of Bayeux, in answer to his censure of several propositions selected from the writings of the benedictine professors at Caen. Five of his

Latin letters to D. Bernard Pez, a German benedictine, are inserted in the thirteenth volume of Schelhorn's "Amænitates Litterariæ."—*Dupin. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MASTERS (Thomas) a poet, was born at Cotes in Gloucestershire, and was educated at Winchester school, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He wrote "Mensa Lubrica," a poem, in Latin and English, describing the game of shovel-board, "A Greek Poem on the Passion of Christ," translated into English by Cowley, and three orations, "Carolus Redux," "Ad Regem Carolum," "Iter Boreale." He gave lord Herbert of Cherbury great assistance in his "Life of Henry VIII," and also had a share in the translation of his lordship's work, "De Veritate." He died in 1643. *Ath Ox*

MASTERS (Robert) a divine and antiquary, was born at London in 1713 and was educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1756 he was presented to the rectory of Landbeach in Cambridgeshire, which he afterwards resigned to one of his sons-in law, though he continued to reside in the place, and died there in 1798. He also had the vicarage of Linton, which he exchanged for that of Waterbeach. He was the author of a most complete "History of the College of Corpus Christi," "A Section and Ichnography of Pythagoras's School at Cambridge, with the Seal of Merton college, Oxford, to which it belongs," "Memoirs of Thomas Baker," "Account of the Parish of Waterbeach," "Papers in the Archæologia," "A Catalogue of the Pictures in the University of Cambridge."—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Gough's Topography.*

MATHER (Cotton) a North American nonconformist divine and ecclesiastical historian. He was the son of the rev. Increase Mather, and was born at Boston, in New England, in 1663. He was educated at Harvard college, Cambridge, in the province of Massachusetts, and in 1684 he entered on the ministry at Boston. He not only distinguished himself by attention to the duties of his profession, and by his literary labours, but also by his public spirit and philanthropy, which he manifested in the establishment of several useful institutions, and particularly of a society of peacemakers, whose professed object was the settling of differences, and the preventing of lawsuits. He likewise published proposals for the establishment of an evangelical treasury, for the erection of churches, the distribution of good books, the relief of necessitous ministers, &c. His merit procured him the diploma of DD. from the university of Glasgow, and he was also chosen a fellow of the Royal society. He died in 1728. His publications amount to more than three hundred and eighty in number, many of them indeed are only single sermons and short tracts, but others are of considerable size. Among these the most important is the "Ecclesiastical History of New England, from its first Planting in 1620, to 1698," London, 1702, folio. His "Wonders of the Invisible World, being an Account of the Trials of several Witches lately executed in New England," is a curious monument of the folly and prejudice of the age and country in which the author lived, and in which he largely participated.—His father, Increase Mather, was also a native of New England, but received part of his education at the university of Dublin, and was for a time settled as a minister in Devonshire. He returned to his native country after the Restoration of Charles II, and became pastor of a church at Boston, and afterwards president of Harvard college. He died in 1723, aged eighty-seven. He was the author of a "Discourse on Comets," reprinted a few years ago, and other works.—*Biog. Brit. Life of C. Mather, by Dr Jennings.*

MATSYS (Quintin) a painter, who was originally a blacksmith, born at Antwerp in 1460. Different accounts are given of the occasion of his quitting the forge for the pencil, but most of his biographers agree that it was in consequence of becoming enamoured of the daughter of a painter, whose hand was to be obtained only by a master of the same profession. He chiefly painted portraits and half figures in common life, but sometimes undertook great works, of which a descent from the cross, in the cathedral of Antwerp, is a favourable specimen. His picture of the two misers at Windsor is also much admired. He died in 1529.—*Pilkington. De Piles.*

MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER, an ancient English chronicler, was a benedictine monk of the abbey of Westminster, who lived in the fourteenth century. He compiled a chronicle, commencing from the creation, and extending to the year 1307, which he entitled, "Flores Historiarum," whence he had the name of Florilegus. This work, which chiefly relates to English history, very freely transcribed from Matthew Paris, is much esteemed for veracity and accuracy by some writers, but bishop Nicolson thinks very lightly of it. The "Flores Historiarum," was published at London, 1567, and at Frankfort, 1601, at both places in folio.—*Vossii Hist. Lat. Nicolson's Hist Libr.*

MATTHIEU (Peter) historiographer of France, was born in 1563 at Porentru. He studied among the jesuits, and became principal of the college of Vercil. He was introduced to Henry IV by the president Jeannin, and on the death of Du Haillan was made historiographer of France. He died at Toulouse in 1621. His works are, "The History of France, from Francis I to Louis XIII," 2 vols. folio, "History of Henry IV," folio, "History of St Louis," "History of Louis XI," "La Guisade," a tragedy, and some moral verses, entitled "Quatrains sur la Vie et la Mort."—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MATTHIOLUS or MATTHIOLI (Peter Andrew) an eminent physician, was born at Sienna in 1501, and educated at Venice and Padua. He practised at Anania, at Rome, and at Gouzia. He was extremely amiable, and of this the following is a proof. His furniture being consumed by fire at Anania, the

people flocked to him the next day with presents of goods and money, so that he soon became richer than before. In 1554 he accepted an invitation from Ferdinand, king of the Romans, to become physician to his second son, the archduke Ferdinand. In 1562 he was created aulic counsellor to the emperor Ferdinand. Maximilian II prevailing upon his brother to part with him, made him his first physician. He died at Trent, in 1577. His works are, "A Commentary upon Dioscorides," the best edition of which was published at Venice in 1565, "Dialogus de Morbi Gallici curatione," "Epistolæ Medicinales," "Opuscula de Simplicium Medicamentorum Facultatibus."—*Rees's Cyclop.*

MATTHÆI (Christian Frederic) a learned Hellenist, born at Grost, in Thuringia, in 1744. After studying under Ernesti, he was invited by the empress of Russia to occupy the chair of belles lettres in the university of Moscow. He returned to Germany in 1785, to search for ancient MSS. in the public and private libraries. In 1789 he accepted the professorship of philosophy at Wittemberg, but having finished his researches, he returned to Russia laden with the stores of learning which he had collected. In 1803 he was nominated aulic counsellor, and professor in ordinary of classical literature at Moscow, where he died in September, 1811. He distinguished himself by the discovery of the "Hymn to Ceres," attributed to Homer, and part of the "Clytemnestra" of Sophocles, which however, has been rejected by most critics as supposititious. Besides an edition of the New Testament in Greek and Latin, 12 vols. 8vo, 1788, Matthæi published a vast number of editions of ancient authors, and other works, the most important of which are enumerated in our authority.—*Biog. Univ.*

MATTI (Don Lmanuil) a Spanish poet, was born at Oropesa in New Castile, in 1663. In 1682 he published a volume of poetical essays, which gained him the affections of a lady of high rank and beauty, but being an ecclesiastic, to avoid the temptation, he went to Rome, and Innocent XII made him dean of Alicant, at which place he died in 1737. His letters and Latin poetry were published at Madrid, in two volumes 12mo, in 1730, and prove that he possessed much imagination and facility of writing.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MATURIN (Charles) an ingenious, but eccentric clergyman of the established church, curate of St Peter's, Dublin, and author of several popular romances, &c. many of which, especially his "Family of Montorio," evince great powers of imagination, with a happy fecundity of language, but exhibit an almost equal degree of carelessness in the application of both. "Bertram," a tragedy, performed at Drury Lane Theatre, with Kean as the representative of the principal character, was the first production which, by its singular success, brought him into notice as an author. This effort is said to have produced him 1000*l.* In a subsequent dramatic attempt he was not so fortunate, while having, it is to be feared, anticipated his resources, without contemplating the possibility of a failure, he contracted embarrassments, from which he was seldom entirely free till his death in the October of 1825. He published, in 1821, a poem in blank verse, entitled, "The Universe," which brought him more of profit than reputation, and in 1824 appeared six of his "Controversial Sermons," preached at St Peter's, during the Lent of that year. These exhibit him as a well read scholar, and an acute reasoner, and are perhaps the best foundation on which to rest his claims to the notice of posterity. He is said to have been remarkably felicitous in their delivery, and to have attracted by his eloquence unprecedented congregations.—*Gent. Mag.*

MATY (Matthew) a learned and ingenious writer of the last century. He was the son of a clergyman, and was born in Holland in 1718. Having finished his studies at Leyden, where he took the degree of MD. he came to England in 1740, and about ten years after, he commenced a review of English books published in the French language, under the title of "Journal Britannique." On the foundation of the British Museum, Dr Maty was appointed one of the librarians, and on the death of Dr Knight in 1771, he obtained the office of principal librarian. In 1778 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal society, and he succeeded Dr Birch as secretary to that institution. He died in 1776. He wrote "Memoirs of the Earl of Chesterfield," prefixed to the miscellaneous works of that nobleman, published in 1777, 2 vols. 4to.—Maty (Paul Henry) son of the preceding, was born in 1745. He received his education at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of MA. and obtained a travelling fellowship. He took orders in the church, but afterwards resigned the clerical office and dedicated his time to literary pursuits. He was assistant librarian at the British Museum, and for a time foreign secretary to the Royal society, but he relinquished that situation in consequence of a dispute with sir Joseph Banks. In January 1782, he commenced the publication of a monthly critical journal, called, "The New Review," which he conducted with great spirit and ability, unassisted, for four years, but his unremitted application injured his health and eventually caused his death, which took place in 1787. He translated baron Riebeck's travels into English, and a posthumous volume of his sermons was published in 178—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Hutchinson's Biog. Mo Gent. Mag.*

MAUBERT DE GOUVEST (John Henr a public writer, less known on account of works, than for the singularity of his adv tures. He was born at Rouen in 1721, having finished his studies, he entered into order of the capuchins. In 1745, he fled f his convent, and took refuge in Holland. next entered into the Saxon army, and ser at the battle of Dresden, and afterwards came tutor to the son of his general. Hav

by his writings, offended the king of Poland, he was arrested, and confined in the castle of Koningstein till 1752. He obtained his liberation on condition of resuming the habit of a capuchin, but instead of confining himself to the cloister, he again made his escape, and after a series of varied wanderings and projects, he died at Altona in 1767. Among a number of works which he published on politics and contemporary history, may be mentioned, "Le Testament Politique du Cardinal Alberoni," 12mo, "Histoire Politique du Siecle," 2 vols. 4to, "Le Testament Politique de Walpole," and "Ephraim Justifié."—*Biog. Univ.*

MAUCROIX (Francis de) a French translator, was born at Noyon in 1619. He followed the profession of an advocate, but being disgusted with the law, he entered the church, and became canon of the cathedral of Rheims, where he died in 1708. He translated "The Philippics of Demosthenes," "The Euthydemus and the greater Hippias of Plato," "Some Orations of Cicero," "The Homilies of St Chrysostom, addressed to the people of Antioch," "Sanderus's History of the English Schism," "The Lives of Cardinals Pole and Campeggio," the "Rationarium Temporum" of Father Petau. In conjunction with Boileau, he published a volume of their miscellaneous works, and in 1726 were published "Les Nouvelles Œuvres de Maucroix."—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAUDUIT (Israel) a political writer of some celebrity in his day, was born in 1708, at Bermondsey, in which parish his father was a dissenting minister. He was educated for the dissenting ministry himself, but became a very prosperous merchant. He first appeared as an author in 1760, when he published a pamphlet, entitled, "Considerations on the present German War," which excited great attention. In 1765 he was appointed to the customs of Southampton, and some time after agent for the province of Massachusetts, and in consequence of the rising disputes with the Colonies, he published in 1769 his "Short View of the History of the New England Colonies." In 1774 he took up the cause of the dissenting clergy, in a pamphlet, entitled "The case of the Dissenting Ministers," and subsequently wrote several able pamphlets in reference to the American war, in which he was particularly severe on Viscount and Sir William Howe. He died in June 1787.—*Manning and Bray's Hist. of Surrey.*

MAUPERTUIS (Peter Louis Moreau de) a celebrated French mathematician and philosopher, was born at St Malo in 1698, and studied at the college of La Marche, in Paris, where he discovered a strong predilection for the mathematics. At the age of twenty he entered the army, in which he served four years. In 1723, he was received into the Academy of Sciences, and soon after visited England and Switzerland, where he became a pupil and admirer of Newton, and formed a lasting friendship with the celebrated John Bernoulli and his family. On his return to Paris, he applied himself to his favourite studies, with greater ardour than ever, and the memoirs of the academy contain the most honourable testimonies of his zeal and proficiency. In 1740, he formed one of the eminent scientific party appointed to measure a degree of the meridian at the polar circle, and so distinguished himself on the occasion, that he was admitted a member of almost every academy in Europe. In 1740 he received an invitation from the king of Prussia to settle at Berlin, where he did not remain long in the first instance, and on his return to Paris was, in 1742, chosen director of the Academy of Sciences, and the following year received into the French Academy. He returned to Berlin in 1744, and contracted an alliance with a young lady who was nearly related to M Borck, at that time minister of state. In 1746, he was declared, by the king of Prussia, president of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and the same monarch, soon after, bestowed upon him the order of Merit. Fortunate, however, as he was deemed by others, an unhappy restlessness of temper, and a dark, atrabilious humour, proved a source of continued disquiet, and a controversy with Kœnig, which also subjected him to the ludicrous and overwhelming satire of Voltaire, completed his uneasiness. At this time his health, injured, it is said, both by his northern expedition and incessant application, began to give way, and he sought relief by repeated visits to his native country. His disorder, however, seems to have uniformly revived with his return to Berlin, and he at length died, on his return from one of these excursions, at the house of his friend Bernoulli, at Basil, in 1759, in the sixty first year of his age. Maupertuis was a man of probity and of very considerable abilities as a mathematician and man of science, but his acquaintance with general literature was far from extensive, and his vanity and gloomy temperament materially interfered with his pretensions as a philosopher. His works, which are collected in four 8vo volumes, published at Lyons in 1756, and reprinted in 1768, consist of 'Essay on Cosmology,' "Discourse on the different Figures of the Stars," 'Philosophical Reflections on the Origin of Languages,' 'Animal Physics,' "Essay on Moral Philosophy," "System of Nature," "Letters on various Subjects," "On the Progress of the Sciences," "Elements of Geography," "Expedition to the Polar Circle," "Journey to Lapland, in search of an ancient Monument," "On the Comet of 1742," "Dissertation upon Languages," "Academical Discourses," "Upon the Laws of Motion," "Upon the Laws of Rest," "Agreement of the Laws of Nature which have appeared incompatible," "Operations for determining the Figure of the Earth," &c. Besides these works, he was the author of a great number of interesting papers in the memoirs of the academies of Paris and Berlin.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

MAURICE (Thomas) a learned Oriental scholar and historian, descended of a respectable Welch family. On the death of his father, who had for twenty six years held the

situation of head-master in the Hertford department of Christ's hospital, Thomas, the eldest of six children, was admitted upon the foundation of that establishment, but the air of London not agreeing with the delicacy of his constitution, he was soon after removed, and went through a course of education at various private seminaries, the last of which was that of the celebrated Dr Parr, then recently established at Stanmore-hill. At the age of nineteen he entered at St John's, Oxford, but quitted that college in about a year after for University college, where he was under the immediate tuition of the present lord Stowell. About this period he commenced his career as an author, by the publication of a translation of the "Œdipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles (which gained him great credit), "The School Boy," "The Oxonian," "Netherby," and "Hagley," poems, "A Monody to the Memory of the Dutchess of Northumberland," and a satire, entitled "Warley," which last appeared in 1778. On taking his degree of AB. he was ordained to the curacy of Woodford, Essex, but about two years after, obtaining an unexpected bequest of 600*l* he laid it out in the purchase of the chaplaincy of the 97th regiment, the half pay of which he continued to receive till the day of his decease. In 1783 he began the arduous undertaking of writing a history of India, from the era of Alexander's invasion down to that period at which Mr Orme's work commences. After seven years' labour, he was, however, induced to defer his original intention, and to prepare for the press a separate work, introductory to his grand design, the first volumes of which he printed in 1791, under the title of "Indian Antiquities." This treatise contains, among other learned enquiries, a learned dissertation on the Indian theology, in which he endeavours to strengthen the doctrine of the trinity from that of the Divine triads, as acknowledged by the Asiatics. In 1795 he brought out the first volume of his "History of Hindostan." The second followed in 1798, and the third, and final part, in 1799. At this period earl Spencer presented him to the vicarage of Wormleighton, Warwickshire, and the appointment of assistant librarian to the British museum, was also conferred upon him. In 1802 appeared his "Modern History of Hindostan," incorporating the accounts given by Arabian, Venetian, Portuguese, and British writers, to the close of the eighteenth century. The concluding volume of this work was not published till 1804, in which year the author was presented by the lord chancellor with the living of Cudham in Kent. He died at his rooms in the British museum, March 30, 1824. Mr Maurice was intimately acquainted with most of the distinguished scholars of his time, and, in addition to the labours already recorded, published during his life-time, a great variety of miscellaneous works, the principal of which are, "Ierne Rediviva," an ode, 1782; "Westminster Abbey," an elegiac poem, 1784, republished in 1813, in a more splendid form, with other occasional poems; "Panthea, or the Captive Bride," a tragedy, and an "Elegy on the Duke of Northumberland," 1789, "Elegiac Poem on the Death of Sir W. Jones," "Sanscrit Fragments," and the "Crisis," a poem, 1798, "Grove Hill," a poem, and an "Ode to Mithra," 1799. Extracts from his "Indian Antiquities," printed in a separate form, under the title of "A Dissertation on the Oriental Trinities," 8vo, 1800, "The Fall of the Mogul," a tragedy, 1806, "Richmond Hill," a poem 1807, "Supplement to the History of India," 4to, 1810, "Brahminical Fraud detected, in a series of Letters to the Episcopal Bench," 1812. In this work he examines the attempts of the Indian priesthood to invest their deity, Crishna, with the attributes of the Christian Messiah, known to them through the Evangelium Infantiæ. "Observations connected with Astronomy and Ancient History on the Ruins of Babylon, as recently visited and described by Claudius James Rich, Esq." 4to, and lastly, an appendix to the latter treatise, entitled "Observations on the Remains of Ancient Egyptian Grandeur and Superstition, as connected with those of Assyria"—*Ann. Biog.*

MAUROLICO or MAUROLICUS (Francis) a celebrated Italian mathematician, was born at Messina in 1494. He was abbot of Santa Maria del Porto in Sicily, and for a long time professor of mathematics in his native city. He made many important discoveries in geometry and optics on which he wrote the following works, "The Spherics of Theodorus," "Emendatio et Restitutio Conicorum Apollonii Pergæi," "Archimedis Monumenta omnia," Euclidis Phænomena," "Martyrologium," "Siculicarum Rerum Compendium," "Rime," "Arithmeticorum Libri duo," "Photismus de Lumine et Umbra," "Opuscula Mathematica," "Cosmographia," "De Lineis horariis," and "Problemata mechanica ad Magnetem et ad Pyxidem nauticum pertinentia." Maurolico also restored the fifth book of Apollonius, which had been lost.—*Niceron. Nouv. Dict Hist. Moreri.*

MAURY (John Siffrein) a modern French statesman and ecclesiastic. He was born at Valeras in 1746, of a respectable family, and having studied at Lyons, he entered into holy orders. He settled in the metropolis, where he became distinguished as an eloquent preacher, and his talents were rewarded with church preferment, and a place in the French academy. Previously to the Revolution he was also preacher to the king, and on the occurrence of that event he was elected a deputy from the clerical order to the States-general. He displayed his gratitude to his benefactors, and consecrated his eloquence to the defence of the monarchy. He opposed the re-union of the three orders, and that measure being effected, he absented himself for some time from Versailles, and was arrested at Péronne, but afterwards set at liberty by command of the legislative body. In the National Assembly he strongly advocated the rights and privileges of the king and of the clergy, and endeavoured to prevent the pro-

perty of the latter from being declared national property. On the dissolution of the Assembly he went to Rome, when the pope bestowed on him the title of bishop, and sent him, in 1792, as apostolic nuncio to Frankfort, to assist at the coronation of the emperor of Germany. Some time after he was made archbishop of Nicæa, and in 1794 he received a cardinal's hat. When Buonaparte had established himself on the imperial throne of France, the abbé Maury tendered submission to his authority, and the archbishopric of Paris was bestowed on this eloquent churchman, as the reward of his obedience On the Restoration of the royal family, he removed from his native country, and died at Rome in 1817 He obtained distinction by his writings, as well as by his public discourses, and among several works which be published, his "Essai sur l Eloquence" may be mentioned as highly creditable to his talents —*Dict des H M. du 18me S. Biog Nouv. des Contemp.*

MAXIMUS TYRIUS, a celebrated philosopher of the second century, was a native of Tyre in Phœnicia, whence he took his name It is generally supposed that he flourished under Antoninus. He appears to have adopted the principles of the Platonic school, with an inclination to scepticism He left forty one "Dissertations" on various philosophical topics, still extant, and written with extreme eloquence. They were published in Greek, by Stephens, in 1557, and in Greek and Latin, by Heinsius, in 1607.

MAY (THOMAS) a poet and historian, was the eldest son of sir Thomas May, knt. of Mayfield in Sussex, where he was born about 1595 He entered a fellow commoner at Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, and was afterwards admitted a member of Gray's Inn, but he never seems to have followed the law as a profession. His father having spent nearly all the family estate, he enjoyed but a scanty inheritance, which misfortune he bore with great equanimity, and consoled himself by an assiduous attention to literature. He was much noticed by Charles I, and the more refined wits of his early courts, and first sought distinction in the drama, being the author of three tragedies and two comedies, which were highly esteemed in their time. He also composed several poetical translations as Virgil's "Georgics," with annotations, Lucan's "Pharsalia," to the latter of which he supplied a continuation of his own, both in Latin hexameters and in English. He likewise translated Barclay's "Icon Animorum," and had a share in the version of his "Argenis." Of the original poems of May, the principal are his "Reign of Henry II," and "The victorious Reign of Edward III," each in seven books. The bounty of Charles I was not sufficient to secure the attachment of the poet, for, according to lord Clarendon, it was disgust at being denied a small pension, which induced him, on the breaking out of the civil war, to enter into the service of Parliament, to which he was appointed secretary, and the result was his well known "History of the Parliament of England, which began November 3, 1640," a work which became extremely obnoxious to the royal party, who vilified both the author and his production, without measure. Granger, however, asserts, that with little elegance of composition, there is much more candour than the royalists were willing to allow, and the opinion of Warburton is still more favourable. He afterwards made an abstract of this history, under the title of "A Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England," 1650, 8vo. He died a few months after the publication of his Breviary, at the age of fifty-five, on the 13th November, 1650, and his death, which happened suddenly, was attributed by Andrew Marvell, to a little too much previous indulgence in wine. He was buried in Westminster abbey, by the order of Parliament, which also erected a monument to his memory. This was taken away at the Restoration, and the body of May, with undignified animosity, disinterred, and tumbled, with many others, into a pit, dug for that purpose, in St Margaret's church yard —*Biog. Dram. Biog Brit. Granger. Warburton's Letters to Hurd.*

MAYER (JOHN FREDERIC) a learned German Lutheran divine, was born at Leipsic in 1650. He was very deeply read in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and being admitted to the degree of DD, he became professor successively at Wittemberg, Hamburgh, and Stettin, in Pomerania, and was appointed superintendant general of the churches in the district of that city He died in 1712. His works are, "The History of Martin Luther's German Version of the Bible, with a short Account of the Translations of the sacred Books before his Time, &c," "An Account of the Moderns who have written against the sacred Scriptures," "An Exposition of the two first Psalms," "Bibliotheca Biblica," 4to, which treats of the most celebrated Jewish, Christian, Catholic, Calvinist, and Lutheran authors, who have illustrated the sacred Scriptures, "Enquiries," "Dissertations," &c.—*Moreri. Nouv Dict. Hist.*

MAYER (TOBIAS) an eminent astronomer and mechanician, was born at Maspach in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, in 1723. He taught himself mathematics, and at a very early age he employed himself in designing machines and instruments, which was his father's profession. At the same time he applied to the study of the classics, and wrote Latin with elegance. At the age of eight-and-twenty he was appointed mathematical professor at the university of Gottingen. He made many considerable discoveries in geometry and astronomy, and invented several useful instruments for the more exact measurement of angles on a plane. He died at the early age of thirty-nine, exhausted by his labours. His table of refractions deduced from his astronomical observations, agrees very nearly with that of Dr Bradley, and his theory of the moon, and astronomical tables and precepts, were rewarded by the English board of Longitude with 3000*l* which were paid to his

widow. He was also the author of "An Account of a Lunar Globe constructed by the Cosmographical Society of Nuremberg, from new Observations," "A Mathematical Atlas," "A new and general Method of resolving all Geometrical Problems by Geometrical Lines, &c." with many very exact maps.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

MAYERNE (Theodorf Turquet de, baron d'Aubonne, an eminent physician, the son of Louis de Mayerne, author of a "General History of Spain," and of the "Monarchie Aristo-democratique," was born at Geneva in 1573. He studied physic at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree in 1597. In 1600 he was appointed physician in ordinary to Henry IV, who sent him to attend Henry duke of Rohan, deputed ambassador to the diet at Spire. On his return he lectured publicly on pharmacy and anatomy, and applying himself to the study of chemistry, he incurred the anger of the faculty by his recommendation of chemical remedies. In 1607 he came over to England, but returning to France, he remained there until the assassination of Henry IV, when he was formally invited by James I to come and take the office of first physician, with which he complied. He continued in this post during the reign of Charles I, and died at Chelsea in 1655. His works were all published in folio in 1701, by Dr Joseph Brown. Lord Orford says, in his Anecdotes of Painting, that the famous Peutot owed the perfection of his colouring in enamel to some chemical secret communicated to him by Mayerne. He was also well acquainted with natural history, and was the editor of Mouffet's posthumous "Theatrum Insectorum.—*Halleri Bibl. Med. Prac. Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Med. Moreri.*

MAYNARD (sir John) an English statesman and lawyer, born at Tavistock in Devonshire, in the early part of the seventeenth century. After having studied at Exeter college, Oxford, he entered at the Middle Temple, and was in due course called to the bar. He was a member of the Long Parliament, and was actively engaged in the prosecution of the earl of Strafford and archbishop Laud. He afterwards showed that he was influenced by principle, as he opposed the tyranny of Cromwell with so much firmness, that he was committed to the Tower. He attained the rank of sergeant-at-law, and after the Restoration, received the honour of knighthood, and might have been raised to the bench, but he declined the promotion. In the parliamentary debates which took place previously to the dethronement of James II, he warmly advocated that measure. His bon-mot, in reply to an observation addressed to him by William III, though well known, may be mentioned as expressive of his character and sentiments. That prince, in allusion to sergeant Maynard's great age having remarked that he must have outlived almost all the lawyers of his time—"Yes," replied sir John, "and if your highness had not come over to our assistance, I should have outlived the law too." He was appointed one of the commissioners of the Great Seal in 1689, and he died in the following year.—*Biog. Brit.*

MAYNARD (Francis) a French poet, and member of the Royal academy, born at Toulouse in 1582. His poems obtained him considerable reputation in his day, but they are now little known. He was secretary to two queens of France, a situation probably of more honour than profit, as the poet, having neglected the most certain road to independence, by the industrious exertion of his talents, and being disappointed in his hopes of preferment, from the patronage of cardinal Richelieu, retired in disgust to his native province, where he died in 1646.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

MAYNE (Jasper) dramatic writer of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Hatherleigh in Devonshire, and was educated at Westminster school and Christchurch, Oxford, where he took the degree of DD. and he also entered into holy orders. His attachment to the royal cause exposed him to suffering during the civil war, but after the Restoration he was made a canon of Christchurch, and archdeacon of Chichester. He wrote a comedy, called "The City Match," and "The Amorous War," a tragi comedy, and he translated some of the dialogues of Lucian, besides which he published some sermons. His theatrical productions display a good deal of humour, but of the broadest kind, though he has the merit of not being chargeable with the want of decency so common in the dramatic works of his contemporaries.—*Biog. Brit.*

MAYNWARING (Arthur) a political and miscellaneous writer, was born of a good family at Ightfield in Shropshire, in 1668. He was educated at the grammar school of Shrewsbury, and in due time removed to Christchurch, Oxford. He commenced life under the auspices of an uncle, who was a decided Jacobite, and one of his first literary attempts was a satire on William and Mary, entitled, "Tarquin and Tullia." He subsequently, however, fell into company with the Whig leaders, and changing his political sentiments altogether, became first commissioner of customs, and afterwards auditor of imprest. In 1705 he was chosen burgess in parliament for Preston in Lancashire. He died in 1712, leaving the celebrated Mrs Oldfield, the actress, by whom he had a son, his executrix. He published many miscellaneous productions in verse and prose, which were much esteemed in their day. All these were collected by Oldmixon into an octavo volume, entitled, "The Life and Posthumous Works of Arthur Maynwaring, Esq." which contains many curious particulars in relation to the political history of the times.—*Life by Oldmixon.*

MAYOW (John) a learned physician, was born in Cornwall in 1645, and studied at Oxford. He graduated in civil law, but studied and practised physic at Bath. He died at the house of an apothecary in York-street, Convent garden, in 1679. He wrote "De Sale Nitro et Spiritu Nitro-aereo," "De Respi-

ratione," "De Rachitide," "De Respiratione Fœtus in Utero et Ovo," "De Motu Musculari et Spiritibus Animalibus," "Tractatus quinque Medico-physici." From these treatises he may be at least considered as a precursor to some of the most remarkable discoveries in pneumatic chemistry, and had he been living in the present day, would have been among the first of chemical philosophers. —*Halleri Bibl. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MAZARIN (Julius) a celebrated statesman of the seventeenth century. He was born at Piscina, in the territory of Abruzzo, in Italy, July 14, 1602 He received his education at the Spanish university of Alcala, and afterwards going to Rome, he entered into the service of cardinal Sacchetti, with whom he went into Lombardy. Though he had embraced the ecclesiastical profession, he made politics his chief study, and having been instrumental in arranging the contested points between the French and Spaniards, and thus contributed to the treaty of Queras, he obtained the patronage of cardinal Richelieu, through whose influence, and the recommendation of cardinal Barberini, he was sent by the pope as nuncio-extraordinary to the court of Versailles, towards the close of the reign of Louis XIII. That prince in 1641 procured him a cardinal's hat, and on the death of Richelieu in the following year, Mazarin became prime minister. A few months after, the king died, and the new premier, by his influence with the queen regent, Anne of Austria, in the minority of her son, Louis XIV, arrived at the possession of supreme power. At first his administration was popular, but discontents arising from various causes, France became the scene of intestine commotions, and the cardinal found himself obliged to give way to the power of his enemies, and quit the helm of the state. He was forced to flee to save his life, as a price was set upon his head, and his valuable library was confiscated and sold. But the king, shortly after coming of age, recalled Mazarin to his councils, and he soon resumed his former ascendancy He made peace with the government of Spain, by which the malcontents had been supported, and he negociated a treaty of marriage between the king, his master, and the Spanish infanta. Having thus secured his power, he maintained his station till his death, which took place at Vincennes, March 9, 1661. Cardinal Mazarin was an able politician, but a profligate character, both as a statesman and an ecclesiastic It is somewhat remarkable, that notwithstanding his worldly sagacity, he was a believer in astrology, and the dupe of juggling impostors His correspondence has been published.—*Voltaire Siecle de Louis XIV. Moreri.*

MAZEPPA (John) hetman of the Cossacks, the hero of lord Byron's poem, which takes its title from his name. He was born in the palatinate of Podolia, of a noble, but depressed Polish family, and became page to the king, John Casimir, in whose service he acquired a good education. Engaging in an intrigue with a married lady, which was discovered by her husband, Mazeppa was fastened to the back of a wild horse, and left to his fate The animal having been bred in the deserts of the Ukraine, directed his course thither, and expiring at length with fatigue, dropped beneath his miserable rider, who was found by the peasants of the country, half dead. Their hospitable cares recovered him, and he took up his residence with them. His talents and knowledge soon raised him to eminence among a people where all power was elective. The hetman of the Cossacks having been deposed in 1687, Mazeppa was substituted in his place. He displayed great ability in maintaining his authority, and acquired the confidence of the czar Peter the Great, who bestowed on him the cordon of St Andrew, and the title of privy counsellor. Created prince of the Ukraine, he became tired of his dependance on the emperor, and entered into a secret league with Charles XII. His scheme being prematurely discovered, and his capital, Batourin, having been taken by the Russians, he was obliged to flee and join the Swedish king, who was advancing towards the Ukraine with his army. The battle of Pultowa was the result of his counsels, and after that disastrous engagement, he took refuge at Bender, and died there in 1709 —*Biog. Univ.*

MAZOCHI (Alexio Symmacho) a learned antiquary, was born in 1684, at St Maria, a village near Capua. He was ordained priest in 1709, and became professor of the Greek and Hebrew languages in the Neapolitan seminary. In 1711 he was made a canon of Capua, and afterwards theological professor at Naples, and royal interpreter of the Holy Scriptures. He died in 1771. His works are, "Commentarium in mutilum Campaniæ Amphitheatri titulum aliasque nonnullas Inscriptiones," "Ad Bernardum Tanneciun Epistola—de Dedicatione sub ascia," "Commentarium in vetus marmoreum S.Neap Eccles. Calendarium," "Notes on the New Testament," "Dissertations on the Poetry of the Hebrews," "Antiquities of the Campagna of Rome." He also left a work in MS. on the "Origin of the City of Capua," &c.—*Fabroni Vitæ Italorum.*

MAZZA (Angelo) an eminent Italian poet, born at Parma, November 21st, 1740. After having finished his studies at the college of Reggio, where he published some verses which attracted much notice, he went to Padua, whence he removed to Venice. At the latter city he produced a translation of Akenside's "Pleasures of Imagination," and in 1768 he was recalled to Parma to take the chair of Greek literature. Circumstances induced him to go to Bologna, and take the religious habit, which, however, he quitted after a few years. He then engaged in translating the odes of Pindar, and having attained a high degree of literary reputation, he was admitted into the Arcadian academy at Rome. He died in 1817.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

MAZZUCHELLI (Giammaria, count) a nobleman of Brescia, who flourished in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was

the author of "Notizie Istoriche e Critiche intorno alla Vita, alle Inventione ed agli Scritti di Archimede Siracusano," "La Vita di Pietro Aretino." He also commenced a large biographical work, "Gli Scrittori d'Italia," of which he only finished the two first letters. He left his sons a large collection of materials for the subsequent parts, which J. Bapt. Rodelli gave some expectations of publishing. Mazzuchelli died in 1765. During his life there was published, "Museum Mazzuchelianum seu Numismata virorum Doctrina præstantium quæ apud So. Mar. Comitem Mazzuchellum Brixiæ servantur," 1761, fol.—*Saxii Onom. Tiraboschi.*

MEAD (Richard) a celebrated English physician, born at Stepney, near London, August 11th, 1673. He was the son of the rev. Matthew Mead, a dissenting minister, and author of some religious publications. After some preliminary education, he went to the university of Utrecht in 1689, and in 1692 he removed to Leyden, where he more particularly applied himself to the study of medicine, and during the three years he remained there, he formed an intimate acquaintance with his fellow pupil, Boerhaave. He afterwards travelled into Italy, and having taken the degree of doctor of medicine and philosophy at Padua, in August 1695, he visited Rome and Naples. Returning to England in the following year, he settled as a physician at Stepney, and continued to practise his profession there for several years, with increasing reputation. In 1702 he made himself known in the literary world, by his "Mechanical Account of Poisons," which he long after republished in an improved form. In 1703 he was chosen physician to St Thomas's hospital, and in 1704 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, of which he was afterwards a vice president. He was admitted a fellow of the college of Physicians in 1716, and filled the office of censor in the years 1716, 1719, and 1724. Such was the opinion entertained of his professional knowledge, that on the alarm, occasioned by the plague at Marseilles, in 1719, he was consulted by the secretary of state, as to the best methods of preventing infection when regulations for the performance of quarantine were adopted, according to his advice and he published a "Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion," which passed through many editions. He interested himself much in the introduction of innoculation for the small-pox, and assisted in the preliminary experiments made on condemned criminals. In 1727 he was appointed physician to king George II, and he had the singular fortune to have for his associates his two sons in-law Dr Wilmot and Dr F. Nichols. In 1734 he declined the presidency of the college of physicians, being unwilling to add to the number of his avocations. Among his later writings are his treatise "De Imperio Solis ac Lunæ in corpora humana et morbis inde orundis," 1746, "De Morbis Biblicis," 1749, and "Monita Medica," 1750. He died February 16th, 1754, and was interred in the Temple church, and a cenotaph, with a monumental inscription, has been erected in Westminster abbey. Dr Mead collected a noble library, consisting of more than ten thousand volumes, a valuable cabinet of medals, and a gallery of paintings, all which were sold by auction after his death.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Aikin's G. Biog.*

MECHAIN (Peter Francis Andrew) an able French mathematician and astronomer, was born at Laon in 1744, where his father was an architect. At an early age he discovered a strong predilection for mathematical pursuits, and became a correspondent of Lalande, even while under the instruction of his tutor. In 1772 he was invited to Paris, and employed in the dépôt of the marine, and subsequently at Versailles, where he acquired great reputation as an astronomer. He calculated the orbit of the comet of 1774 and discovered that of 1781. In 1782 he was admitted a member of the academy of Sciences, and in 1790 discovered his eighth comet, the orbit of which he calculated. In 1792, in conjunction with M. Delambre, he undertook the labour of measuring the degrees of the meridian, for the purpose of more accurately determining the magnitude of the earth, and in 1793, completed the measurement of the triangles, between Perpignan and Barcelona. He died in September 1805, and is spoken of by Lalande as one of the ablest astronomers of France.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

MECKEL (John Fridrick) a distinguished German anatomist, born at Wetzlar in 1714. He studied at Gottingen, and then at Berlin, and returned to the former university to receive the degree of MD. He was appointed demonstrator of the school of female accoucheurs in 1751, and professor of midwifery in 1753. His great reputation as an anatomist, attracted a multitude of strangers to his lectures, especially from Strasburg and Paris. He quitted the chair in 1765, and died surgeon to the king of Prussia, September 18th, 1774. He published an inaugural thesis, "De quinto pare Cerebri," 4to, "Diss. epist. de Vasis Lymphaticis, glandulisque conglobatis," 1757, 4to, and other works.—His son, Philip Fredlric Theodore Meckel, was brought up to the father's profession. He was born at Berlin in 1756, and was educated at Gottingen and Strasburg. After having been professor of anatomy and surgery at Halle and at Strasburg, he was in 1795 invited by Paul I to Petersburg, and was nominated physician to the empress, privy-councillor, and inspector of the hospitals of that city. He died March 18th, 1803. He was the author of a great number of anatomical dissertations, and he published a translation of Haller's "Elements of Physiology," and other works.—*Biog. Univ.*

MEDE (Joseph) a learned divine of the seventeenth century, was born of a good family at Berden in Essex, in 1586. He became a commoner of Christchurch, Cambridge, where he took the degree of MA. in 1610 and obtained a fellowship. He was also ap-

pointed Greek lecturer on sir Walter Mildmay's foundation, and particularly employed himself in studying the history and antiquities of the Chaldeans and Egyptians. In 1618 he took the degree of BD, and in 1627 published at Cambridge, in 4to, his "Clavis Apocalyptica," which work was reprinted at London and in English in 1680. It is esteemed by biblical critics as the ablest explanation of the obscure prophecies to which it refers. He died in 1638, and a collection of the whole of his works was published in 1677, in 2 vols folio by Dr Worthington, who added thereto a life of the author.—*Biog. Brit.*

MEDICI (Cosmo de') an illustrious Florentine, memorable alike for his personal abilities, and for the rank and power of his descendants. He was the son of John de' Medici, a merchant of Florence, and was born in 1389. His father died in 1428, and the vast wealth which he inherited, afforded him the means of displaying his liberality, and thus acquiring great influence in the republic. His ambition was gratified by the acquisition of the highest honours which his fellow-citizens could bestow, but the splendour and magnificence in which he lived excited jealousy and alarm, and procured him also a multitude of enemies. The Strozzi, the Albizzi and many of the first Tuscan families, combined against him, he was imprisoned on a frivolous pretext, and was in the utmost hazard of being poisoned by one of his political antagonists. By the most consummate art and prudent management, Cosmo extricated himself from the toils of his enemies, and, transporting his vast capital to Venice, he made the Florentines severely feel the decay of their country's opulence, in consequence of his migration. After about a year's absence, he was recalled with honour, and his foe, Rinaldo d'Albizzi, and others, were obliged, in turn, to become exiles. He restored the commercial prosperity of his native city, where he reigned without a rival, employing his treasures in the encouragement of literature and its cultivators. The learned Greeks, who left their country, on the capture of Constantinople, found an asylum at Florence, where Cosmo founded an academy, and collected a noble library of MSS. He died in 1464, and such was the general estimation in which he was held, that the Florentines inscribed on his tomb the title of "Father of his country."—His son, PETER de' MEDICI, inherited neither the good fortune, abilities, nor popularity of his father, to whose station he succeeded as head of the republic of Florence. Though he was educated by the learned Poggio, he made no progress in literature. Tormented with the gout and other diseases, he became, at an early age, a melancholy and peevish cripple, and envy at the wealth and power which he possessed having excited the enemies of his family to contrive perpetual plots against him, he lingered out a miserable life in superintending affairs beyond his comprehension, and in guarding a painful existence from being terminated by assassination, of which he was continually apprehensive. He died in 1469.—The splendour of this family of princely merchants was destined to revive in LORENZO de' MEDICI, the son of Peter, who was born in 1448. Some of the first literati of the age were engaged as his tutors, and PICUS, prince of Mirandola, and the celebrated Politian were his fellow pupils. His proficiency under such circumstances was creditable to his abilities, and he became distinguished, both as a patron and a cultivator of literature. At the age of 21 he succeeded his father. In his political capacity he acquired the respect of foreign potentates, and particularly of the Turkish sultan, Bajazet, but his disputes with pope Sixtus IV exposed him to great personal hazard. A conspiracy was formed by the hereditary enemies of his family, the Pazzi, in which the pope and the archbishop of Pisa were confederated, the object of which was to assassinate Lorenzo and his brother, Julio de' Medici. The attempt was made during the celebration of divine service at church, April 26, 1478. Julio fell a victim to this horrible plot, but Lorenzo defended himself with such spirit and vigour, that he escaped assassination, the ruffians who had attempted his life were taken, some of his foes were punished with death, and others banished from Florence. He subsequently subdued Volterra, and having adjusted his disputes with the pope, he was at leisure to indulge his taste in schemes for the advancement of learning and the arts, which he prosecuted with a degree of energy and success which have deservedly procured him the title of "Lorenzo the Magnificent." He revived the Academy of Pisa, established another at Florence, collected a vast treasure of literature, and founded a gallery of art, where Michael Angelo, under his patronage, pursued his youthful studies, and improved his taste and skill. He sent John Ascaris to Greece, to gather MSS. wherewith to enrich his library, and by his princely generosity to the learned, and his exertions for the improvement of literature, he showed himself an emulator of the glory of his grandfather. He died in the zenith of his renown, much lamented by the votaries of learning and the arts, as well as by his countrymen, in 1492. The poetical productions of Lorenzo de' Medici have been repeatedly published, the most complete edition being that of the abbe Serassi, entitled, "Poesie del magnifico Lorenzo de' Medici," Bergamo, 1763, 8vo. These pieces have been translated into English.—*Biog. Univ. Roscoe's Life of L. de' Medici.*

MEDINA (sir JOHN) a portrait painter, was the son of a Spanish officer, who settled at Brussels, where he was born in 1659, and instructed in painting by Du Chatel. He married young, and came to England in 1686, where he obtained much reputation as a portrait painter, and then accepted an invitation to settle in Scotland. He was knighted by the duke of Queensberry, lord high commissioner, being the last instance of that honour conferred in Scotland as a separate kingdom. He died in 1711, aged fifty-two. Walpole describes his talents as very respectable, but although he painted the portraits of most of the Scottish

nobility, he possessed an impediment to riches in a family of twenty children.—His grandson, JOHN MEDINA, also a painter, the last of this name, died in 1796.—*Walpole' Anec.*

MEERMAN (GERARD) a Dutch writer on jurisprudence and literary history. He was born at Leyden in 1722, and at the age of 17 he became an author. Between 1744 and 1747 he made several voyages, on his return from which in 1748, he was appointed pensionary counsellor of the city of Rotterdam, which office he resigned in 1767. In the preceding year he had been made counsellor of the high tribunal of the chace of Holland and West Friesland, and he died at Aix la Chapelle, December 15, 1771. The emperor of Germany created him a baron of the empire, and Louis XV. to whom he presented some valuable MSS, invested him with the order of St Michael Meerman possessed an immense and precious collection of printed books and manuscripts, which he used in the composition of several valuable works, among which may be specified "Novus Thesaurus Juris civilis et canonici," 1751—54, 7 vols folio, and "Origines Typographicæ," 1765, 4to In the latter production, he advocates the claims of Laurence Coster, of Haerlem, to the invention of printing.—JOHN MEERMAN, son of the preceding, born in 1753, was early distinguished by a predilection for learning He studied under Ernesti at Leipsic, afterwards travelled in Saxony and Prussia, and completed his education at Leyden, where he took the degree of LLD. in 1774. He then visited France, Italy, Germany, Great Britain, and Ireland, and on his return home, he was chosen burgomaster of Leyden. His love of knowledge induced him to resign this situation, that he might spend his time in travelling Under the reign of Louis Buonaparte he was director of the fine arts and of public instruction in the kingdom of Holland, and on the union of the country to France, he was made a count of the empire and senator. He died August 19, 1815, generously leaving to the city of the Hague, the rich library of his father, which he had greatly augmented. His published works are numerous, including a supplementary volume to his father's Thesaurus, "The History of William, earl of Holland, and king of the Romans," 5 vols. 8vo, "The Relations of Great Britain and Ireland, of Austria, of Prussia, and of Sicily," 1787—94, 5 vols. 8vo, "The Relations of the North and North-West of Europe," 1805—6, 6 vols. 8vo, comprising observations made by the author in his travels.—*Biog. Univ.*

MEHEGAN (WILLIAM ALEXANDER de) a miscellaneous French writer, was born at Sallé, in the Cevennes, in 1721, of a family of Irish extraction The delicate state of his health prevented him from adopting the military profession, in which his family distinguished themselves, and he applied himself to the cultivation of literature. He was the author of "Considerations sur les Revolutions des Arts," "L'Origine des Guebres, ou la Religion Naturelle mise en action;" "Mémoires de la Marquise de Terville," "Lettres d'Aspasie," "L'Origine, les Progrès, et la Décadence de l'Idolatrie." But his principal work was not published until some time after his death, and was entitled, "Tableau de l'Histoire Moderne," 3 vols 12mo. It is divided into seven epochas, beginning from the year 476, and concluding with the peace of Westphalia in 1648. This work is full of pictures, which are sometimes coloured too highly, but it is written in an eloquent and animated style, and is commendable on account of its generally philosophical and impartial spirit. Another posthumous work of Mehégan's is entitled "L'Histoire Considerée vis à vis la Religion, les Beaux Arts, et l'Etat," 3 vols. 12mo. Méhégan died in January 1766.—*Necrologie Franc. Nouv. Dict. Hist*

MEHUL (STEPHEN HENRY) a celebrated musical composer, and member of the Institute of France, born at Givet in 1763. He received his first lessons from a blind organist at his native place, and became such a proficient, that, at the age of 12, he was appointed joint-organist to the abbey of Valledieu The desire of improving his talents attracted him to Paris in 1779. He there studied with great advantage under Edelmann, and afterwards under Gluck, and after the departure of the latter for Vienna, Mehul presented to the Royal Academy of Music the opera of "Cora et Alonzo," but his "Euphrosine et Coradin" was first performed at the comic opera, in 1790 This was followed, at different periods, by "Stratonice," "Irato," "Joseph," and many other operas, besides the ballets of "The Judgment of Paris," "Dansomanie," and "Perseus and Andromeda." Mehul was one of the three inspectors of instruction at the Conservatory of Music, from its creation in 1795, till its suppression in 1815. He was then appointed superintendant of music at the king's chapel, and professor of composition at the Royal School of Music. He was chosen a member of the Institute in 1796, and of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1816, and he was also a knight of the legion of honour He died at Paris, October 18, 1817. Mehul read before the Institute two reports "Sur l'Etat Actuel de la Musique en France, et sur les Travaux des Elévés du Conservatoire a Rome" The "Dansomanie," and other productions of his composer, have been performed on the English stage, and have deservedly attracted the admiration of our dilettanti.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv des Contemp.*

MEIBOM (JOHN HENRY, in Latin MEIBOMIUS) a celebrated physician, was a native of Helmstadt, where he was born in 1590 After travelling for improvement into Italy, and taking his doctor's degree at Basil, he returned home, and occupied a medical chair in the university of Helmstadt. In 1626 he was appointed physician of Lubeck, where he died in 1655. His works are, "Aurelii Cassiodori Formula Comitis Archiatrorum cum Commentarius," 1668, 4to, "De usu flagrorum in re medica et venerea," "Jusjurandum Hippo-

cratis, Gr. et Lat." with commentaries relative to the history of Hippocrates, his disciples, &c. After his death appeared his treatise, "De Cerevisiis, potibusque et inebrientibus extra Vinum aliis."—His son, HENRY MEIBOM, also a physician, was born at Lubeck in 1638. After travelling for improvement, he took his degree of MD. and became professor of medicine in the university of Helmstadt. In 1678 he was made professor of poetry and history. He was the author of numerous medical and anatomical dissertations, in which last science he greatly distinguished himself by his investigation of the sebaceous glands and ducts in the eyelids, the valves of the veins, and the papillæ of the tongue. He is best known by his historical publications, the principal of which, "Rerum Germanicarum tomi tres," is a collection of writers on German history. He also wrote many pieces concerning the dukes of Brunswick and Lunenberg, and in 1687 he published "Ad Saxoniæ inferioris in primis Historiam Introductio," treating of the works which have been composed on the history of Saxony. Henry Meibom died in 1700.—*Halleri Bibl. Med. et Anatom. Morері*

MEIBOMIUS (MARCUS) a learned philologist, born at Tonningen in the dutchy of Holstein, in 1611. Settling at Stockholm, he acquired the favour of queen Christina, whom he inspired with much of the same enthusiasm with respect to the ancients, which possessed himself. Having prevailed upon his royal mistress to be present at a concert which he proposed to conduct entirely upon the plan of the ancient Greeks, the ill-concealed ridicule of some of the courtiers, at the absurdity of the performance, excited his anger so violently, that, forgetful of the presence of the sovereign, he struck M. Bourdelot, a physician, who, as he fancied, encouraged it, a violent blow in the face. This indiscretion induced him to quit Sweden for Denmark, where he obtained a professorship in the college established for the education of the young nobility at Sora, was eventually advanced to the rank of a royal counsellor, and made president of the customs. His inattention to the duties of his post soon caused his removal, on which he repaired to Amsterdam, and became historical professor there, but lost this appointment also by his petulance in refusing to give lessons to the son of one of the principal burgomasters. After visiting France and England, Meibomius returned to Amsterdam, and died there in 1711. His principal work is an edition of the seven Greek musical writers, Aristoxenus, Euclid, Nicomachus, Alypius, Gaudentius, Bacchius, and Aristides Quintilianus, with an appendix, containing the "De Musica" of Martianus Felix. His other writings are, "Dialogues on Proportions," "On the construction of the Trireme Gallies of the Ancients," and an edition of "Diogenes Laertius," 4to, 2 vols.—*Morері. Hawkins's Hist. of Mus*

MEIEROTTO (JOHN HENRY LEWIS) born in 1742, at Stargard in Pomerania, where his father was rector of the Calvinist school. He was first attracted by the study of natural history, but afterwards devoted himself to classical literature. After having studied at Joachim college, Berlin, he obtained the place of sub librarian in the university of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, which he left in 1765, to become tutor to the son of a rich financier at Berlin. In 1775 he obtained the first professorship of the college in which he had been educated, and three years after he was appointed rector. He made considerable improvements in the course of study pursued in the institution which he conducted, and he was patronized by Frederick the Great, and still more warmly by his successor. He died in September 1800 Meierotto published "Ciceronis Vita ex Oratoris Scriptis excerpta," and other works in Latin and in German.—*Biog. Univ.*

MEINERS (CHRISTOPHER) a learned German historian and miscellaneous writer, born in the Hanoverian territories in 1747. He studied at Gottingen, where in 1771 he became professor of philosophy, and in his turn he very respectably filled the situation of pro-rector. He was also an active member of the royal academy of sciences at Gottingen, and the government of Hanover bestowed on him the title of aulic counsellor. He published, in conjunction with Spittler, "The Historical Magazine," 1791 94, and with Feder he was associated in "The Philosophical Library," 1788 91. The Life of Meiners was but little varied from the regular routine of his college duties and literary studies, except by occasional journeys into different parts of Germany and Switzerland, which gave rise to his "Letters on Switzerland," 1784, 2 vols He died in 1810, leaving a multitude of literary productions, a complete list of which may be found in Meusel's Dictionary of German Writers, and the most important are also enumerated in the annexed authority —*Biog. Univ*

MEISSNER (AUGUSTUS THEOPHILUS) a German romance writer, was the son of a Saxon quarter master, and was born at Bautzen in Lusatia, in 1753. He studied law and the belles lettres at Leipsic and Wittemberg, and after obtaining an office in the chancery, became keeper of the archives at Dresden. He commenced his literary career by translating comic operas from the French, and afterwards distinguished himself as a writer of anecdotes, tales, romances, &c. In 1789 he obtained the chair of belles lettres at Prague, and twenty years after he was invited to Fulda, to direct the superior schools, when he received the title of consistorial counsellor of the prince of Nassau. He died in 1807. Meissner translated Hume's History of England into German, 1777-1780, and wrote a number of historical romances and other works. His "Sketches" have been partly translated into French, Danish, and Dutch.—*Biog. Univ.*

MEISTER (LEONARD) an industrious Swiss writer, born in 1741. He was appointed professor of history and morals at the school of arts at Zurich in 1773, and in 1790 he obtained the prebend of St James in that city,

and afterwards other preferment. He was secretary to the Helvetic directory at Lucerne, from 1798 to 1800; and he died at Cappel, October 19, 1811. His publications amount to the number of eighty, in the German language. Among the most interesting are, "Memoirs for the History of the German Language and Literature," "The Celebrated Men of Helvetia," "The illustrious Natives of Zurich," "Characters of the German Poets," and a "History of Zurich."—*Biog. Univ.*

MELA (Pomponius) a geographer, who flourished during the first century of the Christian æra. Little more is known of him than that he was a native of Spain, and the author of a treatise in three books, in the Latin language, "De Situ Orbis," containing a concise view of the state of the world, so far as it was known to the ancient Romans. Among the latest and best editions of this work are that of Abr. Gronovius, L. Bat. 1782, 8vo, and the very complete one of C. H Tzschuckius, Lips 1807, 7 vols. 8vo.—*Stollii Introd. in Hist. Litt. Morerı.*

MELANCTHON (Philip) a German divine, who was one of the principal associates of Luther, in the reformation of the church He was the son of an armourer, and was born February 16 1497, at Bretten, in the palatinate of the Rhine. He studied at the college of Pfortzheim, where he became acquainted with Reuchlin, who, in compliance with a frequent custom of the literati of that period, gave his young friend the Grecised name of Melancthon, having the same signification with that of his family, which was Schwartzerd, or black earth. He afterwards went to the universities of Heidelberg and Tubingen, at the latter of which he took the degree of master of arts at the age of sixteen The following year he commenced doctor, and read lectures on the classics. In 1518 he was appointed professor of Greek literature in the university of Wittemberg, which situation he held to the end of his life Here his intercourse with his colleague, Luther, led to a permanent friendship between them and a similarity of religious sentiment, though their personal characters and dispositions were widely different, Melancthon being as remarkable for suavity of manners, mildness, and conciliation, as Luther was for coarse impetuosity and unbending firmness. In 1519, Melancthon assisted at the conference with Eccius, at Leipsic, and in 1527 he visited the Saxon churches under the sanction of the elector, and aided in framing a code of ecclesiastical constitutions. In 1530 the states of the empire being assembled at Augsburgh, he made a speech in the presence of the emperor, which for its moderation excited the applause of his opponents. He was employed in drawing up the Augsburgh confession, and was afterwards accused of having made alterations in it without the consent of other doctors of the reformed church. Such was the opinion entertained of his desire to promote unity among Christians, that Francis I invited him to visit his kingdom, for the purpose of settling the religious disputes among his subjects. He was also invited to England in the reign of Edward VI, and he had many friends and well wishers who belonged to the communion which he had forsaken. But his liberality was productive of some inconvenience, by involving him in disputes with the zealots of his own party, who branded with the names of adiaphorists and interimists such as were not as obstinately opposed as themselves against all measures of concession or conciliation. These advocates for separation, among the most prominent of whom were Flacius Illyricus and Nicholas Gallo, fond as he was of peace, he thought it his duty to combat as long as he lived His death took place at Wittemberg, April 19, 1560. The writings of Melancthon consist of numerous theological treatises, notes and commentaries on several of the Greek and Latin classics, Latin poems, works on history, philosophy, &c, all which were published at Wittemberg in 1580, 4 vols. folio. *Teissier Eloges des H. S. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

MELANDERHIELM or MELANDER (Daniel) an eminent Swedish astronomer and mathematician, born in 1726. He first distinguished himself by a memoir on fluxions, and in 1757 he became assistant to the astronomical professor at Upsal, and on the death of his principal, succeeded to the chair in 1761. He became a member of the Swedish academy of Sciences, and afterwards perpetual secretary of that institution. He was ennobled in 1778 by Gustavus III, when his name was changed to Melanderhielm. In 1789 he was made a knight of the polar star, and in 1801 a counsellor of the chancery. About the same time he was entrusted by the king to measure a degree of the meridian in Lapland, in conjunction with MM. Svanberg and Ofverbom. He died at Stockholm, in January 1810. Besides other works of science, he was the author of "Conspectus Prælectionum Astronomicarum, continens Fundamenta Astronomiæ," Upsal, 1779, 2 vols. 8vo, of which he afterwards published a Swedish translation.—*Biog Univ.*

MELAS (M. de) an Austrian general, who served with distinction in the wars with the French republic. In 1793 and 1794 he was employed as major-general, and then as lieutenant field-marshal, on the Sambre, and in the country of Treves. In 1795 he was removed to the army of the Rhine, and in March, 1796, to that of Italy, which he commanded for a short time, and afterwards served under different generals, who succeeded him. In 1799 he was at the head of the Austrian army, which acted in concert with the Russians under Suwarrow. He distinguished himself at the battle of Cassano, and was present at those of Trebia and Novi, and he beat Championnet at Genola, November 3, and took Coni. In 1800 he was less fortunate, having lost the battle of Marengo. Though his conduct was censured, he was still trusted by his sovereign, who appointed him commander in Bohemia, and in 1806 he presided at the court of inquiry into the behaviour of Mack, relative to the capitulation of

Lim. General Melas died at Prague in 1807. —*Dict. des H. M. de 18me S. Biog. Univ.*

MELEAGER, a Greek poet, in the first century before the commencement of the Christian æra. He was a native of Gadara, and a resident at Tyre, but he died in the isle of Cos, whither he had removed in the latter part of his life. His compositions, consisting of short pieces or epigrams, are among the most beautiful relics preserved in the Grecian Anthology, and in the simple elegance of their style and sentiment they are finely contrasted with the productions of more recent bards in the same collection. Some of the verses of Meleager have been presented to the public in an English dress, by the rev. R Bland, and others, in "Selections from the Anthology."—*Biog. Univ.*

MELETIUS, bishop of Lycopolis, in Upper Egypt, in the fourth century, and the founder of a sect called by his name He was degraded from his functions by Peter, bishop of Alexandria, on account of some difference of opinion in regard to the treatment of such members of the church as had swerved during the persecution of Diocletian Being supported by a large party, he paid little attention to this act of authority, and the schism, notwithstanding the condemnation of the council of Nice, lasted for 100 years.—*Cave. Dupin.*

MELETIUS, a modern Greek geographer, born at Jannina, in Epirus, in 1661. His original name was Michael, and he took that of Meletius, on assuming the ecclesiastical habit. Having studied at home, he was sent by the archbishop of Jannina to Venice, where he gained a knowledge of the Latin language and literature. Returning to his native place, he was made professor in the college of Epiphanius, and he afterwards filled the archiepiscopal sees of Naupactus, of Arta, and of Athens. He died in 1714 His principal work is his "Ancient and Modern Geography," and he also wrote an "Ecclesiastical History."—*Biog. Univ.*

MELITO, bishop of Sardis, in the second century, chiefly remembered as the author of "An Apology" for the Christian faith, presented to the emperor Marcus Antoninus, in behalf of the persecuted Christians, a part of which is extant. He was also author of several other works, a catalogue of which may be seen both in Eusebius and Jerome —*Euseb Hist. Eccles. Cave. Dupin.*

MELISSUS of Samos, a philosopher of the Eleatic sect, flourished about BC. 440. Being appointed by his countrymen to command a fleet, he obtained a great victory over the Athenians. He held that the principle of all things is one and immutable, that there is neither vacuum nor motion in the universe, nor any such thing as production or decay, all apparent changes being only illusions of our senses. Dr Cudworth, who has profoundly discussed this branch of scepticism, in his "Intellectual System," is of opinion that Melissus understood the term motion metaphysically only, and simply meant that there is no such thing in motion as passing from entity to nonentity, and the reverse, which supposition supersedes much objection attendant on his position respecting motion, understood in its obvious and physical sense.—*Cudworth's Int. Sys. Enfield's Hist. of Philos.*

MELLAN (CLAUDE) a French engraver, was born at Abbeville in 1601. He became celebrated for his discovery of a manner of forming a whole head by one line of the graver, swelling it in various parts to produce the shade. A head of Jesus Christ, formed of one spiral line, beginning at the tip of the nose, is the most famous work in this style. Charles II invited him to England, but he was too much attached to his own country to leave it. He died at Paris in 1688 —*Strutt. Nouv. Dict Hist.*

MELLI (JOHN) a poet, denominated the Sicilian Anacreon, born at Palermo in 1740. He was destined for the medical profession, and engaged in the requisite studies, but the belles lettres had more charms for him than the sciences. He was particularly captivated with Ariosto, and at the age of fifteen he published a poem, entitled, "The gallant Fairy" He took the degree of BM, and settled as a physician at Cinisi, a village near Palermo, but after residing there some years, he returned to Palermo, and became professor of chemistry He died December 20, 1815. Among his works are idylls, eclogues, and canzoni, comprised in an edition of his poems, which he published a short time before his death. The city of Palermo proposed, during the life of the poet, to erect a marble statue in honour of him.—*Biog Nouv des Contemp.*

MELMOTH (WILLIAM) an eminent advocate and bencher of Lincoln's inn, was born in 1666. He was the publisher of Vernon's Reports, in conjunction with Peere Williams, but is now chiefly recollected as the author of a pious and popular work, entitled, "The great Importance of a Religious Life," although not known to be so until the publication of Nichols's Literary Anecdotes. Of this work more than 100,000 copies have been sold since the death of the author. Mr Melmoth, whose conscience was tender even to superstition, scrupled taking the oaths at the Revolution, but finally complied. He died in 1743.—*Memoirs by his Son.*

MELMOTH (WILLIAM) son of the subject of the preceding article, was born in 1710. He received a liberal education, but does not appear to have studied at either of the universities He was bred to the law, and in 1756 received the appointment of commissioner of bankrupts, but passed the chief part of his life in comparative retirement at Shrewsbury and Bath. He first appeared as a writer about 1742, in a volume of "Letters," under the name of Fitzosborne, which have been much admired for the elegance of their style, and their calm and liberal, if not profound, remarks on various topics, moral and literary. In 1747 he followed this production with a translation of the "Letters of Pliny the younger," in 2 vols 8vo, which has been regarded as one of the happiest versions of a

Latin author in the English language, although somewhat enfeebled by a desire to obliterate every trace of a Latin style. He was also the translator of Cicero's treatises, "De Amicitia," and "De Senectute." These he enriched with remarks, literary and philosophical, in refutation of the opposing opinions of lord Shaftesbury and Soame Jenyns, the first of whom maintained that the non-existence of any precept in favour of friendship was a defect in the Christian system, while the second held that very circumstance to form a proof of its Divine origin. His last work was memoirs of his father, under the title of, "Memoirs of a late eminent Advocate, and Member of the honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn." Mr Melmoth, who was twice married, concluded his moral and exemplary life at Bath in 1799, at the age of eighty nine. —*Gent. Mag.*

MELOZZO (Francisco) an early painter, was born at Forli in 1471. His memory is respected by artists as the inventor of perspective representation and foreshortening on arched roofs and ceilings. A figure of Christ, which he painted for the vault of a chapel at Rome, is so well foreshortened, that it appears to pierce the roof. This painting has been since removed to the palace of the Quirinal, where it is still to be seen. The works of this artist, of whose history little is known, were frequently to be met with in the Venetian galleries.—*Pilkington.*

MELVIL (sir James) a statesman and historian, was born at Hall-hill, in Fifeshire, in 1530, and at the age of fourteen, he became page to Mary, queen of Scots, then wife to the dauphin of France. Having continued some time in her service, he passed into that of the constable Montmorenci, who placed great confidence in him. At the end of nine years, he went upon his travels, and visited the court of the elector palatine, with whom he remained three years, and was employed in various negotiations. On the accession of Mary to the throne of Scotland, Melvil followed her, and was made privy councillor and gentleman of the bed-chamber, and continued her confidential servant until her imprisonment in Lochleven castle. He was sent to the court of Elizabeth and maintained correspondences in England in favour of Mary's succession to the English crown. On the discovery of her attachment to Bothwell, he remonstrated with her so freely that, in order to avoid the effect of her lover's anger, he absented himself from court. By Mary he was recommended to her son, James VI, who, on his accession to the throne of England, wished to have him for one of his ministers, but Melvil, devoid of ambition, preferred living in retirement at his family seat of Hall-hill, where he remained until his death in 1606. He left an historical work in manuscript, which lay long unknown in the castle of Edinburgh, but which was published in 1683, under the title of "Memoirs of sir James Melvil, of Hall-hill, containing an impartial Account of the most Remarkable Affairs of State during the last Age, not mentioned by other Historians, more particularly relating to the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, under the Reigns of queen Elizabeth, Mary, queen of Scots, and king James. In all which transactions the author was personally and publickly concerned." This work contains many important facts not found elsewhere, and is written with much simplicity. His brother, also in the service of Mary, was most probably the sir Andrew Melvil who was present at her death.—*Melvil's Memoirs. Nicolson's Hist. Lib. Robertson's Hist. of Scotland.*

MEMNON, a Greek historian, who appears to have flourished in the time of Augustus. He wrote a history of the affairs of Heraclea in Pontus, sixteen books of which were epitomised by Photius. He bears the character of a sensible and perspicuous writer. A Latin translation of his history was published by R. Brett, Oxford, 1597.—*Vossii Hist Græc.*

MENA (don Juan de) a poet, who has obtained the title of the "Castilian Ennius," and is regarded as one of the greatest geniuses of his age. He was born at Cordova in 1412, and studied at Salamanca, after which he went to Italy, where, reading the works of Dante, developed his talent for poetry. His most celebrated work is the "Labyrintho," a poem, also called "Las trecientas Coplas," from the number of its stanzas. It is modelled on the Commedia of Dante. Mena was made royal historiographer, and died, laden with honours and riches, at Guadalaxara, in 1456. —*Big. Univ.*

MENAGE (Gilles) a distinguished man of letters of the seventeenth century, was born at Angers, August 15, 1613, in which city his father was king's advocate. After finishing his early studies with great reputation, he was admitted an advocate himself, and pursued his occupation for some time at Paris, but disgusted with that profession, he adopted the ecclesiastical character, so far as to be able to hold some benefices, without cure of souls. From this time he dedicated himself solely to literary pursuits, and being received into the house of Cardinal de Retz, he soon made himself known by his wit and erudition. He subsequently took apartments in the cloister of Notre Dame, and held weekly assemblies of the learned, where a prodigious memory rendered his conversation entertaining, although pedantic. He was, however, overbearing and opinionative, and passed all his life in the midst of petty hostilities. His character of abbé did not render him averse to be thought a man of gallantry, and he was a professed admirer of the celebrated Mesdames La Fayette and Sevigné, although little to the injury of their reputation. Being in easy circumstances, he was enabled to cultivate letters in the manner most agreeable to himself, and to print some of his works at his own expense. He precluded himself from being chosen of the French Academy, by a witty satire, entitled, "Requête des Dictionnaires," directed against the Dictionary of the Academy. He died in Paris, at the age of seventy-nine. Menage was a very various writer in regard both to sub-

ject and language. His principal works are "Dictionnaire Étymologique, ou Origines de la langue Françoise," "Origines de la langue Italienne," "Miscellaneæ," a collection of pieces in prose and verse, an edition of "Diogenes Laertius," with valuable notes and corrections, "Remarques sur la langue Françoise," "Anti-Baillet," a satirical critique on that author, "Histoire de Sablé," "Historia Mulierum Philosophorum," satirical pieces against Montmaur, the Greek professor, "Poesies Latines, Italiennes, Grecques, et Françoises." After his death, a "Menagiana" was compiled, from notes of his conversation, anecdotes, remarks, &c., which is one of the most lively works of the kind, and has been several times reprinted.—*Bayle. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MENANDER, one of the most celebrated of the Greek comic poets, was born at Athens, BC. 342. His master in philosophy was Theophrastus, and he is represented as possessing every point of a dramatic writer, elegance of language, force and delicacy of sentiment, and genuine humour. His attachment to the fair sex, and especially his mistress, Glycera, was vehement in the extreme, and his address and manners were correspondently soft and luxurious. He composed 108 comedies, of which eight only gained the prize, and he may be esteemed as the first if not the principal author of the new Grecian comedy, which, if it possessed less wit and fire, was superior to the old in delicacy, regularity, and decorum. A few fragments only remain of the numerous pieces of Menander, from whom, however, Terence is supposed to have copied all his pieces, except the "Phormio" "and "Hecyra," and consequently that author may enable us to form a tolerably correct notion of the merits of his original. The admiration of this dramatist expressed by Quintilian is very great. He refers his orator to Menander, for copiousness of invention, elegance of expression, and a general fine feeling of nature, nor is Ovid in more than one passage much less complimentary. He was equally esteemed in his life time, even according to Pliny, he refused express invitations from the kings of Macedonia and Egypt. He was drowned in the harbour of the Peræeus, BC. 298, having, according to some accounts, thrown himself into the water, out of mortification at the prize having been unjustly awarded to his rival, Philemon. This catastrophe took place in his fiftieth year. The fragments and sentences of Menander were first collected by Morelle, Paris, 1553, but the best edition is that of Le Clerc, Amsterdam, 1702, to which, however, should be added the Emendations of Dr Bentley, printed in 1713, under the name of Philolentherus Lipsiensis.—*Vossii Poet. Græc.*

MENANDRINO (Marsilio) better known by the name of Marsilius of Padua, the place of his birth, was an eminent lawyer of the fourteenth century. He was educated at the university of Orleans, and became counsellor to the emperor Louis of Bavaria, for whom, in 1324 he wrote an apology, entitled, "Defensor pacis," in which he maintained that the pope ought to submit to the emperor in spiritual as well as temporal concerns. This so provoked John XXII, at that time pope, that he issued a long decree to refute it, and excommunicated the author in 1327. He was also the author of two treatises, entitled, "De Jurisdictione Imperiali in causis matrimonialibus," "De Translatione Imperii." He died at Montematto in 1328, and was considered at Rome as a heretic of the first class.—*Gen. Dict.*

MENARD (Leon) an historical writer, was born at Terascon in 1706. He devoted himself to the study of history and antiquities, and obtained a place in the Academy of Inscriptions and belles lettres. He died at Paris in 1767. His works are, "History of the Bishops of Nismes," 2 vols. 12mo, 1737, "L'Histoire Civile, Ecclesiastique, et Litteraire de la Ville de Nismes," 7 vols. 4to. This is a curious topographical work, but is rather too prolix for readers in general. He likewise wrote a romance, entitled, "Les Amours de Callisthene et d'Aristoche," the chief merit of which is the delineation of Grecian manners, "Mœurs et Usages des Grecs," a work which displays much erudition, and was highly popular, "Pieces Fugitives, pour servir a l'Histoire de la France," 3 vols 4to. In 1750 he published a "Refutation of the Arguments of Voltaire against the authenticity of the Political Testament of Cardinal Richelieu."—*Necrologie Franc. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MENASSEH BEN ISRAEL, a celebrated rabbi, was born in Portugal about 1604. His father was a rich merchant, who, suffering greatly, both in property and person, from the inquisition, fled into Holland, where his son was educated. At the age of eighteen, he was appointed to succeed his tutor, Isaac Usieh, as preacher and expounder of the Talmud at Amsterdam, a post which he occupied with reputation for several years. In 1632 he published, in the Spanish language, the first part of his work, entitled, "Conciliador," &c., of which, the next year, a Latin version was printed by Dionysius Vossius, entitled, "Conciliator, sive de Convenientia Locorum, S. Scripturæ quæ pugnare inter se videntur, opus ex Vetustis et Recentoribus omnibus Rabbinis magna Industria ac Fide congestum." He also engaged in the printing business, and published three editions of the Hebrew Bible. In the time of Cromwell he came to England, and actually obtained for his nation more privileges than they ever before enjoyed in this country. He died at Amsterdam in 1659. His other works are, "The Talmud Corrected, with Notes," "De Resurrectione Mortuorum," "Esperanza de Israel," dedicated to the parliament of England, in 1650, one object of which is to prove that the ten tribes are settled in America, and an "Apology for the Jews," in the English language, reprinted in vol. II of the Phœnix.—*Moreri. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

MENCKE (John Burchard) was born at Leipsic in 1674, and after travelling for improvement in 1699, he was made professor of

history at his native place. He applied himself to the study of jurisprudence, and in 1701 he took the degree of doctor of law at Halle, after which he gave instructions in history, and in 1708 he was appointed historiographer, and in 1709 counsellor to Frederick Augustus, king of Poland. He died at Leipzic in 1732. His works were, "A Latin Dissertation on the Consecration of Emperors and Empresses, as proved by medals," published at the age of nineteen; a collection of the German historians, under the title of "Scriptores rerum Germanicarum specialim Saxonicarum,' 3 vols. fol. 1728—1730, and he also planned, and had a share, in a German "Dictionary of Learned Men," and published an edition of Lenglet's "Methode pour Etudier l'Histoire," and on the death of his father, he continued the "Leipzic Journal." He was also the author of two Latin declamations, "De Charlataneria Eruditorum," to which subject he certainly did not justice. They were, however, read and translated into several languages.—*Moreri.*

MENDANA DE NEYRA (ALVARO) a Spanish navigator and maritime discoverer He was born in 1541, and the first years of his life passed in obscurity. He went to America with his uncle, who was governor of Lima, and with whose assistance he fitted out an expedition in 1568, and sailed to explore the Pacific Ocean. He discovered the isles of Guadalcanal, St Christopher, and Isabella, and returned to Lima in the following year. Having obtained from the Spanish government a fleet to visit Guadalcanal, and establish a colony, he sailed again in 1595, but was unable to find out the islands he had before visited. He, however, made fresh discoveries, particularly of the islands of Solomon and the Marquesas de Mendoça. He afterwards discovered an island called Santa Cruz, where he attempted to make a settlement, but dying there, October 18, 1595, the place was abandoned by his companions.—*Biog. Univ.*

MENDELSOHN (MOSES) a modern Jewish philosophical writer, was born at Dessau, in Anhalt, in 1729. After he had been educated by his father, who was a schoolmaster in humble circumstances, he was obliged, at the early age of fourteen, to proceed to Berlin, where he lived some years in great indigence At length he got employment as a transcriber of MSS. from a rabbi, who, at the same time that he afforded him the means of subsistence, initiated him into the theology, jurisprudence, and scholastic philosophy of the Jews. To this knowledge he added an assiduous study of philosophy and literature in general, and formed some strong intimacies among the more cultivated members of his own tribe, including the doctors Kisch and Gompertz, by whose encouragement and assistance he attained a competent knowledge of the modern languages, and particularly the English. He soon after obtained the countenance and friendship of the celebrated Lessing, of whom he rapidly became the rival and associate. According to Denina, he commenced author in 1752; a brief dissertation "On the Sensation of the Beautiful," and a volume of "Philosophical Dialogues," being among the earliest of his publications. These works attracted considerable attention, and were particularly admired for their German style. He then associated himself with Lessing, Ramler, Abbt, and Nicolai, in conducting a periodical work, entitled, "The Library of Belles Lettres," a kind of review, which acquired great distinction, and formed an epoch in German literature. Various works followed, one of which, "Phædon, a Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul," in the manner of Plato, obtained for him the title of the "Jewish Socrates." In another, entitled "Jerusalem," in which he maintained that the Jews possessed a revealed law, but not a revealed religion, and that opinions are not subjects of revelation, exposed him to much animadversion, both from Jewish rabbins and Christian divines. Among others the celebrated Lavater, the physiognomist, entered the field against him, to whom he published, in reply, "A Letter," remarkable for its pathetic remonstrance, and calm, dispassionate reasoning. With similar energy he refuted an attack by Jacobi, on the reputation of his deceased friend Lessing, an effort which, from the weakness of his nervous system, and extreme aversion to controversy, agitated his spirits so highly, that fits and other symptoms of mental disorder were the unhappy consequence. He died in 1785, aged fifty-seven, esteemed by persons of the most opposite opinions, on account of the excellence of his character, and philosophical mildness of his disposition. Besides the works already mentioned, he was author of "An Essay on the Evidence in Metaphysical Science," "Morning Hours, or Discourses on the Existence of God," a German translation of "The Psalms of David," and a "Commentary on part of the Old Testament."—*Rees's Cyclop. Monthly Mag.*

MENDEZ (MOSES) an English poet, was born in London, of Jewish parentage, and was educated at Oxford, where he was created M.A. in 1750. He wrote the "Chaplet," and other popular musical entertainments, and several poems. He died in 1759, leaving property amounting to one hundred thousand pounds.—*Biog. Dram.*

MENDEZ-PINTO (FERDINAND) a celebrated traveller, was a native of Portugal. In 1537 he embarked in a ship bound for the Indies but in the voyage it was attacked by the Moors, who carried it to Moca, and sold Ferdinand for a slave. After various adventures, he arrived at Ormus, whence he proceeded to the Indies, and returned to Portugal in 1558. He published a curious account of his travels, which has been translated into French and English. Mendez Pinto, from his excessive credulity, has been classed with our English Sir John Mandeville, and both are now chiefly quoted as recording personal adventures and observations, mixed up and debased by easy belief and extravagant fiction.—*Dict. Hist.*

MENDOZA (JOHN GONZALES) an Augus-

tine friar, of the province of Castile, was sent ambassador to the emperor of China in 1584. He was made successively bishop of Lipari, in Italy, of Chiapa, in New Spain, and of Popayan, in the West Indies. He was the author of "A History of China," which has been translated into several languages. The title of the French edition will give some idea of the work, "The History of the Great Kingdom of China, in the East Indies, in two parts, the first containing the situation, antiquity, fertility, religion, ceremonies, sacrifices, kings, magistrates, manners, customs, laws, and other memorable things of the said kingdom, the second, three voyages to it in 1577, 1579, and 1581, with the most remarkable rarities either seen or heard of there, together with an itinerary of the New World, and the discovery of New Mexico in 1583."—*Dict. Hist. Gen. Dict.*

MENELAUS, a native of Alexandria, a celebrated mathematician, flourished under the reign of the emperor Trajan. We are informed by Ptolemy, in his "Almagest," that he made astronomical observations at Rome in the first year of Trajan. He composed three books "On Spherics,' or spherical figures, which have been transmitted to us through the medium of the Arabic language. The first Latin version was edited by father Mersenne, at Paris, in 1664, and the treatise in Arabic is inserted by father Labbé in his "Nov. Catal. Manuscriptorum." He is thought to be the same Menelaus whom Plutarch has introduced in his dialogue "De facie quæ in Orbe Lunæ apparet.' —*Fabricii Bibl. Græc. vol. ii, lib. iii, cap. v, sect.* 17.

MENESTRIER, (JOHN BAPTIST le) an antiquary, was born at Dijon in 1564, and became secretary of the chamber, king's counsellor, and provincial comptroller of the artillery for the dutchy of Burgundy. He was the author of two works, entitled, "Medailles, Monnoies, et Monumens Antiques d'Imperatrices Romaines," 1629, fol, 'Medailles illustres des Anciens Empereurs et Imperatrices de Rome," 1642, neither of which is now held in much estimation. He died in 1654. There was also another LE MENESTRIER CLAUDE, also of Dijon, and an antiquary who was keeper of the Barberini museum. He was the author of 'Symbolica Diana Ephesia Statua explicatio," 1657, 4to.—*Moreri.*

MENESTRIER (CLAUDE FRANCIS) a French jesuit of the seventeenth century, known as the author of a curious treatise on music, as connected with the drama, entitled, "Des Representations en Musique, Anciennes et Modernes." This work contains many interesting particulars with respect to the state of the science among the ancient Hebrews, and assigns the introduction of dramatic music into Europe to the æra of the crusades, when the author asserts it was first made use of by pilgrims returning from Palestine, in a kind of religious interlude, then frequent among them. This book appeared in 1681, and was followed in the subsequent year, by an essay on "Ballets, Ancient and Modern." Menestrier died in 1705.—*Moreri.*

MENGOLI (PETER) an able mathematician of the seventeenth century, but the place and time of his birth are unknown. He was appointed professor of mechanics in the college of nobles at Bologna, in which situation he acquired great credit. His works are "Via Regia ad Mathematicas ornata," "Refrazione e parallasse Solare," "Circolo," "Speculazione de Musica," "Novæ Quadraturæ Arithmeticæ seu de additione Fractionum," "Arithmeticæ rationalis Elementa," "Arithmetica realis," and "Geometriæ Speciosæ Elementa," which is an essay upon infinitesimals, containing the same signs as some of those of Leibnitz. Mengoli was living in 1678.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MENGS (ANTHONY RAPHAEL) a distinguished modern painter, who was a native of Bohemia. His first instructions in the art in which he excelled were derived from his father, who was painter to the king of Poland. He then went to Rome, where he improved his taste by viewing the relics of ancient art, and added to his skill by the careful study of the best productions of the great masters of the Italian school. He obtained the patronage of Charles III, king of Spain, for whom some of his principal works were executed. His death took place at Rome in 1779, in the fifty third year of his age. Mengs exercised his pen as well as his pencil, and his writings, consisting of essays, letters on taste, on painters, and the philosophy and progress of the arts, were published, collectively, at Parma, 1780, 2 vols. 4to, and there is an English translation, in 2 vols. 8vo. Many of the pictorial works of this painter are in England, among which may be particularized the altar piece of All Souls college, Oxford.—*Biog. Univ. Bryan.*

MENINSKI or MENIN (FRANCIS) FRANCIS A MESGNIEN, a celebrated Orientalist, was born in Lorraine in 1625, and studied at Rome under the learned jesuit, Grattini. At the age of thirty he accompanied the Polish ambassador to Constantinople, and, applying himself to the study of the Turkish language, he became first interpreter to the Polish embassy at the Porte, and, soon after, he was appointed ambassador plenipotentiary to that court. He became naturalized in Poland, and added the termination SKI to his family name of Menin. In 1661 he became interpreter of the Oriental languages at Vienna, and was intrusted with several important commissions. In 1669, going to visit the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, he was elected a knight of that order, and on his return to Vienna, he was created one of the emperor's council of war. His principal work was his "Thesaurus Linguarum Orientalium," published at Vienna in 1680. A new edition of this valuable work was begun in 1780, but remains still unfinished. His other works were in controversy with J. B. Podesta, Oriental professor at Vienna. Meninski died at Vienna in 1698.—*Bib. Dict. New Biog. Dict.*

MENIPPUS, a cynic and disciple of the second Menedemus, was a native of Gadara, in Palestine. His writings were chiefly of a ludicrous and satirical kind, insomuch that he

is styled by Lucian "the most snarling of the cynics," and the same author, in two or three of his dialogues, introduces him as the vehicle of his own sarcasms. It appears that his satires were composed in prose, on which account those of Varro were denominated Menippean, and for the same reason that of "Satire Menippée" was given in France to the celebrated piece, written in France against the faction of the league. Menippus is said to have hanged himself, in consequence of being robbed of a large sum of money. He had been originally a slave, but purchased his freedom, and was made a citizen of Thebes. No part of his works is now extant.—*Brucker. Moreri.*

MENNES (sir JOHN) an English poet and wit of the seventeenth century. He was by profession a naval officer, and was a native of Sandwich, in Kent. He received a university education, having studied at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In the reign of Charles I, he received the honour of knighthood, and obtained the post of comptroller of the navy, he had also the command of a ship of war, but being a royalist he was removed from his station in the civil war. On the restoration of Charles II, sir John Mennes again became comptroller of the navy, was appointed governor of Dover castle, and attained to the rank of admiral His poetical productions are comprised in a small volume, entitled, "Musarum Deliciæ, or the Muses Recreation," printed in 1656. He died in 1671.—*Campbell's Spec. of Brit Poets*

MENNO SIMONSON, a heterodox divine of the sixteenth century, founder of the sect of Mennonists, or Dutch anabaptists. He was born in 1505, in the province of Friesland, and entered into holy orders among the Catholics Having adopted some of the tenets of the first reformers, and collected followers among the disciples of Muncer, Storck, and other German fanatics, he reduced their mysticism and extravagance to some kind of system, and formed a party in the Protestant church, which has preserved his name from oblivion. He died in the dutchy of Holstein in 1561. The modern Mennonites, who are found chiefly in Holland and in Switzerland, are favourably distinguished in society for their industry and purity of manners, though they still retain a degree of mysticism in their religious opinions and practices.—*Mosheim. Dict Hist.*

MENOCHIO (JACOPO) a learned jurist, was born at Pavia, and in 1555 he became professor of civil law in the university there In 1560 he was invited by Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, to his newly-erected university of Monderi, and six years afterwards he removed to Padua, as first professor of common law, which post he changed for the chair of civil law. He died in 1607. His works are still used by many lawyers, particularly his treatises "De tacitis et ambiguis Conventionibus," and "De Conjecturis ultimum voluntatem," which are much esteemed. He was considered the first doctor of his time, both in civil and canon law.—*Tiraboschi.*

MENOCHIO (JOHN STEPHEN) a learned jesuit, son of the preceding, was born at Pavia, in 1576. At the age of seventeen, he entered the society of Jesus, and having completed his academical course, he was chosen professor, and was afterwards raised to the most considerable posts of the society in the colleges and provinces of Italy. He died at Rome in 1656. His principal works were, "Hieropoliticon, seu Institutiones Politicæ è Sacris Scripturis depromptæ, lib. III.," "Institutiones Œconomicæ ex Sacris Literis depromptæ, lib. II," "De Republica Hebræorum, lib. VIII," and "Brevis Explicatio sensus Literalis totius Scripturæ." These are much esteemed for their extensive knowledge and solid learning, particularly the latter, which is distinguished for its perspicuity and judgment. Menochio was also the author of "A History of the Life of Jesus Christ," "A Sacred History, founded upon the Acts of the Apostles," "Dissertations on different Subjects," in six volumes, a treatise "On the Christian Economy," &c —*Landi Hist. de la Lit. de l'Italie. Moreri Nouv. Dict Hist.*

MENOU (JAMES FRANCIS, baron de) a French revolutionary general, who also figured as a politician. He was deputy from the nobility of Touraine to the states general, and was one of the first of his order who entered into the chamber of the commons. He united himself with the faction of the duke of Orleans and the Jacobins, and took every occasion to manifest his hostility to the clergy. In 1792 he was employed as mareschal de-camp at Paris, and on the 10th of August he was second in command of the troops of the line. In 1793 he was sent against the insurgents of La Vendée, as general-in chief, when he was beaten by La Roche-Jacquelin, and displayed such glaring incapacity, that he was superseded, and returned to Paris. Having the command of a division, in May 1795, he defended the National Convention against the Jacobins, but on a subsequent occasion the obliquity of his conduct exposed him to a decree of accusation as a traitor to the Convention, he was however acquitted. In May, 1798, he accompanied Buonaparte in his expedition to Egypt, as general of a division, in which post he displayed talents as well as bravery. But his behaviour indicated the same deficiency of principle by which he had been previously influenced After the flight of Buonaparte, he turned Mahometan, for the sake of obtaining in marriage the daughter of the keeper of the baths of Rosetta, who was very rich. He submitted to the peculiar rites of Islamism, and called himself Abdallah James Menou. Kleber being assassinated, he assumed the chief command, and opposed, with vigour, the English under Abercromby, but he was at length obliged to capitulate. He returned to France in May 1802, and was well received by Buonaparte, who appointed him governor of Piedmont. He was afterwards sent in a similar character to Venice, and he died there, August 13, 1810.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Univ.*

MENTCHIKOF (Alexander) a Russian statesman and general, was the son of two poor peasants, vassals of the monastery of Cosmopoli. At the age of thirteen he went to Moscow, and was employed by a pastry-cook to cry his wares about the street. In this situation he attracted the notice of the czar, Peter I, by the peculiarity of his cry. He entered into conversation with him, and was so much pleased with him, that he ordered him to come to court, where he soon distinguished himself by his quickness, and the czar took him to serve about his person. He was next enlisted in Le Fort's company of soldiers, and the czar gave him the post of groom of the bed chamber. He farther ingratiated himself with the latter, by using all his efforts to forward the new city of Petersburg, and he was next made governor of the province of Ingria, with the title of prince, and the rank of major-general. He was the companion of Peter in his travels, and on several occasions he personated the czar, who appeared as a private person in his train. In the war with Charles XII, of Sweden, Mentchikof was the conqueror of Meyerfeldt, a general of that monarch, he also distinguished himself at Lesnau in 1708, and at the battle of Pultowa. He became master of great wealth, but on Peter's instituting a court of inquisition, to search into the abuses of the administration, he did not escape, and was obliged to pay a heavy fine. On the death of Peter, in 1725, Mentchikof chiefly contributed to the elevation of the empress Catharine I, in consequence of which he enjoyed great power during her reign, and in the event of her death, he took measures to secure the crown to Peter Alexievitch, on condition that he should marry his eldest daughter. The family of Dolgorucki, however, jealous of his power, and masters of the inclinations of the young emperor, procured an order for his arrest, and he was exiled to his estate of Renneburg. He departed with a splendid train, and all the marks of his dignity, which imprudence still farther irritated his enemies, and he was overtaken by an order to carry him to Siberia. He was confined at Beresof, on the banks of the Oby, where a wooden hut was assigned for his dwelling, with a daily allowance of ten rubles. He supported the hardships of his situation with great courage, and even saved enough from his allowance to build a wooden church. He died of a fit of apoplexy, two years after his banishment, November 1729. His children were recalled by the empress Anne, and were restored to an honourable rank in society.—*Manstein's Memoirs. Mod. Univ. Hist. Morери.*

MENTZEL (Christian) a German naturalist of the seventeenth century, who was a native of Furstenwald. His zeal in the cause of science induced him to travel into various regions of the globe, and on his return to Germany he became a member of the society of curious investigators of nature, Societas Naturæ Curiosorum, in whose transactions a great many of his observations are recorded. He also published, "Index nominum Plantarum," *1696, folio*, "The Natural History of Brazil," 4 vols. folio, a work on Chinese chronology; and another on the botany of Japan. Mentzel died in 1701, aged seventy-nine.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

MENZINI (Benedetto) an Italian poet, who was a native of Florence. He entered into the church, and obtained the canonry of St Angelo, in Piscina. His productions comprise almost every species of poetry, except that of the drama. The best of his works are, "Il Paradiso terrestro," and his satires. Menzini, who was a member of the Arcadian society and the Crusian academy, died in 1704, at the age of fifty-eight. His "Art of Poetry," and some of his sonnets, have been translated into English.—*Dict. Hist. Zopf.*

MERCATI (Michael) a physician and naturalist, was born in 1541, at St Miniato, in Tuscany, and was the son of an eminent physician. On taking his degree in the university of Pisa, he went to Rome, where he became superintendant of the garden of the Vatican. He was in favour with popes Gregory XIII, and Sixtus V, the latter of whom made him apostolical prothonotary, and sent him into Poland with cardinal Hippolito Aldobrandini. He also gained the esteem of Clement VIII, who made him his first physician, and he received various marks of favour from the emperor, the king of Poland, and Ferdinand, grand-duke of Tuscany, who gave him letters of nobility. Mercati died in 1593, in the arms of his friend, St Philip Neri. He was the author of a "Dissertation on the Obelisks of Rome," another, "On the Plague, on the Malaria, and on the Gout and Palsy." He also made a description of the subjects of natural history in the Vatican Museum, formed under the auspices of Gregory XIII, and Sixtus V. This he divided into ten classes, corresponding to the cabinets of the museum. His manuscript remained in the hands of Carlo Dati, at Florence, until the time of Clement XI, who caused it to be published in 1717, when it was edited by his first physician, Lancisi, with the title of "Metallotheca opus Posthumum Authoritate et Munificentia Clementis XI, Pont. Max. e Tenebris in Lucem eductum &c"—*Tiraboschi. Eloy Dict. Hist. Med.*

MERCATOR (Gerard) a cosmographer and mathematician of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Ruremond, in the Netherlands, and was distinguished for his close application to study, which he is said to have prosecuted so assiduously, as scarcely to allow himself time for eating and sleeping. He published a work on chronology, atlasses, and geographical tables, besides treatises on philosophy and divinity. He also constructed celestial and terrestrial globes and mathematical instruments. He died in 1594, aged eighty-two. The nautical chart, usually termed "Mercator's Projection," from its having been first published by this geographer, seems to have been the invention of Edward Wright, an Englishman.—*Martin's Biog. Philos.*

MERCATOR (Nicholas) or Nicholas

Hauffman, an eminent mathematician, born in Holstein, about 1640. He received a liberal education, and attained a considerable knowledge of mathematical science, but he displayed his talents rather in the improvement and adaptation of the discoveries of others than in any original inventions. He held a correspondence with his learned contemporaries in England, Denmark, and Italy, and having been invited to this country, he came hither, and died here in 1694. Mercator was the author of "Logarithmotechnia," 1668, 4to, "Institutionum Astronomicarum, libri II." 1676, 8vo, and other works. He is charged with having appropriated to himself Dr Wallis's mode of demonstrating the quadrature of the hyperbola, as he adopted without acknowledgement the principles laid down by that mathematician in his Opus Arithmeticum.—*Idem.*

MERCIER (Barthoiomew) known by the appellation of the abbé de St Léger, an ingenious writer on bibliography and literary history. He was born at Lyons in 1734, and adopting the ecclesiastical profession, he entered into the congregation of St Genevieve, to which society he became librarian. Louis XV bestowed on him the abbey of St Léger at Soissons. His publications are, a Supplement to Prosper Marchand's "History of Printing," "Bibliotheque de Romans traduits du Grec," 12 vols. 8vo, "Observations sur l'Essai d'un Project de Catalogue de Bibliotheque," "Lettres sur differentes editions rares du xvme Siecle," 8vo, &c. His death took place in 1799.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

MERCIER (John) a learned Hebrew critic of the sixteenth century. He was born at Usez in Languedoc, and was destined for the profession of jurisprudence. He relinquished the studies in which he was at first engaged, to devote himself to divinity and the Oriental languages, in which he became such a proficient that, on the death of Vatablus, he was appointed to succeed him as professor of Hebrew in the Royal College at Paris. During the civil wars in France, he retired to Venice, and returning with a design to publish the learned works which he had composed, he died at Usez in 1572. His works, consisting chiefly of commentaries on the books of the Old Testament, drawn from the writings of the Jewish literati, were published by his son. *Teissier Eloges des H. S.*

MERCURIALIS (Jerome) an eminent Italian physician, born at Forli in 1530. He studied at Padua, and having taken the degree of MD. returned to his native place, and engaged in medical practice. In 1562 he was sent on a mission to the pope, when he was induced to remain at Rome, and reside with cardinal Alexander Farnese. In 1569 he removed to Padua, to take the medical chair in that university, whence he was invited to Bologna in 1587, and five years after to Pisa. In the latter part of his life he retired to Forli, and died there November 9, 1606. His writings are numerous, consisting chiefly of works on the practice of medicine. In 1644 were published at Venice "Opuscula aurea et selectiora J. Mercurialis, uno comprehensa volumine," including a treatise "De Arte-Gymnastica," "Consilium de Ratione discendi Medicinam," &c. He published an edition of the works of Hippocrates, Venice 1588.—*Niceron. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

MERIAN (Sybilla) an eminent naturalist and artist, was the daughter of Matthew Merian, an engraver and topographer, known by a topographical work printed in Germany in 31 vols. folio. Sybilla was placed under the tuition of Abraham Mignon, and soon learned to paint insects, fruit, and flowers with great beauty, and at the same time she applied herself to the study of natural history and of the Latin language. She married Adrian Graaf, a painter and architect of Nuremberg, but household duties did not prevent her from continuing her studies, and in 1679 and 1683 she published her "History of the Insects of Europe." In 1698 she went to Surinam, for the purpose of drawing from nature the insects and reptiles with which that country abounds. On her return, she presented her drawings to the magistrates of Amsterdam, who placed them in the Stadt house, where they still remain. She is also author of a work "On the Generation and Metamorphoses of the Insects of Surinam." This industrious female artist died in 1717, leaving two daughters, one of whom, Dorothea, added a third part to her mother's history of European Insects. *D'Argenville. Hallers Bibl. Bot.*

MERLIN (Ambrose) a British writer who flourished about the latter end of the fifth century. The accounts we have of him are so mixed up with fiction, that to disentangle his real life from the mass would be impossible. He was supposed to be an enchanter and a prophet, and to have been begotten by an incubus. He is also said to have foretold the arrival and conquests of the Saxons. Instead of dying, it was supposed that he fell into a magic sleep, from which, after a long period, he would awake, and to this fable Spenser alludes in his "Faery Queen." Certain extravagant prophecies, and other ridiculous works have been ascribed to Merlin, and some authors have taken the trouble to write commentaries on them. In the British Museum is "Le Compte de la Vie de Merlin et de ses faiz et Compte de ses Prophecies," 2 vols. folio, on vellum, without date or place. We have also "The Life of Merlin, surnamed Ambrosius," by T. Heywood.—*Warton's Hist. of Poetry. Tanner. Spenser's Faery Queen. Macpherson's Andrew of Wintown.*

MERLIN (James) a learned French priest of the sixteenth century, was a native of Limoges, and studied at the university of Paris, where he took the degree of DD. in 1499. He was rector of the parish of Montmartre, and canon of Notre Dame at Paris. He used so much freedom in declaiming against the reformed religion, and against the courtiers who were supposed to be favourable to it, that Francis I caused him to be arrested and committed prisoner to the castle of Louvre in 1527

He was enlarged, but banished to Nantes, whence he was permitted to return in 1530, and was made vicar general to the archbishop of Paris. He died in 1541. He published "A Collection of the Councils," and was the first who ventured to defend Origen, when publishing his works, which he did in an apology prefixed to them. He also published "The Works of St Pourçain," "The Works of Peter of Blois," and "The Works of Richard de St Victor."—*Dupin. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MERRET (CHRISTOPHER) an English physician and naturalist of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Winchcombe in Gloucestershire, and studied at Oriel college, Oxford, where he took the degree of MD. He settled as a medical practitioner in London, and became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and he was also an early member of the Royal Society, in the scientific researches of which learned body he took an active interest, prosecuting, in conjunction with Boyle and others, experiments calculated to throw light on various subjects of physical inquiry He was the author of "Pinax Rerum naturalium Britannicarum," 8vo, a collection of charters, &c. of the college of Physicians, and a tract against the apothecaries in their dispute with the college. Dr Merret died in 169⁵, aged eighty one.—*Pulteney's Sketches of the Progress of Botany.*

MERRICK (JAMES) an English divine and poet, whom bishop Lowth calls one of the best of men and most eminent of scholars, was born in 1720, and educated at Reading school, whence he removed to Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and became fellow in 1744 He entered into orders, but seldom preached, being subject to acute pains in his head, and frequent debility. He died at Reading in 1769 He was the author of numerous prose works and poems, the principal of which are, "A Translation of Tryphiodorus," "A metrical Version of the Psalms," "Poems on sacred Subjects," "A Letter on the Composition of Greek Indexes," "Annotations on the Gospel of St John," "Annotations on the Psalms," "Dissertation on the ninth of Proverbs,' 4to, "Messiah, a divine Essay," &c. Several of his poems are in Dodsley's Collection —*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MERRY (ROBERT) an English author of the last century, born in 1755 at London, where his father was a merchant. From Harrow grammar school he proceeded to Christ's college, Oxford, and on quitting the university became a member of the society of Lincoln's Inn, with a view of making the law his profession, but soon taking a disgust to the study he gave it up, and entered the army. The service did not, however, prove more congenial to his taste, he therefore parted with his commission in the Guards, and, after filling for some time the character of a wit and man of fashion about town, went to Italy. Here he became a member of the Della Crusean academy at Florence, and carried on for some time a poetical correspondence in the English newspapers, under the signature of that society, which at length became the object of the caustic satire of Gifford, in his well known "Baviad and Mæviad." Mr Merry in 1791 married Miss Brunton, elder sister to the present countess dowager of Craven, an actress of considerable talent and great personal attractions He afterwards sailed with his wife to America, where the latter continued to perform, and was a great favourite Although the poetry of Mr Merry and of the Della Crusean school, as it was termed, obtained a temporary popularity, yet, after the severe exposure of the affected sentimentality which was its essence, by the satirist alluded to, it sank at once into oblivion, nor have his dramatic attempts been much more successful. These latter consist of, "Lorenzo," a tragedy, "Fenelon," "The Magician no Conjuror," and "Ambitious Vengeance." His death took place in 1798. *Gent Mag.*

MERSENNE (MARIN) better known by his Latin denomination, Marinus Mersennus a French author of great learning and deep research, born in September 1588, at Oyse, in the province of Maine. From the college of La Fleche, where he received the rudiments of education in company with Descartes, he removed to that of the Sorbonne, and in 1611 became a member of the order of Friars Minim at Nevers, when he distinguished himself by his proficiency in the study of divinity and Oriental literature Father Mersenne kept up a constant correspondence with many learned men of the age, as well Frenchmen as foreigners, especially with his former friend and schoolfellow, Descartes, who consulted him generally with respect to his own publications. He was passionately fond of music, and in his "Harmonie Universelle," printed in folio at Paris in 1636, as well as in a tract "De Sonorum Naturâ," enters very deeply and scientifically into the nature and properties of sound, and gives the results of several curious experiments in acoustics, made by him for the purpose of demonstrating the principles of harmony. He is also celebrated for the discovery of what he calls the curve roulette, (the cycloid,) which gained him great credit, and he was particularly happy in suggesting as well as resolving many interesting and ingenious questions. Besides the works already mentioned, he was the author of "Quæstiones in Genesim celeberrimæ," folio, 1623, Paris, "Les Questions inouies," "Cogitata Physico-Mathematica," 4to, 2 vols, "La Verité des Sciences," "Impiety of Deists refuted," 8vo, 2 vols, "The Spherics of Menelaus," "Learned Recreations," &c. He died of an abscess in the side in July 1648.—*Nouv. Dict Hist.*

MERTON (WALTER de) a learned and munificent prelate of the thirteenth century, surnamed from the place of his birth, a village in Surrey. He received a classical education at a religious house in the neighbourhood, where he afterwards took the vows, and becoming distinguished both by his learning and

general ability, rose through several ecclesiastical offices of weight and importance, till in 1258, he was advanced to the post of chancellor of England. The successful insurrection of the barons removed him from his situation before the expiration of the same year. Three years afterwards he was reinstated in his office, and in 1264 commenced the foundation of a college still called after his name, in the university of Oxford, this edifice was ten years in building, and in the year of its completion its founder was installed in the see of Rochester. He presided over that diocese, however, little more than two years, dying before the expiration of 1277.—*Biog. Brit.*

MERULA (GEORGE) a critic and historian, was a native of Alessandria in Italy, and his family name was Merlani. He acquired much reputation for his classical knowledge, and passed the greatest part of his life in teaching the languages and rhetoric at Venice, Milan, and Pavia. He died at Milan in 1494. His works are, "Antiquitates Vicecomitum, sive de Gestis ducum Mediolanensium," written in an elegant style, but not without many errors, "A Description of Monserrat, and of the Eruption of Mount Vesuvius," and a small historical tract entitled, "Bellum Scodrense," describing the siege of Scutari by the Turks in 1474. He also gave editions of "Cato, Varro, Columella and Palladius" collectively, of Plautus, Juvenal, Martial, Ausonius, and the Declamations of Quintilian. He translated from the Greek of Xiphilinus, the lives of Trajan, Nerva, and Adrian, which were much commended by Erasmus. He had many disputes with contemporary writers, and degraded himself by the acrimony and violence of his language.—*Vossii Hist. Lat. Tiraboschi*

MERULA (PAUL) an historian, was born at Dort in 1558. He travelled into France, Germany, Italy, and England, and on his return he was appointed successor to the celebrated Lipsius in the chair of history at Leyden. He died at Rostock in 1607. He published "The Fragments of Ennius, with a Commentary," "Eutropius," "The Lives of Erasmus and Junius," "Cosmographia," a "Treatise on Law," and a "Treatise on Hunting." After his death were published, "P. Merulæ Opera varia posthuma," 1684.—*Moreri.*

MESENGUY (FRANCIS PHILIP) a French abbé, was born at Beauvais in 1677, and for several years taught the classics and rhetoric at his native place. He was then sent for to Paris, to preside over the rhetorical class in the college of Beauvais, and was chosen coadjutor to Coffin, and made catechist of the pensionaries, for whose use he drew up his "Exposition of Christian Doctrine." He excited the displeasure of the court, by his vehement opposition to the constitution Unigenitus, in consequence of which he was obliged to relinquish his situation, and withdraw into privacy. He died in 1763. His works are, "Histoire de l'Ancien Testament," 10 vols. 8vo, "Notes on the New Testament," "Entretiens sur la Religion," "La Constitution Unigenitus, avec des Remarques." He was also concerned in compiling "The Lives of the Saints," edited by the abbé Goujet, and was employed in the Missal of Paris.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MESMER (FREDERIC ANTHONY) a German physician, author of the famous doctrine of animal magnetism, called also Mesmerism. He was born at Mersburgh in Suabia, in 1734. He first made himself known in 1766, by the publication of a thesis "De Planetarum influxu," in which he maintained that the heavenly bodies exercised an influence on the bodies of animals, and especially on the nervous system, by means of a subtile fluid diffused through the universe. But this whimsical association of the Newtonian philosophy with the reveries of astrologers being too abstruse for general reception, he added the notion of curing diseases by magnetism, and went to Vienna to put his ideas in practice. Father Hell had previously performed some supposed cures by the application of magnets, and he, considering Mesmer as a rival, charged him with borrowing, or rather stealing, his invention. The new empyric thought it prudent, therefore, to renounce the use of common magnets, and declare that his operations were conducted solely by means of the magnetism peculiar to animal bodies. He had little success at Vienna, and his applications to the academies of Sciences at Paris and Berlin, and the Royal Society of London, were treated with neglect. After an abortive attempt to cure mademoiselle Paradies, a celebrated blind musician, by the exercise of his art, Mesmer quitted Vienna for Paris in 1778. There he for some time in vain endeavoured to attract the notice of men of science, but at length he succeeded in making a convert of M. Deslon who, from being his pupil, became his rival and with whom he then quarrelled, and represented him as an impostor. [See DESLON (C.)] Mesmer had the impudence to demand from the French government the gift of a castle and estate, as a reward for his pretended discoveries, and what is not a little extraordinary, the baron de Breteuil seems actually to have carried on a sort of negociation with this daring pretender, offering him a large pecuniary reward, if he would establish what he termed a magnetic bed, and instruct three persons, chosen by government, in his manœuvres. The latter condition induced him to reject the proposal, and he removed with some credulous patients to Spa. A subscription was opened to induce him to return to Paris, and reveal the principles of his professed discovery. He consequently went thither, gained a number of proselytes, among whom was La Fayette, and he pocketed 340,000 livres. Government at length appointed a committee of physicians and members of the academy of Sciences, to investigate the pretensions of Mesmer, and the result of their inquiries appeared in an admirable memoir drawn up by M. Bailly which completely exposed the futility of animal magnetism and the quackery of

its author. He afterwards resided some time in England under a feigned name and then retired to Germany, and in 1799 published a new exposition of his doctrine, which attracted no notice. He died at his native place in 1815. He was the author of "Memoire de F. A. Mesmer sur ses Decouvertes" and other pieces.—*Biog. Univ.*

MESMES (John Antony de) count d'Avaux, and marquis of Givry, was ambassador extraordinary to Venice from 1671 to 1674, and the next year was one of the plenipotentiaries at the peace of Nimeguen. He was next appointed ambassador to Holland, where he formed the truce with Spain, by which Luxemburg was given up to France. In 1689 he visited James II, while in Ireland in the same capacity. He then visited Sweden, and assisted in settling the preliminaries of the peace of Ryswick. He went again to Holland, but returned at the renewal of the war and died at Paris in 1709. His "Letters and Negociations" were published in six volumes 12mo, in 1752.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MESTON (William) a burlesque poet, was born at Midmar in Aberdeenshire, about 1688 and was educated at Aberdeen, after which he became tutor to the young earl Marshal and his brother and was appointed professor of philosophy in the Marischal college, which situation he lost in 1715, by joining the Pretender. He subsequently made several attempts at school keeping, which his imprudent and convivial disposition rendered abortive, and he subsisted upon the bounty of his different friends until his death in 1745. He was the author of the burlesque poems entitled 'Mother Grim's Tales," and of some Latin poems of inferior merit. Some of his pieces are in the style of Butler, whom he imitated rather servilely. Meston was one of the best classical scholars of his time, as well as an able mathematician.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

METASTASIO (Pietro) a celebrated Italian lyric and dramatic poet was born at Rome in 1682, of parents in humble life, originally of Assisi, whose names were Trapassi. At the age of ten he was in the habit of repeating extemporary versification in the streets of Rome, where he attracted the attention of the celebrated jurist Gravina, who undertook to educate him to his own profession, and who, on taking him, changed his name from Trapassi to Metastasio. At fourteen he produced his tragedy of "Giustino," which so pleased his patron, that he took him to Naples, where he contended with, and excelled some, of the most celebrated improvisatori of Italy. He still, however, continued his study of the law, and with a view to the only two channels of preferment which prevail at Rome, also assumed the minor order of priesthood, whence his title of abate. In 1718 death snatched away his benefactor, who bequeathed to him the whole of his personal property, amounting to 15,000 crowns. Of a liberal and hospitable disposition, he gradually made away with this provision, and resolved to apply more closely to law. He accordingly repaired to Naples, to study for that purpose, but becoming acquainted with, and possibly amatorily attached to Brugnatelli, usually called the Romanina, the most celebrated actress and singer in Italy, he no longer contended with his genius, but gave himself up entirely to harmony and poetry. The extraordinary success of his first opera, "Gli Orti Esperidi," confirmed him in this resolution, and joining his establishment to that of the romanina and her husband, in a short time he composed three new dramas "Cato in Utica," "Ezio," and "Semiramide." He followed these with several more of still greater celebrity, until his fame extending beyond the Alps, in 1730 he received and accepted an invitation from the court of Vienna, to take up his residence in that capital, as coadjutor to the imperial laureat, Apostolo Zeno, whom he ultimately succeeded. The life of Metastasio henceforward presented a calm uniformity for upwards of half a century during which period he retained the favour of the imperial family undiminished, his extraordinary talents being admirably seconded by the calm tenor of his private character, and avoidance of court intrigue. Indefatigable as a poet, he composed no less than twenty six operas, and eight oratorios, or sacred dramas, besides cantatas, canzoni, sonnets, and minor pieces to a great amount. The poetical characteristics of Metastasio are sweetness, correctness, purity, simplicity, gentle pathos, and refined and elevated sentiment. There is, therefore, much less of nature, than of elegance and beauty in his dramas, which in consequence appear insipid to those who have been nourished with stronger poetic ailment. His eminent man was visited by Dr Burney, who describes him, at the age of seventy two, as looking like one of fifty, and the handsomest man, of his time of life, that he had ever beheld. He died after a short illness at Vienna, in April 1782 having completed his eighty fourth year, leaving a considerable property in money, books and valuables. Besides his numerous works, which have been translated into most of the European languages, a large collection of his letters have been published since his death, which work supplied copious materials for his biography.—*Burney's Life of Metastasio.*

METEREN (Emanuel van) a Flemish historian, was born at Antwerp in 1535. In consequence of his embracing the reformed religion, he was obliged to leave his country, and he came to England, where he died in 1612. His "History of the Low Countries" from 1500 to his own time, is much esteemed though even the Protestant writers charge the author with partiality and credulity. It was several times reprinted, and was translated into French and German.—*Freheri Theatr. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

METHODIUS, a father of the church, and a martyr, was bishop of Olympus, or Patara, in Lycia, and afterwards of Tyre in Palestine. Epiphanus says, "that he was a very learned man, and a strenuous asserter of the truth." He was the author of a large

work, "Against Porphyry the Philosopher," "A Treatise on the Resurrection," against Origen; another on "Pythonissa," "The Banquet of Virgins," "On Free-will," "Commentaries upon Genesis and the Canticles." Several fragments of this author were collected by father Combefis, and published at Paris in 1644. "The Banquet of Virgins," was found entire, and printed with a Latin version in 1657, folio.—*Cave. Lardner.*

METKERCKE (ADOLPHUS) a learned classical scholar and critic of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Bruges, in the Netherlands, and was ambassador from the Dutch republic at the court of queen Elizabeth. He is chiefly distinguished as the author of a work, entitled "De veteri et recta pronunciatione linguæ Græcæ commentarius," and he edited the works of the Greek pastoral poets, Bion and Moschus, and translated the poems of Theocritus into Latin. He also wrote an account of the proceedings at the treaty of Cologne in 1579. His death took place in London, in 1591, at the age of sixty-three.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

METO or METON, a famous mathematician of Athens, flourished 432 years BC, and was the son of Pausanias. In the first year of the eighty-seventh Olympiad he published his cycle of nineteen years, in which he endeavoured to adjust the course of the sun to that of the moon, and to make the solar and lunar years commence at the same point of time. This invention is called, from him, the Metonic cycle, also, the golden number. On the embarkation of the Athenian fleet to Sicily, Meto escaped being sent, by counterfeiting idiocy. He was assisted in his observations by a fellow-citizen named Eudemon. The time of his death is not known.—*Fabricii Bibl. Græc. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

METTRIE (JULIAN OFFRIT de la) a very eccentric French author and physician, was born at St Maloes in 1709. He studied physic under Boerhaave, after which he removed to Paris, and became an army surgeon in a regiment of French guards, commanded by the duke de Grammont. Being taken ill at the siege of Freyburg, contrary to the usual operation of sickness, he was led into doubts of the immortality of the soul, and published, under the feigned name of Charpe, a work, entitled, "Histoire Naturelle de l'Ame," 1745, in which he denied its immateriality, and classed man as an animal of the ape genus. He lost his appointment for this work after the death of the duke de Grammont, and farther irritated his brethren of the faculty, by his "Penelope, ou le Machiavel en Medicine," in which he attacked all the physicians of the time, and especially his own master, Boerhaave. He then repaired to Holland, where he published his most celebrated work, "L'Homme Machine," which being ordered to be burnt, he retired to Berlin, where he was made reader to the king, and a member of the academy. He lived tranquilly in the Prussian capital until 1751, when he died after a short illness. The king of Prussia thought so well of him, that he composed his funeral eulogy with his own pen, but his brother philosophers represent him as a frivolous and inconsequential reasoner, who owed the attention paid him chiefly to his eccentricity and curious humour. His "Œuvres Philosophiques," published at Berlin in one volume quarto, contain, besides the production already mentioned, "L'Homme Plante," "Recherches sur l'Origine des Animaux," "Discours sur le Bonheur," &c. He also published in the last year of his life, "Œuvres de Medicine," which, as the work of a man who, at the age of forty-eight, deprived himself of life by his preposterous treatment of a slight disorder, obtained very little attention.—*Haller Bibl. Anat. Nouv. Dict Hist.*

MEYZU (GABRIEL) a painter of the Dutch school, was born at Leyden in 1615. He studied the works of Gerard Douw and Mieris, but by also adhering to nature, he created a style of his own, distinguished by delicacy and a fine colouring. He was so long employed on his pictures that they are scarce, and the Dutch so highly value them, that but few have been suffered to go out of their country. His subjects are chiefly domestic, a lady tuning her lute, and another washing her hands in a silver basin held by her maid, are among his best pieces. He died at Amsterdam in 1668, in consequence of an operation which he underwent for the cure of the stone.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

MEULEN (ANTHONY FRANCIS VANDER) a Flemish painter, was born at Brussels in 1634, and was the disciple of Peter Snayers, an esteemed battle painter. His pictures attracting the notice of Colbert, he induced him to settle in Paris, and Louis XIV gave him a pension of two thousand livres, besides the price of his works. He painted almost all the remarkable events in the campaigns of Louis, though he frequently had to represent dull, insipid scenes, he diversified them in such a manner as to render them amusing. He was perfectly skilled in perspective, and executed with an agreeable, though not always a natural tone of colour, and with great delicacy. He died about 1690.—*D'Argenville. Walpole's Anecdotes.*

MEUNG or MEUN (JOHN de) a French poet, surnamed from his lameness, Clopinel, was born at Meun on the Loire in 1280. He was generally well informed, but by his poetical talents and vivacity he rendered himself a favourite at the court of Philip le Bel. He was satirically inclined, and exercised his wit upon the ladies of the court, who were so irritated against him, that a party of them seized him, and resolved to give him a severe flogging, but his wit here came to his assistance, and he escaped the destined castigation, by desiring the most unchaste to give the first blow. He died about 1364, directing by his will that he should be buried in the church of the Dominicans at Paris, and leaving to that order a heavy chest, not to be opened until after the funeral. The friars, expecting a treasure, opened the chest, but found only some old

slates, scrawled with sums and figures. In revenge they disinterred the body, but the parliament of Paris obliged them to bury it again with fresh honours. His principal work was his continuation of the "Roman de la Rose," begun by William de Lorris, which comprises more than three parts of the whole. It is not so poetical as the other, but has more satire and knowledge of the world. He was also the author of a translation of "Boethius de Consolatione," "The Letters of Abelard," a work on the "Responses of the Sybils," and a satirical piece, styled, "The Codicil of John de Meun," prefixed to Englet du Fresnoy's edition of the "Roman de la Rose," &c.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Warton's Hist. of Engl. Poetry.*

MEURSIUS (John) a Dutch critic of great erudition and research, born in 1579 at Losdun, a village near the Hague. At sixteen, while a student in the university of Leyden, he published his first work, an edition of Lycophron's Cassandra, with notes. He was afterwards selected by the celebrated Barnevelt, as travelling tutor to his sons, whom, about the commencement of the seventeenth century, he accompanied over great part of the European continent, and during the journey took the opportunity of perfecting himself in the study of jurisprudence at Orleans, where that science was then especially cultivated. On his return to Holland, after a ten years' absence, he was elected to the professorship of history and of Greek at Leyden, with the title of historiographer to the states general. The fall of his patron, Barnevelt, however, had almost involved him in its vortex, when finding that his enemies were unwearied in their attempts to deprive him of his professorships, he wisely resigned a situation which there might have been danger in retaining, and accepting an invitation made him by the court of Denmark, proceeded to Copenhagen. Here he soon became established at the college erected for the education of the young nobility at Sora, in a similar post to that which he had occupied in Holland. Scaliger appears to have held both the learning and the talents of Meursius in great contempt, and has charged him at once with pedantry and ignorance, the works which he has left behind him, however, are sufficient monuments both of his learning and his genius. These consist of a "History of the Rise and Progress of the Republic of Athens," "On the Athenian Archons," "On the People of Athens," "On the Festivals of the Greeks," "On the Dances of the Antients," new editions of the works of Porphyry, of the "Elements of Music" by Aristoxenus, Leyden, 1616, of the "Isagoge Musica" of Alypius, Leyden, 1616, and of the "Enchiridion Harmonices" of Nicomachus; "A History of Denmark," &c. The only complete edition of his works is that of Florence, in 12 folio volumes, 1743. Meursius died of the stone, at Sora, September 30, 1639, leaving behind him a son, a youth of great promise, who died at an immature age, but whose essays on the Tibia, or pipe of the antients, and on the cultivation and preservation of trees, evince tokens of literary talent, which time only was wanting to bring to maturity.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MEUSEL (John George) a learned and industrious German bibliographer, born in Franconia in 1743. After completing his first studies at Cobourg, he went to Gottingen in 1764, where he became a member of the philological seminary established under the auspices of Heyne; and he also applied himself to history, under professor Achenwall. In 1766 he accompanied C. A. Klotz to Halle in expectation of obtaining the first vacant chair at that university, but two years afterwards the elector of Mayence invited him to Erfurt, to become professor of history, and at the same time he was appointed aulic counsellor of the principality of Quedlinburg. The same honour was afterwards bestowed on him by the king of Prussia. In 1779 he removed to occupy the chair of history at Lilang, where he remained till his death in 1820. Among his works are, "Bibliotheca Historica," Leips. 1782-1804, 22 vols. 8vo, "Gelehrte Teutschland," a bibliographical dictionary of German living authors, with exact lists of their works, which he carried on to the extent of 16 vols. 8vo, "The Literature of Statistics," "Directions for the History of Literature," 1790-1800, 3 parts, 8vo, and a "Dictionary of German Writers, who died from 1750 to 1800," 1802, &c. 15 vols. 8vo, besides a multitude of useful compilations, and new improved editions of the productions of other authors.—*Biog. Univ.*

MEXIA (Pedro) chronicler to Charles V, was born at Seville, and was the author of a history of the Cæsars, including the German emperors, which has been translated by Edward Grimston. His "Silva de Varia Leccion," with the additions of Sansovino and Verdier, its French and Italian translators, is referred to by Grose, as that "treasury of ancient and modern times." Mexia was also the author of a history of Charles V, which he left unfinished, and of some colloquies in favour of the Ass, written in imitation of Lucian and Apuleius. Mexia was not deficient in learning, and he piqued himself upon his astrological skill. He died in 1552.—*Biog. Univ.*

MEYER (James) an historian, was born at Vleteren in Flanders, near Bailleul, whence he took the name of Balholanus in 1491. After studying in the university of Paris, he took orders, and became teacher of a school at Ypres and Bruges, where he had a benefice in the church of St Donatian. He corresponded with Erasmus, and other learned men, and was the author of "Flandricarum rerum Decas," 4to, 1531, being an account of the origin, antiquity, genealogy, &c. of the counts of Flanders, "Annales rerum Flandricarum," beginning with the year 449 down to 1477, and written in a pure, easy style. He died at Blankenberg in 1552.—*Sanc. Onom. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MEYER or MEYERS (Jeremiah) a mi-

nature painter, was born at Tubingen in 1735, and came over to England, with his father, in 1749. He studied two years under Zinck, the eminent painter in enamel, but soon surpassed him. In 1761 he obtained a prize of twenty guineas from the Society of Arts, for the best profile of the king. He was appointed miniature painter to the queen, and being naturalized, by act of Parliament, he married a lady of fortune, and in 1764 was appointed painter in enamel to the king. Meyer, who was one of the founders of the Royal Academy, died in 1789.—*Hayley's Life of Romney. Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

MEZERAI (Francis Eudes de) a celebrated French historian, born in 1610 at Ry, in lower Normandy, was son of a surgeon in that place. After studying at Caen, he came to Paris, and obtained the post of a captain of artillery, in which capacity he served two campaigns. He then quitted the army in disgust, and shut himself up in the college of St Barbe where he devoted himself to close study, and projected his "History of France." Encouraged by the countenance and pecuniary aid of cardinal Richelieu, he published his first folio volume in 1643, which was followed by the second and third in 1646 and 1651. This work was regarded as so superior to every thing of the kind which had appeared before it, that the court rewarded him with a pension of four thousand livres, and the title of historiographer. His success induced him to compose an abridgment of his great work, under the title of "Abrégé Chronologique de l Histoire de France," which is reckoned much superior to the original. In the latter he gave an account of the origin of all the public imposts, accompanied by some very free reflections, which so offended the minister Colbert, that he remonstrated with the author, who promised to correct it in a second edition. He performed his promise, but at the same time informed his readers, that he was compelled to do so, the result of which was the loss of half his pension in the first instance, and on farther complaint, the withdrawing of the whole. In 1675 the French Academy gave him the place of perpetual secretary, in which character he prepared a sketch of its projected dictionary. He died in 1683. Mezerai was a man of great singularity in temper and manner, being caustic, censorious, and little attentive to the common forms of social life. As an historian he is regarded as being more bold than accurate, with a style harsh and incorrect, but clear, energetic, and occasionally exhibiting a vigorous conciseness, not unworthy of Tacitus. The second edition of the "Histoire de France," 3 vols. folio, 1685, is deemed the more correct, but several of the most spirited passages in the first are suppressed in it. The latest edition of "Abrégé" is that of 1755, in 14 vols. 12mo, in which the suppressed passages of 1668 are restored. Mezerai also wrote "Traite de l'Origine des François," a work much valued for its erudition, together with some translations. A number of satirical pieces against the government, under the name of Sandricourt, have also been attributed to him.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MEZIRIAC (Claude Gaspar Bachet, sieur de) a French jesuit, distinguished as a scholar, a poet, and a critic, born in 1581, at Bresse, of a noble family. He was intimately acquainted with the French, Italian, Latin, and Greek languages, and has left behind him poems of great merit, composed in each of the three former. His acquaintance with the sciences of geometry and the mathematics was also considerable, and from the variety as well as the extent of his knowledge, it was at one time in contemplation to place the direction of the studies of Louis XIII under his superintendence, the native modesty, however, of Meziriac, and, perhaps, his prudence, prevented his undertaking the task. His printed works, in addition to the poems above-mentioned, consist of an able commentary on the six books of Diophantus, a life of Æsop, and a French translation of Plutarch beside which he is said to have left behind him some valuable manuscripts. His death took place at Bourg in 1638.—*Nouv. Dict Hist.*

MICAL (abbé) a most ingenious mechanic, born in France about 1730. After having finished his studies, he entered into holy orders, and obtained a small benefice, which added enough to his patrimonial fortune to produce a competence for his support. He dedicated his time and talents to the construction of speaking machines, and though he appears to have succeeded only so far as to produce an imperfect imitation of the human voice, yet his mechanism excelled all other inventions of the kind, and did great credit to the talents of the artist. The first automaton, or speaking head, which the abbé made, was destroyed by himself, but he afterwards completed two more, which he presented to the Academy of Sciences in 1783. From the report of Vicq-d'Azyr, one of the commissioners appointed to examine them, it appears that the heads covered a box, in which artificial tongues were so arranged as to produce, by the impression of the air upon membranes with which they were connected, various gradations of sound, capable of being modified so as to resemble the human voice, in the pronunciation of articulate words and sentences. What became of these heads is uncertain. The inventor died in indigence in 1789 or 1790.—*Biog. Univ.*

MICHAELIS (John Henry) a learned divine and Oriental scholar, who was born at Kettenberg in Germany, in 1668. He studied at the university of Leipsic, and afterwards at Halle, where he became professor of Greek literature in 1699. He subsequently obtained the office of librarian to the university, and at length was appointed to the chair of divinity and the Oriental languages. In 1720 he published at Halle a valuable edition of the Hebrew Bible, with various readings from MSS. and printed editions, and the masoretic commentary and annotations of the rabbins, a kind of appendix to this work at the same time appeared under the title of "Annota-

tiones Philologico-Exegeticæ in Hagiographiis," Hallæ 1720, 3 vols. 4to. Michaelis was also the author of a Hebrew Grammar, and other works. He died in 1738.—*Biog. Univ.*

MICHAELIS (John David) nephew of the foregoing, was born at Halle in 1717. He was educated at the university of his native place, and devoted himself to the clerical profession. Having visited this country, he became acquainted with Dr. Lowth and other English literati, and for a time he was preacher at the German chapel, at St James's palace. Returning to Germany, he was made professor of theology and eastern literature at the university of Gottingen, of which he was also librarian. He was appointed director of the royal society of Gottingen, and by his writings and lectures he contributed greatly to the celebrity of that university as a school of theological literature. The order of the polar star was bestowed on professor Michaelis in 1775, by the king of Sweden, and in 1786 he was made an aulic counsellor of Hanover. He died in 1791. His works are numerous, relating to Scripture criticism, and the Oriental languages and literature. Among the most valuable are his "Introduction to the New Testament," which has been translated into English by Bishop Marsh, and his "Commentaries on the Law of Moses," of which there is an English version by Dr Smith.—*Id.*

MICHAELIS (Christian Frederick) son of the preceding, distinguished as a physician, was born at Halle about 1754. After studying at home, he went to Strasburg in 1775, and took the degree of MD. He practised medicine for some time at Paris, afterwards visited England, and returning to his native country, became an army physician in the service of the prince of Hesse. About the year 1780 he occupied the chair of medicine at Cassel, and in 1786 he removed to Marpurg, where he was professor of anatomy, and subsequently chief medical professor till his death in 1814. He was the author of a tract, "De Angina polyposa seu Membranacea," 1778, a "Letter on the Regeneration of the Nerves," 1785, "Medical Memoirs," &c.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

MICKLE (William Julius) an English poet, was the son of a presbyterian clergyman, and was born at Langholm in the county of Dumfries, in Scotland, in 1734. He received his education at Edinburgh, and in the first instance engaged in business as a brewer, but not succeeding, he devoted himself to literature, and removing to London, he was noticed by lord Lyttelton. In 1765 he was employed as corrector of the press in the Clarendon printing-office at Oxford, where he published a poem, entitled "The Concubine," in imitation of Spenser, republished with the title of "Sir Martyn." He afterwards edited what is called "Pearch's Collection of Poems," 4 vols. supplementary to that of Dodsley, and he appears to have furnished many valuable contributions to the collection of "Old Ballads," by Evans, the bookseller. In 1775 appeared his principal production, a translation of the Lusiad of Camoens, it was published by subscription, in a quarto volume, with a dedication to the duke of Buccleugh, in whose family the author's father had been chaplain. Prefixed to the poem is an historical and critical introduction, including a life of Camoens, and the work itself is executed in a manner highly creditable to the talents of the translator. In 1778 Mr Mickle accompanied commodore Johnson as his secretary on a mission to Lisbon, and after his return home, he resided at Forest hill, in Oxfordshire, where he died October 3, 1788. His poetical works were published collectively, in 3 vols. 8vo, 1807, with a biographical memoir.—*Campbell's Specim. of Brit. Poets.*

MIDDLETON (Conyers) a learned and ingenious divine and polemical writer. He was born at York in 1683, and was the son of an episcopal clergyman, to whom he was indebted for the early part of his education. He became a student, and afterwards a fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, in which situation he attracted some notice by his quarrel with the celebrated Dr Bentley, the master of his college.—[See Bentley, R.]—In 1724 he visited Italy, and on his return he published a tract, designed to show that the medical profession was held in little esteem by the ancient Romans, and in 1729 appeared his "Letter from Rome," on the conformity between popery and paganism. Not long after he obtained the Woodwardian professorship of mineralogy, which he held till 1734, when he was chosen librarian to the university. In 1735 he published "A Dissertation concerning the Origin of Printing in England, showing that it was first introduced and practised by our countryman, William Caxton, at Westminster, and not, as is commonly believed, by a foreign printer, at Oxford." His greatest literary undertaking was "The History of the Life of M. T. Cicero," 2 vols. 4to, 1741, in which he displays an intimate acquaintance with his subject, accompanied with a degree of elegance in his style and language, which entitle him to rank among the principal modern historians of this country. In 1743 he published "The Epistles of M. T. Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero, with the Latin Text on the opposite Page, and English Notes, a prefatory Dissertation, &c." In 1747 Dr Middleton excited a good deal of alarm among the zealous friends of orthodoxy, by his "Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers which are supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church, from the earliest Ages through several successive Centuries." This treatise, like most free inquiries, brought on the author the imputation of infidelity, and occasioned a warm controversy, which was continued after the death of Dr Middleton, which took place in 1750. Besides the preceding publications, he wrote against Bentley's proposed edition of the Greek Testament, against bishop Sherlock, Dr Waterland, and others. His miscellaneous works have been published in 2 vols 4to, and 5 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit. Nichols's Lit. Anec*

MIDDLETON (Hugh, sir) a citizen of

London, was the son of Richard Middleton, esq. governor of Denbigh Castle under Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. He settled in London as a goldsmith, and entered into mining speculations, and worked a mine in Cardiganshire which was very productive. A power being obtained in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, to bring a new supply of water to the city from streams in Middlesex or Hertfordshire, several plans were proposed, but all rejected, on account of the expense and difficultv. Middleton, however, made light of these objections, and the city securing to him and his heirs all the powers and rights conferred by act of parliament in 1608, he took all upon himself, and commenced his undertaking. The expense was, however, so great, that it almost ruined the projector, who vainly applied for assistance to the corporation of London. He at length procured that of the king, to whom a moiety of the concern was made over, on his taking an equal share of the expense. On Michaelmas-day, 1613 the work being completed, the water was let into the reservoir at Islington with much ceremony. Mr Middleton was knighted, but his fortune was so impaired, that he became a surveyor and engineer for emolument. In 1622 he was created a baronet, and his death took place in 1631. A share in this New River, originally worth one hundred, is now worth ten thousand pounds.—*Biog. Brit. Pennant's London and Tour in Wales.*

MIDDLETON, DD. FRS. (THOMAS FANSHAW) first bishop of Calcutta, was the only son of the rector of Kedleston in Derbyshire, where he was born in 1769. He was educated at Christ's hospital, whence he proceeded upon a school exhibition to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he took his first degree in 1792. The same year he took orders as curate of Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, where he wrote a periodical paper called "The Country Spectator." In 1794 he attracted the attention of Dr John Pretyman, archdeacon of Lincoln, who employed him as a tutor to his two sons, and obtained for him the rectory of Tansor in Northamptonshire, to which, in 1802, was added in commendam the consolidated rectory of Little and Castle Bytham. In 1808 he took his doctor's degree, and the same year appeared his erudite work on the Greek Article, addressed to Dr Pretyman. In 1809 he was collated to a stall in the diocese of Lincoln, and presented to the vicarage of St Pancras, Middlesex, and to the rectory of Puttenham, Herts, and in 1812 he was made archdeacon of Huntingdon, and when government came to the resolution of establishing a resident bishop in India, Dr Middleton was selected for that eminent station, and being consecrated at Lambeth in May 1814 arrived at Calcutta in the November of the same year, and immediately began to exert himself zealously in his new authority. In 1820 he laid the foundation stone of a church at Calcutta, near to which a school was erected for the Christian poor, and soon after a Missionary college, towards the erection of which endowment the societies for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, and for missions to Africa and the East, each contributed 5000*l*. In the midst of these labours, Dr Middleton died of a fever after a short illness, July 8, 1822. His sermons and charges have been collected into a volume by Dr Bonney, with a biographical memoir prefixed.—*Life by Bonney.*

MIEL (JOHN) an eminent painter, was born at Vlaenderen in Flanders, in 1599, and was first a pupil of Gerard Segers. He travelled into Italy, and entered the school of Andrea Sacchi. Being employed by his master in the Barberini palace, he gave way to the natural turn of his genius, and made some grotesque figures, which so irritated Andrea, that he turned him away. Miel then went into Lombardy, to study the works of Correggio and the Carracci, and returning to Rome, he painted the picture of Moses striking the rock, in the gallery of Monte Cavallo, and composed historical pictures for several chapels at Rome. He was admitted into the academy of St Luke, in that city, whence he was invited to Turin, by Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, and died there in 1664. Some of his finest works are in the grand saloon of the duke's palace de la Venerie. His chief excellence consists in the delineation of carnivals, beggars, rural scenes, and particularly hunting pieces, which he executed with great spirit. He etched several of his own designs.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

MIERIS (FRANCIS) a very celebrated painter of the Dutch school, was the son of a jeweller at Leyden, where he was born in 1635. He was the pupil of Vliet, Gerard Douw, and Vanden Temple, and he is generally considered as the principal scholar of the second. His works consist of portraits, and scenes in common life. He possessed the delicate finish of Gerard Douw, with more taste in his designs, his colouring, too, is more clear, and his touch more spirited. He usually worked for a ducat an hour, but through his intemperance, he always remained in poverty. One of his finest productions was a picture of a young lady fainting, a physician attempting to recover her, and an old woman standing by, and for this three thousand florins were vainly offered by the grand duke of Tuscany. Mieris died at Leyden in 1681.—He had two sons, JOHN the elder, who gave great promise of future excellence, died in 1690 at Rome.—The younger, WILLIAM MIERIS, was the pupil of his father, and adopted his style, in which he shewed great talent. He died in 1741.—His son, FRANCIS MIERIS, the younger, was also a painter, but was not very successful. He published several works relating to the history of the Low Countries, and the lives of their sovereigns.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

MIGNARD (NICHOLAS) a French painter, was born in 1608 at Troyes. After studying the antiques and paintings at Fontainbleau he went into Italy, where he passed two years. He returned to Avignon, and acquired the name of Mignard of Avignon, by way of dis-

tinguishing him from his brother, Mignard the Roman. In 1660, when cardinal Mazarin accompanied Louis XIV on his way to meet the infanta of Spain, in passing through Avignon, he sat for his portrait to Mignard, who was invited to court, and for some years employed as portrait painter to the royal family. He did not, however, confine himself to portraits, but produced several considerable historical paintings. He also became professor, and finally director of the academy of painting. Mignard's heads are destitute of fire or expression, but he is graceful, and his colouring is good.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

MIGNARD (PETER) surnamed the Roman, a celebrated French painter, brother to the preceding, was born at Troyes in 1610 He was originally intended for the medical profession, but his father finding that his inclinations led him to the study of painting, placed him at the school of a painter at Bourges. After receiving the instructions of Vriet in 1636, he visited Rome, and copied the works of Raphael, Michael Angelo, &c. He married a beautiful young woman, the daughter of an architect at Rome, who served him as a model for his goddesses. After residing twenty-two years in Italy, he was recalled to Paris by Louis XIV, whose favourite artist he became, and whom he painted ten different times, pleasing him as much by his flattery as by his talent. In 1687 the king ennobled Mignard, and on the death of Le Brun in 1690, he succeeded to his places of first painter and director of manufactures, and of director and chancellor of the academy. He died in 1695 His composition was rich and elegant, and colouring harmonious, but he wanted fire and expression. His works were very numerous, and the engravings from them amount to one hundred and forty seven. Mignard was in habits of intimacy with the principal French wits, and was beloved by them for his social disposition.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

MIGNON, or MINJON (ABRAHAM) an eminent flower and fruit painter, was born at Frankfort in 1639, and was at first placed as a pupil with James Murel, a flower painter of that city. At the age of seventeen, he accompanied his master to Holland, where he took lessons of David de Heem, of Utrecht. His brilliancy of colouring, and delicate execution, rendered him unrivalled in his time, and in his style he is only surpassed by Van Huysum. He was very particular in the choice of his subjects, and by his exquisite delineations of insects, dew drops, &c., produced an absolute illusion. By his very great assiduity he injured his health, and eventually shortened his life, dying in 1679, in Holland. His works obtained very high prices, and are to be found in most principal public and private collections.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peint. Pilkington.*

MIGNOT (STEPHEN) a French writer of the last century, member of the Academie des Inscriptions, born 1698 graduated as doctor of divinity in 1722. He was the author of a variety of tracts, principally upon subjects connected with the history and the discipline of the church of Rome. Of these the principal are, "A History of the Disputes between King Henry II. of England, and St Thomas a Becket," 12mo, "On the rights of the Monarch and the Civil Government over the Revenues of the Church," 6 vols., "A History of the Reception of the Council of Trent in the Catholic States," 2 vols., "The real History of the Church of St. Omer," A Paraphrase on the Psalms, and an elaborate treatise, "Des prets de Commerce," in five duodecimo volumes. Mignot died in 1771.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MIGNOT (VINCENT) the nephew of Voltaire born at Paris about 1750 He obtained, without being a priest, several benefices, among which was the abbey of Scheres, in Champagne, and he became counsellor to the grand council, which place he resigned in 1765, only reserving to himself the honorary title. He signed, in conjunction with the Marquis de Ville Vielle the profession of faith, which Voltaire is said to have made just before his death and fearing obstacles might occur to the interment of his uncle, he transported the remains of that celebrated individual to the abbey of Selheres, whence they were subsequently removed to the Pantheon or church of St Genevieve at Paris. Mignot was the author of "Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman, depuis son Origine jusqu a la Paix de Belgrade, en 1740," Paris, 1771 4 vols 12mo, of which there is an English translation, "Histoire de l'Imperatrice Irene," 1760, 12mo, "Histoire de Jeanne I Reine de Naples, 12mo, "Histoire des Rois Catholiques Ferdinand et Isabelle," 2 vols. 12mo, and he translated Quintius Curtius, and Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia. His death happened in 1790.—*Biog Nouv des Contemp*

MILBOURNE (LUKE) the son of a nonjuring divine of the same name, who, refusing to take the oaths, was ejected from his living of Wroxhall in Warwickshire, where the subject of this article was born in 1667. He received a classical education at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, when he took the degree of master of arts, and entering the church, obtained the rectory of St Ethelburga, and the lectureship of St Leonard's, Shoreditch, in the city of London. He published some critical remarks on Dryden's translation of the Æneis which Johnson in his life of that poet, speaks of somewhat contemptuously His name also has been introduced by Pope in the Dunciad. The remainder of his writings consist of a version of the Psalms, and about thirty sermons. He died in London in 1720. —*Biog Brit*

MILDMAY (SIR WALTER) a highly respectable statesman under the Tudors, was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. He was employed under Henry VIII in the court of augmentation, and during that of Edward VI in the mint. He also sat in Parliament in the reign of Mary, as knight of the shire for Cumberland, and lastly became chancellor of the exchequer under queen Elizabeth, which

office he held for twenty-three years, and discharged it with so much zeal for the subject as well as for the crown, that he lost no small portion of court favour by his integrity. Sir Walter Mildmay was not only a zealous Protestant, but on many occasions favourable to the puritans, which conduct induced Elizabeth to tell him, when he founded Emanuel college, that she heard that he had erected a puritan foundation. He replied, that he had set an acorn, which, when it became an oak, God alone could tell what it would produce. This able and learned man died May 31, 1589.—*Biog Brit. Fuller's Hist. of Camb.*

MILL (HENRY) an English engineer, distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of hydraulics. He was a native of London, and for many years held the office of principal surveyor to the New River company, in which station his services were highly appreciated by his employers, and by the public in general. He also erected water works for the supply of the town of Northampton, and others for the use of the noble garden of sir Robert Walpole, at Houghton, in Norfolk. He died in 1770, in the eighty first year of his age.—*Biog. Univ.*

MILL (JOHN) a learned English divine and Biblical critic, was born at Shapp in Westmoreland, in 1645. He became a servitor in Queen's college, Oxford, in 1661, where he graduated MA. in 1669. Being afterwards elected a fellow, he became an eminent tutor, and having entered into orders, was much admired as an eloquent preacher. In 1680 he received from his college the living of Bletchingdon in Oxfordshire, and proceeding DD became chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. The valuable edition of the New Testament, on which Dr Mill employed thirty years of his life, appeared in 1707, under the title of "Novum Testamentum Græcum, cum Lectionibus variantibus, ex MSS. &c." Of the great learning and critical acumen of Dr Mill, this laborious work forms an indisputable testimony, although some ecclesiastical writers have stated their objections to the collection of such a vast mass of various readings, (gathered in this instance, it is said, from more than 30,000 MSS.) as supplying arms to infidelity. Dr Bentley, however, in his "Remarks," has ably supported the other side of the question. Dr Mill survived the publication of his great work only a fortnight, dying of an apoplexy in 1707, in the sixty-third year of his age.—*Biog. Brit.*

MILLAR (JOHN) a professor of law in the university of Glasgow, was born in 1735, in the parish of Shotts, in Lanarkshire. He was educated at Hamilton, whence he was removed at an early age to Glasgow. He was designed for the church, but turned his attention to law, and being invited by lord Kames to become preceptor to his son, was rendered, by his love of metaphysical disquisition, a most eligible companion for the learned judge himself. In 1760 he began to practise, and was rising into notice as an advocate, when he was induced to become a candidate for the vacant professorship of the law at Glasgow, and supported by the interest of lord Kames and Adam Smith, was chosen in 1761, and the reputation of the university as a school for jurisprudence, was much increased by his talents as a lecturer. In 1771 he published a treatise on the "Origin of the Distinction of Ranks," in which he shows himself a disciple of Montesquieu. This work, which Mr Dugald Stewart classes under theoretical or conjectural history, was followed, after the interval of some years, in 1787, with his "Historical View of the English Government," in which he traces the progressive changes in the property, the state of the people, and the government of England, from the settlement of the Saxons to the accession of the house of Stuart. It exhibits the same love of system and partiality to hypothetical reasoning as his first production, but is at the same time valuable for its information and research. Professor Millar, who was a zealous whig, of the school which adopted Mr Fox as their leader, died May 30, 1801, at the age of sixty nine, leaving behind him several manuscripts, from which were compiled two posthumous volumes, printed in 1803. A part of those is occupied by a continuation of his "Historical View of the English Government."—*Life prefixed to Works.*

MILLER, mus. doct. (EDWARD) was born at Norwich, of humble parentage, in 1730. Eloping from his father, who had been compelled by his poverty to bring him up to a life of labour, he came to Lynn, where Dr Burney discovered his genius for music, and gave him instruction. In 1756 he obtained the appointment of organist at Doncaster, and after continuing in this situation thirty years, took his doctor's degree in music at Cambridge. Besides his skill on the organ, he was an excellent flute player, and performed upon that instrument in Handel's first oratorios. Dr Miller was the author of an introductory treatise, still held in considerable estimation, entitled "The Elements of Thorough Bass and Composition," of another called "The Institutes of Music," and of a topographical work of merit, on the "History and Antiquities of Doncaster." He also arranged and published by subscription a set of new melodies for the Psalms, the king himself heading the list of his subscribers. His death took place at Cambridge in 1807.—*Gent. Mag.*

MILLER (JAMES) a political and dramatic writer, was born in Dorsetshire in 1703, and received his education at Wadham college, Oxford. During his residence at the university, his turn for satire led him to compose great part of a comedy, called "The Humours of Oxford," which, bearing allusion to well known characters in that city, gave much offence, and hindered his subsequent preferment. He notwithstanding took orders, and after enduring much vicissitude, at length obtained the living of Upcerne in Dorsetshire. He wrote several political pamphlets against sir Robert Walpole, and some plays, now forgotten, the principal of which is the tragedy of Mahomet. He was also concerned in a translation of Moliere.—*Biog. Dram.*

MILLER (Joseph) the name of a witty actor, whose name has become identified with the repetition of wit and equivoque, wherever the English language is spoken. He was born in 1684, it is supposed in London, and was a favourite low comedian about the time that Congreve's comedies were fashionable, to the success of which, it is said, his humour much contributed. In these he performed Sir Joseph Wittol, in the "Old Bachelor," and Ben, in "Love for Love." Another of his favourite characters was Teague, in "The Committee." He died August 15, 1738, and was buried in the church yard of St Clements, where a stone (recently renovated) was placed to his memory, with an epitaph, written by his friend, Stephen Duck. After all, the jests which have immortalised his name, seem to have connexion with aught else, for although originally compiled by a professed friend and companion, it is well known that they were collected by John Mottley, author of the life of "Peter the Great," and other works. "Joe Miller's Jests" had run through eleven editions in 1751, and was reprinted, after a lapse of thirty years, by Barker, of Russel street, Covent-garden. A copy of the original edition was lately valued at ten guineas in the catalogue of an eminent bookseller. —*Watkins. Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

MILLER (Philip) an eminent botanist, distinguished among his contemporaries by the flattering title of "Hortulanorum Princeps." He was a native of North Britain, born in 1691, and was educated by his father, gardener to the Apothecaries' Company at Chelsea, to succeed him in his situation, which he did, on the decease of the latter, in 1722. Soon after his appointment, the good offices of sir W. Watson and Mr. Hudson introduced him to the acquaintance and correspondence of the celebrated Linnæus, whose plan he afterwards pursued in the arrangement and classification of his garden. Mr Miller, to a thorough acquaintance with the theory of botany, added great practical knowledge of that science, and from the reputation which he acquired in this particular branch of natural philosophy, was elected a member of the Horticultural Society of Florence, as well as of the Royal Society of England, among whose transactions are to be found several papers of his composition. His other writings are, "A Gardener's Dictionary," first printed in folio in 1731. Of this work, which has gone through several editions, Linnæus speaks in terms of unqualified praise. "The Gardener's Calendar," 8vo, "The Gardener and Florist's Dictionary," 8vo, "A Catalogue of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Flowers in the Gardens near London," "Figures of Plants," folio, 2 vols. 1755, and "A Short Introduction to Botany." He also left behind him a valuable herbarium, or hortus siccus. His death took place in 1771.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

MILLES (Thomas) bishop of Waterford, in Ireland, born at High Clear, Hants, of which parish his father, the reverend Isaac Milles, was many years the incumbent. He received his education at Wadham college, in the university of Oxford, and took his degree there as bachelor of divinity in 1704. Two years afterwards, he was elected to the Greek professorship, which, however, he resigned in 1707, having accepted an invitation from Lord Pembroke to accompany him to Ireland, in quality of his domestic chaplain. The steady patronage of his lordship eventually procured his elevation to the episcopal bench. Bishop Milles was a prelate of considerable learning, and an able divine. The only productions of his pen which have appeared, are, a new edition of St Cyril's works, with annotations, in one vol folio, and a life of his own father, in 8vo. His death took place in the city which gives a name to his diocese, in the year 1740.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

MILLES (Jeremiah) nephew of the preceding, an English divine and antiquary, was born in 1714. He was educated at Eton, whence he was removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he graduated as DD, in 1747. Having married one of the daughters of archbishop Potter, he obtained, by the interest of that prelate, the united rectories of St Edmund the King and St Nicholas Acon, which he held, with the livings of Merstham, in Surrey, and West Terring, in Sussex. In 1762 he became dean of Exeter, and in 1765 president of the Society of Antiquaries, having been for some years previously a fellow of the Royal Society. Dean Milles is the author of several curious papers in the Archæologia, one of which involved him in a controversy with Horace Walpole. His zeal for antiquity was not always tempered by judgment, and his attempt to vindicate the authenticity of the poems of Rowley, in an edition which he printed in 4to in 1782, subjected him to exceeding ridicule, especially from George Steevens, and the witty author of "An Archæological Epistle." He died in 1784.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

MILLIN de GRAND-MAISON (Auguste Aubin) member of the French Institute and of the legion of honour, born at Paris in 1759. His education being completed, he was destined for the ecclesiastical profession, which he renounced, to devote himself to literature and the sciences, and being possessed of an independent fortune, he was enabled to follow his inclination. His first literary attempts were translations, published in 1785, under the title of "Melanges de Litterature Etrangere," 6 vols. 12mo. He next attached himself particularly to the study of natural history, and formed the plan of an extensive work, in which he intended to treat of that science systematically, as Bailly and Montucla had treated astronomy and mathematics, but the scheme was too extensive to be more than partially executed. He became the founder of a Linnæan Society at Paris, which being re-organized after the Revolution in 1789, was denominated the Society of Natural History, and of which Millin was appointed perpetual secretary. At this period he ranked among the temperate friends of liberty, and published several tracts in favour of the popular cause. He

was one of the conductors of the "Chronique de Paris," till 1793, when he thought it prudent to leave Paris, but he was discovered, and imprisoned till after the fall of Robespierre. He subsequently became professor of history in the central schools, and he established, and principally conducted, the "Magasin Encyclopedique." In 1794 he succeeded the abbé Barthelemy as keeper of the medals in the National Library, which post he held till his death in 1818. His works on natural history, archæology, and the fine arts are numerous and highly esteemed.—*Biog Nouv. des Contemp.*

MILLOT (Claude François Xavier) a learned and ingenious French author, born in the spring of 1726, at Besançon. He was educated at the jesuits' college, and became a member of that fraternity, but quitted it and settled at Parma, where the patronage of the duc de Nivernois obtained him the historical professorship. This situation he filled with much ability and reputation for some years, when the prince of Condé offering to his acceptance the appointment of tutor to the young duc d'Enghien, he returned to Paris. His works, some of which are much esteemed for the spirit and elegance of their style, consist of "A History of the Troubadours,' in 3 vols., 'Memoirs, Political and Military for the History of the Reigns of Louis XIV and Louis XV," 6 vols., "Elements of Universal History," 9 vols., "Elements of the History of England," 3 vols., "Elements of the History of France," 3 vols. 12mo, beside some academical papers, and a few translations from the Latin. His death took place in the French capital in 1785.—*Biog Univ.*

MILLY (Nicholas Christian de Thy, count de,) a French nobleman who distinguished himself by his researches and improvements in chemistry. He was born in 1728, and like most persons of his rank, he passed a part of his life in military service. He was present at the battle of Lafeldt in 1741, and in 1756 at those of Rosbach, Creveldt, and Minden. He afterwards became adjutant general in the army of the duke of Wirtemberg, to whom he was also chamberlain, and who conferred on him the order of the red eagle. On the restoration of peace, returning to his native country, he engaged in the study of chemistry, and as the result of his observations and inquiries, he published a very elaborate treatise on the manufacture of the porcelain of Saxony, (Dresden china) which procured him admission into the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He was also chosen a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid and the Academy of Haerlem. His researches were principally directed to the improvement of colours for enamel, and to the construction of furnaces. The count de Milly died September 17, 1784. *Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Biog. Univ.*

MILMAN, bart., MD. FRS. (sir Francis) a physician of great eminence in his profession, son of a clergyman in Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, by which university he was afterwards appointed a travelling physician on the Radcliffe foundation. While on his travels, he attended the duke of Gloucester at Rome, a circumstance which led to the most extensive practice on his return to England in 1780. He read the Gulston lecture before the College of Physicians, having published, the year preceding, his "Animadversiones de Natura Hydropis," 8vo. He also wrote a treatise on the source of the scurvy and putrid fever, printed in 1782, 8vo. His death took place June 24, 1821, in the 70th year of his age.—*Gent. Mag.*

MILNE, LLD. (Colin) a native of Aberdeen, in which university he received his education, under the superintendance of his uncle, Dr Campbell, provost of the Marischal college. He afterwards was selected by the duke of Northumberland to direct the studies of his younger son, Lord Algernon, and having taken orders, was presented, through the interest of the Percy family, to the living of North Chapel, in the county of Essex, in requital of his services. The lectureship of Deptford was afterwards added to his preferment. Dr Milne is principally known as an excellent naturalist, and his writings, chiefly on subjects connected with botany, are much admired by those versed in that particular branch of science. They are entitled, "Institutiones Botanicæ Linnæi," 4to, "Indigenous Botany," and a "Botanical Dictionary.' A few sermons of his composition have also appeared. His death took place in 1815.—*Gent. Mag.*

MILNER (Isaac) an episcopal divine, eminent as a mathematician and natural philosopher. He was a native of Yorkshire, and was of low parentage, having been brought up to the employment of weaving, which he followed for some time, dedicating every moment of leisure to the study of classical literature and the mathematics. He was then employed as an assistant in a grammar school, and afterwards admitted a student at Queen's college, Cambridge. In 1774, he gained the first mathematical prize, and becoming a tutor, he had among his pupils Mr Pitt and Mr Wilberforce, with whom he travelled abroad. Returning to the university, he was chosen professor of natural philosophy in 1783, and master of his college in 1788, when he proceeded DD, and about the same time he obtained the deanery of Carlisle. He was vice-chancellor of the university in 1792, and six years afterwards he became Lucasian professor of mathematics. Dr. Milner wrote against Marsh, in favour of the Bible Society, and produced some professional pieces, but he chiefly distinguished himself by some ingenious papers on chemistry and natural philosophy, published in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1820.—His elder brother, Joseph Milner also originally a weaver, raised himself by the exercise of his talents to eminence in the literary world. He was educated at a free grammar school at Leeds, where he was born, and he afterwards studied at Catherine-hall, Cambridge, and took the degree of BA. in 1766. Having taken orders in the church, he obtain-

ed a lectureship at Hull, where he became master of the grammar school. He subsequently obtained the vicarage of North Ferriby in Yorkshire, and also that of the Holy Trinity, at Hull. He died in 1797, aged 52. His works consist of a "History of the Church of Christ," 5 vols. 8vo, "Sermons," 2 vols. 8vo, published posthumously, with the author's life, by his brother, dean Milner, "Essays on the Influence of the Holy Spirit," a tract against Gibbon, &c. Mr Milner belonged to the class of the evangelical or Calvinistical clergy, and his Ecclesiastical History is highly esteemed by those whose religious sentiments correspond with his own.—*Gent. Mag.*

MILTON (JOHN) the most eminent of English poets, setting aside Shakspeare as a dramatist, sprang from an ancient family, formerly proprietors of Milton, near Thame, in Oxfordshire. His grandfather, who was under ranger of the forest of Shotover, being a zealous Roman Catholic, disinherited his son, the father of Milton, for becoming a Protestant, on which account he was obliged to quit his studies at Oxford, and settle in London as a scrivener. This gentleman who was a good classical scholar, and remarkable for his skill in music, married a lady, also of ancient family, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. John, the poet, Christopher, who became a judge in the court of common pleas, and Anne, who married Edward Phillips, secondary at the crown office. John Milton was born at his father's house in Bread-street, December 9, 1608. He received his early education from a learned minister of the name of Young, and was afterwards placed at St Paul's school, whence he was removed, in his seventeenth year, to Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated MA, and seems to have distinguished himself by the purity and elegance of his Latin versification. The original purpose of Milton was to enter the church, but his dislike to subscription and to oaths, which in his opinion required what he emphatically termed "an accommodating conscience," prevented the fulfilment of this intention. On leaving college, therefore, he repaired to his father's house, who, having retired from business, had taken a residence at Horton, in Buckinghamshire. Here he passed five years in a study of the best Greek and Roman authors, and in the composition of some of his finest miscellaneous poems, including his Allegro and Penseroso, Comus and Lycidas. That his learning and talents had by this time attracted considerable attention, is proved by the production of "Comus" at the solicitation of the Bridgewater family, which was performed at Ludlow castle in 1634, by some of its youthful members, as also by his "Arcades," part of an entertainment, performed before the countess-dowager of Derby, in the same manner, at Harefield. In 1638, having obtained his father's consent to travel, he visited Paris, where he was introduced to Grotius, and thence proceeded successively to Florence, Rome, and Naples, in which latter capital he was kindly entertained by Manso, marquis of Villa, the patron of Tasso. His general reception in Italy was also highly complimentary, and it is said that it would have been even more so, but that, in opposition to the advice of sir Henry Wotton, he would not disguise his religious opinions. After remaining abroad for fifteen months, he returned to England, giving up his intention of visiting Sicily and Greece, in consequence of accounts of the state of affairs in his own country. "I esteemed it dishonourable," he writes, "for me to be lingering abroad, even for the improvement of my mind, while my fellow citizens were contending for their liberty at home." His turn, however, not being military, and being shut out by want of fortune from parliament, he fixed in the metropolis, and undertook the education of his two nephews, the sons of his sister, Mrs. Phillips. Other parents being also induced by his high character to apply to him, he was encouraged to engage a house and garden in Aldersgate-street, and to open an academy for education. However engrossed by tuition, he soon found time to mingle in the controversial struggles of the day, and published four treatises relative to church government, which produced him antagonists in bishop Hall and archbishop Usher. A fifth production followed, entitled "Reasons of Church Government urged against Prelacy," in which he promises to undertake something, but yet he knew not what, which "might be of use and honour to his country," a calm anticipation of great performance, which he amply redeemed by his "Paradise Lost." About this time his father, who was disturbed in his residence by the king's troops, came to reside with his son John, who in 1643, united himself in marriage with Mary, daughter of Richard Powel, esq., a magistrate in Oxfordshire. In more than one respect, this was an unsuitable connexion, for the father of the lady being a zealous royalist, who practised the jovial hospitality of the country gentlemen of that party, the residence of her husband so disgusted the bride, that in less than a month, under the pretence of a visit, she left him, and remained for the rest of the summer with her parents. His letters and messages for her to return home being treated with neglect, Milton at length became incensed, and regarding her conduct as a desertion of the marriage contract, he sought to punish it by repudiation. To this matrimonial disagreement is to be attributed his treatises, "The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce," "The Judgment of Martin Bucer concerning Divorce," and "Tetrachordon, or exposition upon the four chief places in Scripture which treat of marriage." The presbyterian assembly of divines, then sitting at Westminster, alarmed at this reasoning, had the author called up before the house of Lords, which, however, instituted no process. Convinced by his own arguments, Milton began to pay attention to an accomplished young lady, the daughter of Dr Davis, a step which alarmed the parents of his wife, who having become obnoxious to the ruling

powers, had need of the good offices of their son-in-law with his party. Thus disposed, they surprised him into an interview with Mrs Milton, whom, on her expression of penitence, he not only received again with affection, but also took her parents and brothers, in the most generous manner, into his own house. He continued to employ his pen on public topics; and in 1644, published his celebrated "Tractate on Education." The presbyterians, then in power, having continued the subsisting restraints upon the press, he also printed, in the same year, his "Areopagitica, a speech of Mr John Milton for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing," being a spirited and energetic defence of that grand essential to public liberty, a free press, which great nations have to struggle for in the present age nearly as much as ever. In 1645, he published his juvenile poems, in Latin and English, including, for the first time, the "Allegro" and "Penseroso." Milton's notions of the origin and end of government carried him to a full approbation of the trial and execution of Charles I, which he sought to justify in a tract, entitled "The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates." Even in the title-page he asserts the right to put "a tyrant or wicked king" to death on due conviction, "by any who possess the power," should the ordinary magistrates have no means to do so. By this doctrine, which is the contrary extreme to that of passive obedience, he plainly meant to include the case of such a minority as then composed the parliament taking the performance of this national act upon themselves. He farther employed his pen in the same cause by the composition of a "History of England," of which, however, he had only completed six books, when he was interrupted, by being nominated Latin secretary to the new council of state. He had scarcely accepted the appointment, when he was requested to answer the famous book, attributed to Charles I, entitled, "Icon Basilike." This task he accomplished in a work, which he called "Iconoclastes," or the Image-breaker, which is considered by many writers as one of the ablest of his political tracts. His celebrated controversy with Salmasius soon after followed, which originated in the latter writing a defence of Charles I, and of monarchs, under the title of "Defensio Regis," at the instigation of the exiled Charles II. Milton entitled his reply, "Defensio pro Populo Anglicano." It was published in 1651, and though tainted with party virulence and the discreditable personal acrimony which distinguished the controversies of the times, exhibits an occasional strain of fervid eloquence, which completely overwhelmed the great but inadequate powers of his opponent. He acquired by this production a high reputation both at home and abroad, being visited on the occasion by all the foreign ambassadors then in London; he also received from the government a present of 1000*l*. He however bought this triumph dear, as an affection of the eyes, previously produced by intense study, terminated, as his physicians predicted, in an irremediable gutta serena, owing to his exertions on this occasion. It is unnecessary to observe how nobly and feelingly he has alluded to his blindness in more than one passage of his exalted poetry. His loss of sight did not, however, impede his facility of composition, and in 1652 he wrote a second "Defence of the People of England" against an attack by Du Moulin, under the name of More, similar to that of Salmasius. In this piece Milton inserts some high flown panegyric of Cromwell, who had now assumed the title of Protector, and this tribute, at a time when the wisest and most conscientious of the republicans had become sensible of his arts, forms one of the strongest testimonies in favour of the involuntary admiration which the vigour and energy of that extraordinary person's mind, and the correspondent greatness of his actions, produced on kindred strength of intellect. In 1652 Milton lost his wife, who had produced him three daughters, and soon after married another, the daughter of a captain Woodcock, who died in childbed the same year. To divert his grief for this loss, he resumed his History of England, and also made some progress in a Latin dictionary, and still composed much of the Latin correspondence of his office. On the death of Cromwell he employed his pen with great alacrity to stem the increasing feeling in favour of the Restoration, but mere argument in these reactions of public feeling is seldom much attended to, not to mention the difficulty with republican consistency to argue the right of the few to oppose the inclination of the many. On the Restoration, Milton took refuge for some time in the house of a friend. His "Defences" of the People and Iconoclastes were called in, and ordered to be burnt, but the author was reported to have absconded, and in the act of indemnity which followed, his name formed no exception. He appears, however, to have been some time in the custody of the sergeant-at arms, but was at length discharged, and even treated leniently in regard to fees, as it is said, owing to the friendly interposition of sir William Davenant, who had received similar kind offices from Milton, when endangered by his adherence to the royal cause In reduced circumstances, and under the discountenance of power, he now removed to a private residence, near his former house in the city, and his infirmity requiring female aid, was led, in his fifty-fourth year, to take as a third wife, Elizabeth Minshull, of a good family in Cheshire. He now resumed the poetical studies which he had for some years laid aside, and left in repose to meditate upon the lofty ideas that filled his mind, the noble result was his immortal "Paradise Lost," which was finished in 1665, and first printed in 1667, in a small 4to. The sum which he obtained for it proves the wretched price of literature in that day, his recompence being five pounds in hand, with a contingency of fifteen dependent upon the sale of two more impressions, the copyright subsequently, however, still remaining his own.

Paradise Lost long struggled with bad taste and political prejudices, before it took a secure place among the few prime productions of the human mind which continually rise in estimation, and are unlimited by time or place In 1670 appeared his "Paradise Regained," which, however inferior to its predecessor, he is said to have preferred to it. In grandeur and invention, however, its inferiority is conspicuous, although by no means so unworthy the genius of its author as mere comparative criticism might imply. With "Paradise Regained," appeared the tragedy of "Samson Agonistes," composed upon the ancient model, and abounding in moral and descriptive beauties, but exhibiting little pure dramatic talent, either in the development of plot, or delineation of character, and never intended or calculated for the stage. In 1672 he composed a system of logic, after the manner of Ramus, and the following year again entered the dangerous field of polemics, with a "Treatise of True Religion, Heresy, Schism, Toleration and the best means of Preventing the Growth of Popery" A publication of his familiar epistles, in Latin, and of some academical exercises, occupied the last year of his life, which repeated fits of the gout were now rapidly bringing to a close. He sank tranquilly under an exhaustion of the vital powers in November 1674, when he had nearly completed his sixty-sixth year. His remains, with a numerous and splendid attendance, were interred in the church of Cripplegate, where the elder Samuel Whitbread has erected a monument to his memory It was for that inconsistent divine and politician, Dr Sprat bishop of Rochester, as dean of Westminster, to deny him a monument in the abbey where however, in 1737, one was erected to his memory by auditor Benson. Milton was distinguished in his youth for personal beauty, and was to the last a very comely looking man. His habits of life were those of a student and philosopher, being strictly sober and temperate, his chief relaxations consisting of music and conversation. His temper was serene and cheerful, and although warm and acrimonious in controversy, after the manner of the times, he appears to have indulged no enmities, except on a public ground, and to have been civil and urbane in the ordinary intercourse of society. He has been called a lordly husband, and unkind father, and as he seems to have imbibed something like patriarchal notions of the authority of the male head of a family, in a comparative sense, something of this may have been discernible. His ready forgiveness of his wife, however, for certainly no small affront, shows that he was at least a very placable man, and all that can be said against him as a parent is, that when blind he obliged his daughters to read to him in languages which they did not understand. Of these he had three, by his first wife, and it is to be regretted that the accounts of their conduct to him are by no means favourable. In 1750 the masque of Comus was performed for the benefit of one of his grand daughters, named Foster, then in a very humble situation. Of the sublimity of the genius, and the depth and variety of the learning of Milton, there can be no difference of opinion, and in respect to the first, his own countrymen, at least, will scarcely admit that he has ever been equalled. Had he never even written "Paradise Lost," his "Allegro," "Penseroso," and "Comus," must have stamped him a poet in the most elevated acceptation of the title. Including that immortal production, it is a high effort of critical skill duly to appreciate his merit, and a proof of cultivated taste with discrimination to admire it. His prose writings have had fewer advocates, but his native spirit and vigour, even in these, are predominant, and his style, although sometimes harsh and uncouth, is pregnant with energy and imagination. Moving in the ranks of party himself, no man's fame has been more rancorously attacked than that of Milton, by political animosity, but after all the deductions it has been able to make, either critically or hypercritically, as a man of genius he will ever rank among the chief glories of the English nation. The best edition of the poetical works of Milton is that of Todd, in 6 vols 8vo, with his life in one volume —*Biog Brit. Newton and Johnson's Lives. Aikin's G. Biog*

MIMNERMUS. The name of an ancient Greek poet and musician, known, according to Athenæus, as the inventor of the pentameter measure in versification. Strabo assigns Colophon as the city of his birth, which took place about six centuries before the commencement of the Christian æra. Horace speaks in the highest terms of his love elegies, which he prefers to the writings of Callimachus, while Propertius places him before Homer in the expression of the softer passions. Both he and his mistress, Nanno, are said to have been musicians by profession, and to have been celebrated for their performance on the flute, especially, according to Plutarch, in a particular air called Cradias, used at the Athenian sacrifices. A few fragments only of his lyric poems have come down to posterity, as preserved by Stobæus, they are, however, of a character which lead us to suppose that the high reputation he enjoyed was not unmerited. Nothing is known of the time or manner of his death —*Fab Bib. Grac.*

MIND (Godfrey) an eminent painter born at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1768. He studied drawing and landscape painting under Freudenberger, whose delineations of Swiss scenery and village sports he successfully imitated. At length he devoted his talents entirely to the art of designing two particular species of animals, viz. bears and cats, and in this narrow department of his professsion he acquired unrivalled excellence. The feline race were his peculiar favourites, and he had always several of them in his room, whom he would allow to sit quietly perched on his shoulders for hours at a time. Madame Lebrun, a traveller in Switzerland, who visited Mind, and purchased some of his designs,

terms him the Raphael of Cats. He was hardly less successful in his portraits of bears, and he formed an intimate acquaintance with one publicly kept at Berne, in the armorial bearings of which city that animal makes a prominent figure. This eccentric painter died at Berne, November 8, 1814.—*Biog. Univ.*

MINOT (LAURENCE) an ancient English poet, who flourished in the fourteenth century, but remained unknown, until by accident Mr Tyrwhitt discovered his works, which were edited by Mr Ritson in 1794. His versification is uncommonly harmonious and easy, nor has he the dull prolixity of many early authors, but neither do his remains contain those portraits of ancient times and manners from which early writers derive their greatest value.—*Ritson's edition of Minot. Crit. Rev.*

MINUCIUS FELIX (MARCUS) a native of Africa, who, about the close of the second and the commencement of the third century of the Christian æra, attained to a considerable degree of reputation at Rome as a rhetorician He was a Christian, and wrote a dialogue in defence of his religion, entitled, "Octavius," of which Jerome and Lactantius speak highly. This work, however, was long considered to be the composition of Arnobius, till, in 1560, Baudouin restored it to its real author. Another treatise, "De Fato," has also been ascribed to him, but from the difference of style which it exhibits, when compared with the other work, some doubts are entertained as to its authenticity. There are two English translations of the "Octavius."—*Cave. Dupin.*

MINUZIANO (ALESSANDRO) a learned printer was born at St Severo in Pugha, in the fifteenth century He studied under George Merula, at Milan, and succeeded him there as professor of rhetoric. He employed himself for some time in correcting and editing learned works which were then being published, and finally he established a printing-press of his own. His first publication was a splendid edition of all Cicero's works, in four volumes folio. He then proceeded to publish editions of various ancient and modern authors, with very elegant prefaces of his own When pope Leo X caused the Annals of Tacitus to be printed at Rome for the first time, Minuziano excited his Holiness's displeasure, by procuring the sheets as they went through the press, and publishing a rival edition. The year of his death is uncertain, but the last time that he was noticed was in 1521. —*Tiraboschi.*

MIRABAUD (JEAN BAPTISTE de) a native of Paris, who adopted the profession of arms, and distinguished himself by his courage at the battle of Steenkirk, after which he quitted the army, to devote himself to letters. He entered into the congregation of the Oratory, that he might be able to pursue his studies with tranquillity, and at length he left that society to become private secretary to the dutchess of Orleans, and tutor to her daughters. In 1724 he published a translation of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," which was superior to any preceding version in the French language, and procured him much reputation. He was admitted into the French academy, of which he became perpetual secretary in 1742. His death took place June 24, 1760, at the age of eighty five. He published in 1708 a translation of the "Orlando Furioso," but it was inferior to his former production. He was also the author of "Le Monde, son Origine, et son Antiquité," and "Sentimens des Philosophes sur la Nature de l'Ame," but the atheistical work published in his name, under the title of "The System of Nature," is wholly suppositious, having been written by Diderot, D'Holbach, and others.—*Biog. Univ.*

MIRABLAU (VICTOR RIQUETTI, marquis de) one of the propagators of the doctrines of the political economists in France, born at Perthuis, October 5, 1715. His ancestors having been exiled from Florence, had, in the fourteenth century, taken refuge in Provence, where they maintained their rank among the noble families of the country. The marquis fixed his residence at Paris, where he attracted much notoriety, by advocating the doctrines of Quesnay, founder of the sect of economists. In 1755 he published his "Ami des Hommes," 5 vols. 12mo, which produced a great sensation in England, and was translated into Italian, and published at Venice in 1784. His 'Theorie de l'Impôt' 1760 occasioned his imprisonment in the bastile. He died at Argenteuil July 13 1789 A list of his numerous publications may be found in the annexed authority.—*Biog. Univ.*

MIRABEAU (HONORE GABRIEL RIQUETTI, comte de) famous for the political influence he exercised during the French Revolution. He was the eldest son of the preceding, and was born at Bignon, near Nemours, March 9, 1749 He derived from nature strong passions, an ardent imagination, and considerable talents, to which was added by education, a varied but superficial acquaintance with literature. After having served some years in the army, in Corsica, he returned to France, and retired to an estate in the Limousin, attending to agriculture and the management of some law-suits. In 1771 he revisited Paris, and the following year he married mademoiselle de Marignane, a rich and beautiful heiress The union was by no means fortunate, and in two years he dissipated all the available part of his wife's fortune. His father procured a royal order for his retirement to the country, where he wrote his essay on despotism. An affair of honour occasioned his confinement in the castle of If, and being transferred to the fort of Joux, in Franche Comté, he obtained permission to go to Pontarlier. There he became acquainted with Sophia le Monnier, wife of a president of the parliament of Besançon, whom he seduced, and took with him to Holland. For this crime he was sentenced to lose his head, and was executed in effigy. He meditated emigration to America, when he and his mistress were arrested at Amsterdam in 1777, and being conveyed to France, he was confined in the

of Vincennes, till December 1780. He instituted an ineffectual law suit against his wife, who obtained a separation from him. In 1784 he visited London, and afterwards Berlin, and he was variously employed in literary quarrels and occupations till the commencement of the Revolution opened a grand field for this highly talented but unprincipled statesman. Being disappointed in his attempts to become a deputy to the states-general from the noblesse of Provence, he opened a linen-draper's shop, and got himself chosen deputy from the commons of Aix. He soon became a leading member in the assembly of the Three Estates, and when the nobility and clergy had decidedly refused to coalesce with the Third Order, Mirabeau prompted the deputies to assert their power. At the memorable session of the 23d of June, 1789, when the king sent M. de Brézé to command the assembly to disperse, he boldly declared that force alone should conclude their meeting, and procured an immediate decree, proclaiming the inviolability of the representatives of the people. On many subsequent occasions he manifested the same powerful influence and directing spirit, but self-interest appears to have been his governing motive, and he at length entered into a negociation with the court, and engaged to exert his authority in quelling the storm which he had contributed to raise. Whether he would have been able to fulfil his promises, must ever remain a matter of speculation as he died rather suddenly, in the midst of his projects, April 2 1791 His decease was considered as a public misfortune, and his funeral was celebrated with national honours, but his intrigues with the royal party coming to light, the national convention declared him a traitor to his country in December 1792, and his remains were dragged from the Pantheon, burnt, and dispersed in the air. The principal works of Mirabeau are, "Des Lettres de Cachet," 2 vols 8vo, "De la Monarchie Prussienne sous Frederic II," 7 vols. 8vo, written in conjunction with Mauvillon, "Histoire secrete de la Cour de Berlin," 3 vols 8vo, "Lettres originales ecrites du Donjon de Vincennes," 4 vols. 8vo. His speeches in the constituent assembly have also been published, as well as his letters.—*Dict des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Univ.*

MIRABEAU (Boniface Riquetti, vicomte de) younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1754. He served in the French army in America during the war with England, when he manifested great bravery, and from his subsequent conduct it does not appear, that like many of his brother officers, he became partial to the principles of republicanism. In the states-general he was chosen a deputy from the nobility of Limousin, and he constantly resisted the reunion of the three orders, defended the rights of the clergy, and warmly opposed the progress of the Revolution. In 1790 he emigrated to Germany, and raising a legion of loyalists, with which he joined the prince of Condé, served with much reputation. The fatigues to which he was exposed brought on an inflammation in the chest, which occasioned his death at Fribourg towards the end of 1792. Though not possessed of the splendid talents of his brother, he evinced considerable ability, and he produced "La Lanterne Magique," and a number of other light pieces.—*Biog. Univ. Dict. Hist.*

MIRÆUS (Albertus) a learned German divine, was born at Brussels in 1573, and was first almoner and librarian to Albert, archduke of Austria. His works are, "Opera Historica et Diplomatica," a collection of charters and diplomas, relating to the Low Countries, "Elogia illustrium Belgii scriptorum," 1609, 4to, "Rerum Belgicarum Chronicon," "Vita Justi Lipsii," "Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica," De Rebus Bohemicis," &c. He died in 1640.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

MIRANDA (Francis) a general in the service of the French republic, who was a native of Peru. He entered first into the Spanish service, but having made an attempt at Guatimala to free his countrymen from the yoke of the viceroy, his project was discovered, and he made his escape to Europe. He presented to different courts plans for the emancipation of the Spanish American colonies, which are said to have been favourably received in England and in Russia. However he conceived the French government more likely to second his schemes, and going to Paris in 1792, he connected himself with Petion and the Girondists. While waiting for an opportunity to commence operations in America, Miranda was appointed general of division, in the army of Dumouriez. His conduct at the siege of Maestricht, and at the battle of Nerwinde, did him no credit, and some time after he was imprisoned in consequence of his political intrigues. In July 1794 he was liberated, but renewing his machinations, he was commanded to quit the territories of France, which order he evaded, and returned to Paris. A second sentence of deportation, in 1797, obliged him to take refuge in England. In 1804 he repaired again to Paris, when his intrigues against the consular government caused him to be a third time arrested, and ordered to leave France He returned to America in 1806, and resumed his projects against Spain. Within five years, he succeeded in revolutionizing a part of the country, and in 1811 he endeavoured to establish a consular government at Caraccas. Assisted by the English and North Americans, he had made some progress in his schemes, when they were ruined by intestine disputes. He fled to Carthagena, where he was besieged by the Spaniards, and being taken prisoner, he was sent to Cadiz, and thrown into a dungeon, in which he remained till his death in 1816, after four years' confinement. —*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

MISLIWECZEK (Joseph) surnamed Il Boemo, was born in 1737, at a village near Prague, where his father was the proprietor of a mill. Having studied music under Serget at Prague, he went to Italy, and put himself under the tuition of Pescetti, at Venice. His first opera, "Belle-

rofonte," produced at Naples, established his reputation as a composer of the first rank, and nine others which followed were equally successful. His career lasted till 1780, when his former good fortune seemed to have forsaken him, and his "Armida" meeting with but an indifferent reception, he took it much to heart, and died at Rome the year following, in very contracted circumstances. — *Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

MISSON (Francis Maximilian) a French writer, was a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, when he retired to England. In 1687 he travelled to Italy with a nobleman, and on his return he published a "Nouveau Voyage d'Italie," 3 vols. 12mo. It presents a true and lively picture, but he offended the Catholics by his representations of their ceremonies and superstitions, which they say are exaggerated and unfaithful. He also wrote "Memoires d'un Voyageur en Angleterre," and "Le Théâtre Sacré de Cevennes, ou Recit des Prodiges arrivés dans cette partie de Languedoc, et des petits Prophetes," in which latter he is said to have displayed great credulity and fanaticism —*Moreri. Addison's Travels.*

MITAN (James) an historical engraver of some celebrity, born in London in 1776 His principal productions are, Gerard Douw's Musician, Leslie's Anne Page, the Interior of Worcester Cathedral, many plates for Mr Dibdin's Bibliographical Tour and a Gem, after Palemberg, of the Masqued Ball, for Dibdin's Ædes Althorpianæ. He died of a paralytic attack, August 16, 1822, in London.— *Gent Mag.*

MITCHELL (Joseph) a dramatic writer, was the son of a stone cutter in North Britain, and was born about 1684 He came to London, and was patronized by the earl of Stair and sir Robert Walpole. The particulars of his history are little known, but he appears to have been of a wild dissipated turn. Being very poor, his friend, Aaron Hill, presented him with the profits and reputation of a successful dramatic piece, in one act, entitled "The Fatal Extravagance." It was printed in Mitchell's name, but he was ingenuous enough to undeceive the world, and to discover its true author. His own pieces were, "The Fatal Extravagance," a tragedy enlarged, "The Highland Fair," a ballad opera. He possessed but little invention, and was but a mediocre poet. He died in 1738 —*Biog. Dram. Cibber's Lives.*

MITTARELLI (John Benedict) a learned monk of the order of the Camaldoli, was born at Venice in 1708, and in 1732 he became professor of philosophy and theology in the monastery of St Michael at Venice, and in 1747 he removed to Faenza, as chancellor of his order. In 1764 he was appointed general of his order, and he died in 1777. He wrote "Annales Camaldulenses," 9 vols. folio, "Memorie del Monasterio della santissima Trinità in Faenza," "Bibliotheca codicum Manuscriptorum Monasterii S. Michaelis Venetiarum," folio, "Ad Scriptores Italicarum Cl. Muratorii accessiones Historicæ Faventinæ," and "De Litteratura Faventinorum."—*Fabroni Vitæ Italor. Dict. Hist.*

MITZLER (Laurence Charles de Kolof) a German musician and composer of eminence, born at Vettlesheim in 1711. He received his education at Anspach, when, in addition to the rudiments of classical literature, he studied music under Erlman and Carby. In 1731 he removed to the university of Leipsic, where he made a considerable proficiency, both in mathematics and natural philosophy, as well as in music, and after a residence of twelve years, gave public lectures in all those branches of science. While thus occupied, he published a treatise on the claims of music to be considered as a science. He at length accompanied a Polish nobleman to Warsaw, and there grew into so great favour at court, as to obtain from the king a patent of nobility. His other works are, a "Musical Library, or an Analysis of Books and Writings on Music," Leipsic, 3 vols published between the years 1738 and 1754, "A Musical Illustration of the War carried on by the Emperor Charles VI, against the Allied Forces," Wittenberg, 1753, "The Elements of Thorough Bass," Leipsic, 1739, "The Musical Oculist, &c" 1740, and a German translation of Fux's, "Gradus ad Parnassum," 1742 His death took place in 1778 —*Biog Dict of Mus.*

MOCENIGO (Andrew) a native of Venice, in the early part of the sixteenth century. He served his country with zeal, being employed in its public affairs, which he managed with great success He was the autl or of a Latin "History of the War sustained by the Republic of Venice, in consequence of the League of Cambray, from 1500 to 1501, in Four Books," which, though not possessing much elegance, is esteemed for its truth and accuracy. He also wrote a Latin poem on the war with Bajazet II, which is lost.—*Moreri Tiraboschi*

MOEHSLN (John Charles William) an ingenious German physician of the last century. He was born at Berlin in 1722, and studied at the universities of Jena and Halle. Having taken the degree of MD at the age of twenty, he returned to Berlin, and succeeded his grandfather, M. Horch, as physician to the gymnasium of Joachim. After holding other offices, he was, in 1778, appointed physician to Frederick the Great, whom he attended in the war relative to the Bavarian succession. He became a member of various learned institutions, and in 1795 was chosen an associate of the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences at Berlin. His death took place in the course of the same year. His works display various, rather than profound erudition. They relate to the history of medicine and its professors, including a treatise "De Medicis Equestri Dignitate ornatis," 1768, 4to, "A Catalogue of a Collection of Engraved Portraits of celebrated Physicians," 1771, 4to, "A Description of Medals or Jetons struck in honour of Physicians, with Memoirs explain-

ing the Coinage of the Ancients, as connected with Medical History and Literature," 1773, 2 vols. 4to; and "Remarkable Experiments to determine the Utility of Innoculation for the Small-Pox," 1782, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

MOELLENDORF (Richard Joachim Henry, count de) a Prussian general, born 1724. He was educated in the equestrian academy of Brandenburg, and in 1740 admitted among the pages of Frederick II, whom he accompanied in the first Silesian war, and was at the battles of Molwitz and Kotowsitz. His behaviour procured him promotion, and in 1746 he obtained a company in the guards. He served at the siege of Prague in 1757, and at the battle of Rosbach and that of Leuthen, for his conduct on which last occasion he was rewarded with the order of merit. He was made a colonel in 1761, afterwards lieutenant-general, and in 1783 governor of Berlin. In the reign of Frederick William II, he was appointed general of infantry, and he commanded the Prussian troops employed in 1793, in the disgraceful dismemberment of Poland, on which occasion Moellendorf did every thing in his power to alleviate the misfortunes of the Poles. On his return home he was created a field-marshal, and soon after made governor of South Prussia. He opposed the war with France which followed, but he succeeded the duke of Brunswick in the command of the Prussian army on the Rhine, in 1794, when he gained the victory of Kaiserslautern. He was one of the principal advisers of the treaty of Basle in 1797, after which he was made grand marshal. Not being able to prevent, by his advice, hostilities with France in 1806, though far advanced in years, he accepted a command, and joining the army of the duke of Brunswick, was present at Jena and Auerstadt, where he was wounded. He retired to Berlin, and subsequently to Havelsberg, where, according to an odd Prussian usage, he held a prebend in the ecclesiastical chapter. He died there January 28th, 1816.—*Biog. Univ.*

MOESER (Justus) an eminent German advocate and man of letters, born at Osnaburgh in 1720. He was educated at Jena and Gottingen, and on his return to his native place, he entered on his professional career, which he exercised with so much credit in defending indigent innocence, that in 1747 he was invested with the office of advocatus patriæ. Being sent to London to arrange some financial affairs, during the seven years' war, he embraced the opportunity for obtaining an acquaintance with the political institutions of this country. When the late duke of York became bishop of Osnaburgh, and the affairs of the diocese fell under the administration of the English government, Moeser contributed much to the preservation of harmony between his fellow-citizens and their rulers. In 1783 he received the title of counsellor of justice, and in 1792 the equestrian order of Osnaburgh celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance on his public functions. He died January 7th, 1794. Among his principal works may be noticed, "Arminius," a tragedy, 1749, 8vo, "The History of Osnaburgh," 1761, 2 vols. 8vo; "Patriotic Speculations," Berlin, 1774-86, 4 vols. 4to; a treatise on the German Language and Literature, 1781, and "Miscellanies," published with a memoir of the author, by Fred. Nicolai, 1797-8, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

MOHAMMED (Sheick) the founder of the famous sect of the Wahebites, who derive their appellation from Abd el Waheb, the father of Mohammed. He was born in Arabia, about the commencement of the eighteenth century, of a family claiming to be descended from Mahomet. At an early age he seems to have formed the project of founding a new sect, and he carefully studied the laws and traditions of the moslems, of which he undertook the reformation. Having been ill treated by his father, he fled and took refuge at Bassora, and afterwards travelled through Syria and Arabia, where the unreserved expression of his religious opinions exposed him to danger. Mohammed Ibn Seoud, governor of one of the provinces of Arabia, at length gave him an asylum, and permitted him freely to propagate his doctrines. From this chief he obtained a detachment of troops to accompany him in his travels, and assist his missionary labours with their swords. Like Mahomet, he offered to the choice of his hearers, the alternative of conversion or death, and he thus made a multitude of proselytes, and subjugated many tribes and villages. On the death of his protector, he found equal favour with his son and successor, Abd el Aziz, who at the head of his troops, converted to Wahebism all the tribes of the vast province of Nejd. An ineffectual attempt, made by the pacha of Bagdad, to crush this sect of innovators in 1798, only added to their power, and in 1800 they made themselves masters of Mecca, though they were unable to keep possession of it. In the course of their expeditions, Sheick Mohammed died at an advanced age; and Abd el Aziz, who survived him a few years, was assassinated in 1803. The Wahebites receive the koran as of Divine authority, but reject all traditions, and their profession of faith is confined to the words, "There is no other God but God," suppressing the addition of the moslems, that "Mahomet is the prophet of God."—*Biog. Univ.*

MOINE (Abraham le) a French Protestant, and minister of a French church in London, was born about the close of the seventeenth century, and died in 1760. He was the author of "A Treatise on Miracles," in answer to Mr Chubb. To this work he added a postscript, intended to vindicate the authority of the ancient fathers, in answer to Dr Middleton's "Free Inquiry." Le Moine's other works are, "A Sermon on the Fall," 1751, 8vo; "A Visitation Sermon," 1752, 4to, "A Sermon in Defence of Sacred History," in answer to lord Bolingbroke, translations into French of bishop Gibson's "Pastoral Letters," Sherlock's "Discourses on the Intent and Use of Prophecy," and of "The

Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus," also attributed to that prelate. To these translations, he has added dissertations on the writings and lives of the unbelievers combated in those works.—*Monthly Review. Gent. Mag.*

MOINE (Francis le) an ingenious painter, was born at Paris in 1688, and was a pupil of Galloche. He had no natural genius for painting, but acquired all his skill through his great perseverance. His manner of designing was very incorrect, nevertheless, his heads were always graceful and pleasing. He was employed four years in painting the saloon at Versailles, for which the king granted him a pension of 3000 livres. His best pictures are the Assumption of the Virgin, in fresco, at St Sulpice, a St John in the Desert, at St Eustace's, the Conversion of St Paul, at St Germain-des-Pres, the Nativity, at St Roche's, &c. In a fit of melancholy he committed suicide, June 4, 1737.—*D'Argenville.*

MOINE (Peter le) a French poet and a jesuit, was born at Chaumon in Bassigny in 1602. He possessed more imagination than taste, Boileau said of him, "that he was too wrong-headed to be much commended, and too much of a poet to be strongly condemned." He wrote several works, in prose, on theological and other subjects, and several small poems, but his greatest work, was "Saint Louis, ou la Sainte Couronne reconquise sur les Infidelles," an epic poem, in eighteen books. He died at Paris in 1672.—*Dict. Hist. Moreri.*

MOLA (Peter Francis) an eminent painter, was born at Coldra in the Milanese, in 1609. He was the pupil of the cavalier d'Arpino and of Albani. On leaving the last master he went to Venice, and studied under Guercino, perfecting himself in colouring from the productions of the Venetian school. On his return to Rome, he painted several scriptural pieces for popes Innocent X and Alexander VII, of which that of Joseph discovering himself to his brothers, in the Quirinal, is the most esteemed. He is still more distinguished as a landscape painter, for his varied composition and vigorous touch. In 166› he received an invitation to the court of Louis XIV, with which he was about to comply, when a sudden disorder carried him off. There was another Mola (John Baptist) said by some to be his brother, who acquired some reputation in history and landscape, but he is much inferior to the preceding.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington's Dict. by Fuseli.*

MOLAI (James de) the last grand master of the order of the knights Templars, of the family of the lords of Longwic and of Raon. He was admitted into the order about 1265, and on the death of William de Beaujeu, he was unanimously elected to the office of grand master. The great wealth and power of the Templars, their pride and their dissolute manners, created them a multitude of enemies, and led to their destruction. In 1307 an order was issued for the general arrest of the knights throughout France. They were accused of heresy, impiety, and various crimes revolting to human nature, and of the principal charges they were, as a body, convicted on the evidence of confessions, procured by whatever means from a multitude of individuals among them. Fifty-seven were burnt in 1311, and the order was abolished the following year, by the council of Vienne. Molai, with his companions, Guy Dauphin of Auvergne and Hugh de Peralde, were detained in prison at Paris till 1313, when their trial took place before commissioners appointed by the pope, and confessing their crimes, they were condemned to perpetual seclusion. Molai and Guy, having subsequently retracted their confessions, which they had made in the hope of obtaining their freedom, were executed as relapsed heretics. They perished in the flames at Paris March 18, 1314, declaring their innocence to the last. The abolition and punishment of the knights Templars are usually represented by modern historians, as in the highest degree cruel and unjust, and as originating in the avaricious policy of Philippe le Bel, king of France, and his instrument, pope Clement V. That some of the crimes imputed to the Templars were absurd, and probably imaginary, may be conceded, but the dissipation and disgraceful criminality of these military monks was so notorious, as to supply a fair pretext for the suppression of the order, though it cannot excuse the barbarities to which some of the knights were subjected.—*Dict. Hist.*

MOLÉ (Francis Rene) an eminent French comedian, born at Paris in 1734. He first appeared on the stage of the metropolis in 1754, when he was well received, and after having travelled in the provinces, he returned to Paris in 1760, and soon arrived at great distinction, particularly in the characters of lovers and petit-maitres. During the progress of the Revolution, he became an associate of the jacobins, and so far prostituted his talents as to officiate in the church of St Roch, as the priest of the goddess of Reason. Molé was a member of the National Institute, and was the only actor, except Monvel and Grandmesnil, who has been admitted to that honourable station. He died December 11, 1802. Some letters in the Journal de Paris, and fugitive poetry, are attributed to him, as well as an unsuccessful comedy.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. des Contemp.*

MOLLSWORTH (Robert, viscount) an Irish statesman and political writer, born at Dublin in 1656. He received his education at Trinity college, and entering on public life displayed a liberality of principle and attachment to the cause of liberty, which rendered him obnoxious to the court of James II. During the short-lived triumph of that prince in Ireland, his estate was confiscated, but on the settlement of affairs, under William III, he was made a member of the privy-council. Being despatched on an embassy to Denmark, he gave offence to the king, and was induced to return home prematurely. He took his revenge, by publishing "An Account of Denmark," which was considered as a libel on the country, and was complained of as such

by the Danish ambassador in London, who in vain demanded the punishment of the author. He was appointed a commissioner of the customs in 1714, and in 1716 he was made a peer of the kingdom of Ireland. His death took place in 1725. He translated Hottoman's "Franco-Gallia," and besides the work abovementioned, he was the author of some occasional pamphlets.—*Biog. Brit.*

MOLEVILLE (ANTHONY FRANCIS BERTRAND de) a French statesman and historical writer, born in 1744. He occupied the situation of intendant of the finances in Britanny, previously to the Revolution, and in October 1791, he was appointed minister of the marine. Being accused in the Legislative Assembly of having favoured the emigration of the officers of the navy, he resigned his post in March 1792. He subsequently thought it prudent to take refuge in England, where he employed himself in various literary undertakings. He died at Paris in 1819. Among his works are, "A Chronological History of England," 6 vols 8vo, "Memoirs relative to the last Year of the Reign of Louis XVI," and "Annals of the French Revolution," all which were first published in English, being translated from the MSS. of the author.
Dict des H. M. du 18me S. Gent. Mag.

MOLIERE (JOHN BAPTIST POQUELIN de) the most celebrated of the modern writers of comedy, was born at Paris in 1620. His father, named Poquelin, who was valet-de-chambre, and upholsterer to the king, and also kept a shop in that line of business, intending to bring his son up to his own employment, gave him a conformable education. He accordingly reached the age of fourteen without any other instruction than that of reading and writing, when having imbibed a taste for literature, by frequenting the theatre, he was, by the persuasion of his grandfather, sent to the jesuits' college as a day-student. His father becoming infirm, he was, however, obliged to officiate for him in the royal household, and in that capacity attended Louis XIII to Narbonne in 1641. On his return to Paris his passion for the theatre became unconquerable, and he associated himself with a company of young persons, who played in the suburbs of St Germain, among whom he assumed the name of Moliere, and composed several little comic pieces for the stage, in which he himself took a part. At length he joined La Bejart, a provincial actress, and they formed a company, which in 1653 presented at Lyons his first regular comedy in verse, entitled "L'Etourdi." It was followed by "Le Depit Amoureux," and "Les Precieuses Ridicules," first exhibited at Beziers, where he obtained the protection of the prince de Condé. He subsequently acted at Grenoble and Rouen, and having, during some visits to Paris, secured the favour of Gaston, duke of Orleans, the latter introduced him to the king, who, having witnessed the performance of his company at the Old Louvre, gave orders for their settlement at Paris. In 1660 he was assigned a theatre in the Palais Royal, and in 1665 he was formally taken into the service of the king, with a pension of 1000 livres. He continually rose in reputation by his new pieces, until at length, by the general consent of Europe he was placed at the head of genuine comedy. His more serious dramas, and those written in prose, are esteemed his master pieces, especially "Le Misanthrope," and "Le Tartuffe." The subject of the latter being religious hypocrisy, has always excited the false devotees against him, but they have not been able to prevent it from retaining its place as one of the most effective pieces on the French stage, and owing to recent circumstances, it is more popular at the present time than ever. For twenty years Moliere wrote for the stage, and being all the while an actor also, and interrupted by various avocations, his fertility was most extraordinary. His last piece was the celebrated "Le Malade Imaginaire," to the fourth representation of which he fell a sacrifice. He himself acted the imaginary sick man in the piece, but labouring at the time under a pulmonary complaint, he was requested by his wife, and Baron, the actor, to defer the performance, which, on the score of injury to the company, he declined, and exerting himself with unusual spirit, his efforts brought on the rupture of a blood-vessel, by which he was suffocated. This happened in February 1673, in the fifty third year of his age. Harlai, archbishop of Paris, a man of loose morals himself, refused him Christian burial, and the king's authority was requisite to procure him private interment in a chapel of ease of the church of St Eustache, and even this was impeded by a portion of the superstitious populace. Such was the treatment of a man so generally esteemed an honour to his country. Louis XIV was much affected at his loss, Boileau has honoured him with some fine lines in his seventh satire, and Racine deemed him the first of the writers in that distinguished reign. Voltaire also, regards him as "the best comic writer of any nation," nor has any one risen in his own peculiar social line to bear away the palm from him. He may, indeed, be said to have chased away a great share of the coxcombry, false wit, and pedantry of his day, and possessed as he was of a large portion of the philosophy of good sense, he seldom failed to discern the weak part of whatever was absurd or condemnable. His great excellence being exhibition of character, he is not deemed equally happy in development, and his eclaircissemens are frequently brought about with precipitation. He is sometimes also deemed too lengthy in the dialogue of his serious pieces, and too farcical in that of his light ones. In private life this eminent man was humane and benevolent in a very high degree, many anecdotes being recorded of his great goodnature and philanthropy. No one had more friends of rank and talent, or was more lamented by them. In matrimony, however, he was unfortunate, being led to marry an actress younger than himself, whose conduct subjected him to all the ridicule which he owes to misfortune in that particular. Bayle re-

cords a curious scene between Molière and a friend on the subject, the authenticity of which has however been denied. A splendid edition of his works was published by Didot in 1792, 6 vols. 4to.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MOLIERES (Joseph Privat de) professor of philosophy at the Royal college, and member of the academy of Sciences, was born in 1677, at Larascon. He entered among the fathers of the Oratory, and was pupil to Malebranche, but after that philosopher's death, he quitted the Oratory, and devoted himself wholly to physics and mathematics. He was the author of "Philosophical Lectures," 4 vols. 12mo, "Mathematical Lectures," and "La premiere Partie des Llemens de Géometrie,' 12mo. He died in 1742. His absence of mind was so great, that a shoeblack once finding him absorbed in a profound reverie, contrived to steal the silver buckles out of his shoes, replacing them with iron ones.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

MOLIN (James) commonly called Dumoulin, a celebrated French physician, born in 1666. He studied at Montpellier, and afterwards at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree. He was soon after appointed professor of anatomy at the Royal garden, and at the age of twenty-six he became chief physician to the army in Catalonia. He returned to the capital in 1706, and added to his reputation by his cure of the prince of Condé He was employed by Louis XIV and his successor, and the latter settled on him a pension of 500 livres He died at Paris, March 21, 1755. To uncommon skill in his profession, Molin added harsh and repulsive manners, and a degree of parsimony closely bordering on avarice. His wealth, however, was often worthily employed in the relief of indigence and wretchedness, and as he had no children, he devoted much of his property to the education and establishment of a numerous train of young relatives. In his medical practice he was partial to the use of venesection, and hence it has been concluded that Le Sage, in his Gil Blas, intended to satirize Molin under the character of Dr Sangrado, though Hecquet, another Parisian physician, is more commonly supposed to have been aimed at. In his general character Molin seems to have resembled Dr Radcliffe, and like that celebrated practitioner he left no published work of importance. —*Dict Hist. Biog Univ.*

MOLINA (Lewis de) a celebrated polemic, descended of a noble family of Cuenza in New Castile, where he was born in 1555. He became a member of the jesuits' college, after having completed his studies at Coimbra, where he had distinguished himself by his perseverance in the acquirement of classical, as well as theological learning. Molina was afterwards professor of theology at Ebora, and filled the chair there for more than twenty years with great reputation, although his adversaries accused him of a leaning towards the Pelagian heresy. In support of this charge, they cited his treatise, "De Concordia Gratiæ et liberi Arbitrii," 4to, which gave rise to such a fierce alterration between the followers of Loyola and Dominic, that in 1607 the pope found it advisable to issue a bull, in order to suppress them. His other works are a treatise "On Law and Equity," and some annotations on the writings of Thomas Aquinas. His death took place at Madrid in 1600.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MOLINET (Claude du) regular canon and procurator-general of the congregation of St Genevieve, and a learned antiquary, was born at Chalons sur Marne, in 1620. His principal works are, an edition of the "Epistles of Stephen, Bishop of Tournay," with notes, "History of the Popes, by Medals," "Reflexions sur l'Origine et l'Antiquité des Chanoines séculiers et réguliers," "Dissertation sur une tete d'Isis," "Dissertation sur la Mitre des Anciens," "Le Cabinet de la Bibliotheque de St Genevieve," &c. He collected a large cabinet of curiosities, and placed the library of St Genevieve in the state for which it is so celebrated. He was a man of great research, but, according to his countrymen, "plus rempli d'erudition que de critique" Molinet died in 1687.—*Biog. Univ. art. Dumolinet. Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

MOLINET (John) a French poet, born in the fifteenth century. He studied at the university of Paris, after which he went to Flanders, where he married, but becoming a widower, he entered into the ecclesiastical state, and obtained a canonry at Valenciennes. He was almoner and librarian to Margaret of Austria, governess of the Netherlands, and historiographer to the house of Burgundy. He died in 1507. Besides a translation of the "Roman de la Rose," he was the author of "Faits et Dits, contenant plusieurs beaux traictes, oraisons et chants royaux," Paris, 1531, folio, and 1537 and 1540, 8vo, which editions are much sought after by the lovers of scarce books. His "Poesies" were re-published at Paris in 1723, 12mo —*Biog. Univ.*

MOLINIER (William) distinguished in the fourteenth century as the chancellor of an association of Toulousan troubadours, who, under the title of "College du gai Savoir," gave rise to the academy of the Floral games. Molinier was directed to prepare a system of the art of poetry, as practised by the professors of the "gay science," which task he executed in 1356, and copies were despatched by the college to the princes of all the countries in which the Romanic language was cultivated. The poetics, or "Lays d'Amors," compiled by Molinier, is a curious monument of the state of literature in the south of France in the fourteenth century. A specimen of this work was published by M. Raynouard in his 'Grammaire Romane."—*Biog. Univ.*

MOLINOS (Michael) a Spanish controversialist of the seventeenth century, founder of the sect called Quietists, from the nature of their doctrine, which inculcates perfect abstraction from the world and its concerns, in order to a complete union with the Divinity. He was born in 1627, at Saragossa, but passed the greater part of his life at Rome, where,

in 1675, he published his celebrated "Spiritual Guide," written in Spanish. On its first appearance little notice was taken of its contents, but at length the inquisition took alarm at its tenets, and on a republication, six years afterwards, arrested its author. Molinos consenting to recant his opinions, his life was spared, but he never recovered his liberty, dying in the dungeons of the Holy Office in 1696. The celebrated Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray, madame Guyon, and some other persons of eminence in France, were strongly tinctured with the opinions of Molinos.—*Biog. Univ. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MOLLOY (CHARLES) a political writer, was born in Dublin, and was educated at Trinity college, and on coming to England he entered of the Middle Temple. He was supposed to have contributed greatly to a periodical paper, entitled "Fog's Journal," and also to have been the principal writer of a well known paper, called "Common Sense." Large offers were made to Mr Molloy to write in defence of sir Robert Walpole, which he refused, but notwithstanding, on the change in the ministry, in 1742, he was entirely neglected. He died in 1767. He also wrote three dramatic pieces, entitled, "The Perplexed Couple," "Half pay Officers," and "The Coquet."—Another CHARLES MOLLOY, was a native of Ireland, and a lawyer of the Inner Temple, and was the author of a treatise "De Jure Maritimo et Navali." He died in 1690.—FRANCIS MOLLOY, also an Irishman, was professor of divinity in the college of St Isidore at Rome, and wrote "Grammatica Latino-Hibernica compendiata," and "Lucerna Fidelium," which, although the title is Latin, is written in Irish, and contains an explanation of the Christian religion according to the Roman Catholic faith.—*Biog. Diam. Harris's Ware. Lysons's Environs.*

MOLYNEUX (WILLIAM) an eminent mathematician and astronomer, born at Dublin in 1656. He was educated at Trinity college, where he stayed four years, and having taken the degree of BA, he removed to the Inner Temple, London, in 1675. Being possessed of a competent fortune, he never engaged in the law as a profession, but returning to Ireland in 1678, he occupied himself with researches into various departments of natural philosophy, and more particularly astronomy. In 1683 he formed a philosophical society at Dublin, on the plan of the Royal Society, to which he became secretary, and continued to act in that capacity till the association was broken up during the storms of the Revolution in 1688. Through the influence of the duke of Ormond, Mr Molyneux was appointed joint-surveyor of public works, and chief engineer, in consequence of which he had a commission to examine the principal fortresses in Flanders. After his return, in 1686, he published his "Sciothericum Telescopicum," containing an account of a telescopic dial which he had invented. In 1689 he removed to [illegible]n, on account of the political commo[illegible] in Ireland, and shortly after he settled with his family at Chester. There he drew up a treatise on dioptrics, published in 1692, under the title of "Dioptrica Nova," 4to. Going back to his native country, he was chosen MP. for Dublin, in 1692, and in 1695 he was elected representative of the university. In 1698 he published a tract relating to some measures adopted by the English government which he conceived to be injurious to the Irish woollen manufacture. He died October 11, 1698. Mr Molyneux was a fellow of the Royal society, and a contributor to the Philosophical Transactions.—His son, SAMUEL MOLYNEUX, who was secretary to George II, when prince of Wales, was also a cultivator of the mathematical sciences, and made some improvements in the construction of telescopes, of which Dr Robert Smith published an account in his treatise on optics.—*Martin's Biog. Philos.*

MOLZA (FRANCIS MARIA) an Italian poet of the fifteenth century, was born at Modena in 1489. He was equally distinguished for his poetical facility and the libertinism of his manners. His compositions are chiefly poems in Latin and Italian, on topics as well moral and serious, as sportive and amorous, in all of which he excelled. He died at Modena in 1544.—LARQUINIA MOLZA, a learned lady, the grand daughter of the preceding, was born at Modena in 1542. She became a proficient in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, in logic, rhetoric, mathematics philosophy theology, and music. In 1560 she married Paul Porrino, with whom she lived eighteen years. On his death she went to Ferrara, and lived twelve years as lady of honour to Lucretia and Leonard d'Este, after which she retired to Modena, and passed the remainder of her life in literary pursuits. She died in 1617. Her writings consist of Italian and Latin poems, a translation of the Charmides and Crito of Plato, &c. Tasso has introduced this lady as one of the interlocutors in his Dialogue on Love, which he entitles "Molza." She received the extraordinary honour of being presented with the citizenship of Rome, in a patent, extolling her merit, and giving her the title of Unica. This privilege through her is extended to the whole family of the Molzas of Modena.—*Bayle. Tiraboschi.*

MOMBRITIUS or MOMBRIZIO (BONINUS) a native of Milan, who flourished in the fifteenth century, was the author of a work, entitled "Sanctuarium sive vitæ Sanctorum," 2 vols. folio, supposed to have been printed at Milan about 1479, it is extremely scarce, and is deemed very valuable. In this work the author took the greatest pains to distinguish truth from fable, and this he was enabled to do by closely examining all the existing authorities, and carefully collating MSS. He also wrote several Latin poems, particularly one on the Passions, which was greatly admired.—*Brunet Manuel du Libraire. Morer. Tiraboschi.*

MONARDES (NICHOLAS) a Spanish physician, was born at Seville, in the early part of the sixteenth century. His reputation is found-

ed chiefly upon his work, entitled "Dos Libros de las cosas que se traen de las Indias Occidentales que sirven al uso de Medicina," Sevilla, 1565, to which a third book was afterwards added, concerning the medicinal substances imported from the new world. This work was translated into Latin, with notes and figures, by Charles l'Ecluse or Clusius, under the title of "Simplicium Medicamentorum ex novo orbe delatorum, quorum in Medicina usus est Historia," Antw. 1574. It was also translated into Italian, French, and English. The other works of Monardes are a tract, "De Rosa et partibus ejus, de succi Rosarum temperatura," and "De secanda vena in Pleuritide inter Græcos et Arabes concordia," &c. The name of Monardes is perpetuated by the botanical genus Monarda, in the class Diandria of Linnæus. He died in 1578.—*Antonio Bibl. Hisp. Rees's Cyclop. Moreri.*

MONBEILLARD (Philibert Gueneau) a naturalist, was born at Semur in Auxois, in 1720. On coming to Paris, he distinguished himself in the scientific world, and continued with reputation the "Collection Academique," a work consisting of every interesting circumstance in the memoirs of the learned societies of Europe. He became the associate of Buffon, in his great work on natural history, taking part of the ornithological department. He first wrote under the name of his colleague, and no difference of style was observed, until Buffon himself announced him in his preface, saying, "that of all men he was the person whose manner of seeing, judging, and writing, was most conformable to his own." Monbeillard afterwards undertook the class of insects, on which subject he had written several articles in the new Encyclopedia, but before he could finish it, he was seized with the illness which terminated in his death in 1785. His wife, who was an excellent linguist, and otherwise accomplished, rendered him great assistance in his labours.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MONCONYS (Balthasar de) a writer of travels, and son of the lieutenant-criminal of Lyons, was educated in the jesuit's college. In 1628 he was driven from his country by the plague, and he went to Spain, and studied at the university of Salamanca. He afterwards visited the East, for the purpose of tracing the remains of the philosophy of Hermes Trismegistus, and Zoroaster, but meeting with little success, he returned to France, and applied himself to mathematical and physical pursuits. He died in 1665 at Lyons, and his "Travels," in 3 vols. 4to, were published by his son and the jesuit Berthier. They contain much curious matter.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MONCRIF (Francis Augustin Paradis) a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Paris in 1687. He devoted himself at an early age to literature, and one of his first efforts was an "Ode on the death of Louis le Grand," by which he expected to gain the favour of the regent. He became private secretary to the count of Clermont, and reader to the queen, he was a member of the French Academy, and associate of those of Nancy and Berlin. He was also admitted by Louis XV to the privilege of the entrées of court, a favour denied to Voltaire. Moncrif excelled chiefly in ballads, romances, complimentary verses, or theatrical pieces, the flights of his genius were not lofty. He died in 1770. His principal works are, "Essai sur la Necessité et sur les moyens de Plaire," "Les Ames Rivales," an ingenious romance, founded on the metempsychosis, "Les Abderites," a comedy, "Poesies diverses," &c. &c. His "Histoire des Chats" was severely and unmeritedly criticised at the time of its publication, but is now forgotten.—*Necrologie des Hommes celèbres. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MONGAULT (Nicholas Hubert de) a literary man, was the natural son of Colbert Penanges, and was born at Paris in 1674. He entered the congregation of the fathers of the Oratory, and studied philosophy at Mans. The system then generally taught was that of Aristotle, but Mongault, judging for himself, adopted that of Descartes, which he openly professed. In 1701 Colbert, archbishop of Toulouse, who had procured him a priory, invited him to Toulouse, and gave him apartments in his palace, and soon after the president, Foucault, prevailed upon him to reside with him, and obtained his admission into the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. In 1710 Mongault became tutor to the young duke de Chartres, son of the duke of Orleans. He was the author of a "Translation of Herodian," and "A Translation of the Letters of Cicero to Atticus," in 6 vols. which he enriched with notes, which equally prove his learning and the elegance of his taste. He also published two dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. He was admitted a member of the French Academy in 1718, and died in 1746.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MONGE (Gaspar) a celebrated mathematician and natural philosopher, born at Beaune in 1746. He studied in the colleges of the fathers of the Oratory at Beaune and Lyons, with such success that he became a teacher at the age of sixteen. He was afterwards employed at the military school of Mezieres, where he assisted Bossut, the professor of mathematics, and afterwards Nollet, professor of physics, whom he succeeded. In 1780 he removed to Paris, on being admitted into the Academy of Sciences, and became the coadjutor of Bossut, in a course of lectures on hydrodynamics at the Louvre. He quitted Mezieres entirely in 1783, on being appointed examiner of the marine, when he composed a "Treatise on Statics," afterwards used for the Polytechnic school. In 1789, like other friends of freedom, Monge indulged in expectations of the regeneration of France. Through the influence of Condorcet, he was made minister of the marine in 1792, and he held at the same time the portfolio of minister of war, during the absence of general Servan with the army. He thus became a member of the executive council of government, in which quality he

signed the order for the execution of Louis XVI. Shortly after he resigned his functions, in consequence of which he was exposed to the persecution of the ruling party of the jacobins, against which he successfully defended himself. He was then employed, together with other men of science, in improving the manufacture of gunpowder, and otherwise augmenting the military resources of the country. The Normal School was founded, with which Monge became connected, and he then published his "Geometrie Descriptive," one of his principal works Together with Berthollet and Guyton Morveau, he principally contributed to the establishment of the Polytechnic school, after which, in 1796, he was commissioned to go to Italy, and collect the treasures of art and science from the countries conquered by the French, and the labours of Monge and his colleagues gave rise to the splendid assemblage of works of taste and genius, which for a time ornamented the halls of the Louvre. In 1798 he went with Buonaparte to Egypt, where he was again employed in the service of science. On his return to France, he resumed his functions as professor at the Polytechnic school, in the success of which he greatly interested himself. The attachment which he on various occasions manifested to Buonaparte, led to his being nominated a member of the senate, on the first formation of that body. The emperor farther bestowed on him the title of count of Peluseum, the senatorial lordship of Liege, made him grand cordon of the legion of honour, gave him an estate in Westphalia, and, a little before he set out on his Russian expedition, a present of 200,000 francs. The fall of his benefactor involved him in misfortunes. He was expelled from the institute in 1816, one of his sons in-law was exiled, and he was deprived of all his employments. His faculties became disordered, and he died July 28, 1818. Besides the works above noticed, Monge published "Description de l'Art de fabriquer les Canons,' 4to, and "Application de l'Analyse à la Geometrie des Surfaces," 4to, as well as a multitude of memoirs on mathematical and physical science.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

MONK (George) an English military officer, distinguished in history for the prominent part he acted in the restoration of Charles II. He was the son of sir Thomas Monk of Potheridge in Devonshire, where he was born December 6th, 1608. Entering into the army at an early age, he served under sir Richard Grenville, in an expedition to Spain, and in 1630 he went to the Netherlands, where he was promoted to a captaincy. He was engaged in the unfortunate expedition of Charles I against the Scots in 1639, at which period he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On the rebellion taking place in Ireland he was sent thither, and his services were rewarded with the post of governor of Dublin. Hostilities occurring between the king and the parliament, colonel Monk brought over his regiment to his majesty's assistance. He was appointed major-general in the Irish brigade, and being employed at the siege of Nantwich, he was made a prisoner, and committed to custody in the Tower of London. He devoted his leisure to writing, and composed "Observations on Military and Political Affairs," published not long after his death. Having been detained about three years in confinement, he accepted of a commission from the Parliament, on condition of being employed only against the Irish insurgents. He distinguished himself repeatedly in this service, but having made a treaty with the Catholic chieftain, O Neal, which gave offence to the English parliamentary government, he resigned his command, and retired to his estate. After the entire overthrow of the royal party, Monk was employed with Cromwell in Scotland, and was present at the battle of Dunbar. His coadjutor returning to England, he was entrusted with the chief command. War taking place with the Dutch republic, he engaged in the naval service, and together with admirals Blake and Dean, he commanded in two engagements, in which they triumphed over the enemy, commanded by the famous seaman Van Tromp. On the re-establishment of peace, Monk returned to Scotland, where, at the head of the English army, he maintained the authority of Cromwell in that country. On the decease of the protector, the resignation of power by his son, and the contest of parties which subsequently took place, he availed himself of the commanding situation which he occupied, to crush the republicans, and promote the recal and restoration of the Stuart family to the throne, in the person of Charles II. The measures adopted for this purpose, indicate a more political sagacity than principle in Monk or his advisers, but the detail of these transactions must be sought for in our national histories. The dukedom of Albemarle, the order of the garter, and the office of privy-councillor, rewarded the loyalty of the restorer of Charles II. During the Dutch war, in the reign of that prince, Monk was again employed in the service of his country, and in 1666 he beat the Dutch fleet commanded by his former antagonist, Van Tromp, and admiral De Ruyter. He died January 3d, 1670, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He was married to a woman in low life, said to have been the daughter of his laundress, who, as may be supposed, maintained a complete ascendancy over him, so that it has been observed, that this warrior, who was not afraid of a cannon-ball, dreaded the tongue of his wife.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng. Biog. Brit.*

MONK (hon. Mary) daughter of lord Molesworth, and wife to George Monk, esq. was an ingenious poetess, and a proficient in the Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages. Her poems were printed after her death under the title of "Marinda" "Poems and Translations upon several Occasions," and a dedication to Caroline, princess of Wales, was prefixed by lord Molesworth. She died in 1715, and on her death-bed she wrote some very affecting verses to her husband, which may be found in

"Cibber's Lives."—*Ballard's Memoirs. Cibber's Lives.*

MONNET (Anthony Grimoald) an eminent French chemist, inspector-general of mines, and member of the academies of Rouen, Stockholm, and Turin. He was of low parentage, and was born in Auvergne in 1734. Having settled as an apothecary at Rouen, he distinguished himself by his acquaintance with chemical science. Becoming known, he removed to Paris, and obtained, through the patronage of Malesherbes, the place of inspector-general of mines in 1774 In conjunction with Guettard he prepared and published a mineralogical atlas of France. He was one of the very few cultivators of chemistry who rejected and opposed the great discoveries and theories of Lavoisier, a circumstance which involved him in disputes with his fellow labourers in the field of science, and lessened his reputation. Being deprived of office at the Revolution, he passed the latter part of his life in absolute retirement, and died at Paris in 1817. He was the author of "Memoire Historique et Politique sur les Mines de France," 1790, 8vo, "Demonstration de la Fausseté des Principes des Nouveaux Chimistes," 1798, 3vo, and various other works, besides a great number of analyses and memoirs in the Journal de Physique, &c.—*Biog. Univ.*

MONNOYE (Bernard de la) a literary man, was born at Dijon in 1641, and was brought up to the bar, but conceiving a dislike to the law, he devoted himself to literature, and contented himself with the office of corrector in the chamber of accounts at Dijon. He gained several prizes of the French Academy, but in consequence of his preferring to reside in his native province he was not associated to that body until 1713. In the latter part of his life he was reduced to distress which was alleviated by a pension from the duke de Villeroi. He died at Paris in 1727 His principal works are, "Remarques sur les Bibliotheques de du Verdier et de la Croix du Maine," "Remarques sur les Jugemens des Savans de Baillet," "Notes sur la Bibliotheque choisie de Colomies," "Remarques sur le Menagiana, avec une Dissertation sur le Lire de Tribus In postoribus," "Noels Bourguignons," a set of Christmas carols, in the Burgundian dialect, very humorous, but condemned by the Sorbonne for their coarseness, "Poesies Françaises," and "Nouvelles Poesies," consisting of fables, epigrams, tales, &c. with some Latin poems, elegantly written, but in a licentious spirit. Monnoye was also the editor of a collection of French poets, and of a "Recueil des Pieces choisies.—*Moreri. Nouv Dict. Hist.*

MONOYER (John Baptist) commonly called Baptist, an eminent flower-painter, was born at Lisle in Flanders, in 1635, and studied his art at Antwerp. In 1663 he went to Paris, and in 1667 he was admitted into the academy of painting, but as the rules of that society did not permit him to be a professor, he received the title of counsellor. He came to England, and was employed in embellishing Montagu house, now the British museum, Hampton court, Kensington, Burlington house, &c. He died in London in 1699. His style is bold and free, and the disposition of all his objects strikingly elegant, but he did not finish his work so highly as Van Huysum. One of his most celebrated pieces is the flower border of a mirror at Kensington palace. His son Antony, called Young Baptist, adopted his father's style, and was member of the French academy of painting.—*Walpole's Anec. D'Argenville. Pilkington's Dict*

MONRO (Alexander) a celebrated physician and anatomist of Scottish descent, but born in London in 1697. After commencing his studies under Cheselden, he travelled for improvement in various parts of Europe, observed the hospital practice at Paris, and passed some time at Leyden, where he contracted a friendship with professor Boerhaave. Returning home, he settled at Edinburgh in 1719, where he was appointed anatomical demonstrator to the company of surgeons, and he commenced a course of public lectures on anatomy. Two years after he also began to give lectures on surgery, and he contributed to the foundation of a public hospital, where he delivered courses of clinical lectures. He established his reputation as an anatomist by the publication of his treatise on Osteology, which passed through a multitude of editions, and has been translated into several foreign languages. This was followed by his anatomy of the nerves, and many valuable productions of his pen appeared in the "Medical Essays and Observations," published at Edinburgh, in six volumes, octavo. His last work was a tract on the success of innoculation in Scotland, to the general introduction of which salutary practice he was greatly instrumental. He died in 1767. As professor of anatomy he contributed much to the high character which the university of Edinburgh has long maintained as a school of medical science, and he displayed his zeal for the interests of his profession, not only by his writings and his lectures, but by assisting in the formation of a society for the improvement of medicine, and aiding and encouraging the researches of his pupils and others. A collective edition of his works was published by his son, with an account of his life, in 1781, quarto.—Monro (Alexander) eldest son of the preceding, succeeded on his death to the anatomical professorship, and creditably supported the reputation of his family. He was the author of "Observations on the Nervous System," 1783, folio, a treatise on the "Structure and Physiology of Fishes," folio, "A Description of all the Bursæ Mucosæ of the Human Body," 4to, three "Treatises on the Brain, Eye, and Ear," 4to, besides other works. He died in 1817, at an advanced age.—Monro (Donald) brother of the last mentioned professor, was also engaged in the practice of medicine, and became a physician in the army. He died in 1802, leaving a "Treatise on Medical and

Pharmaceutical Chemistry," 4 vols. 8vo, and "Observations on the Means of preserving the Health of Soldiers," 2 vols. 8vo, besides some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, highly honourable to his talents.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Lond. Med Journ. Ann. Biog.*

MONRO (JOHN) an eminent physician, who devoted his attention to the treatment of insanity. He was born at Greenwich in Kent, in 1715, and was the son of Dr James Monro, physician to the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem. He was educated at Merchant Tailors' school, and St John's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1743 he became one of the travelling fellows on Dr Radcliffe's foundation, when he visited France and Italy, and some other parts of Europe The degree of MD was bestowed on him by the university of Oxford during his absence, and on his return in 1751, he was elected colleague with his father, on whose death the following year he succeeded him as physician to Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals He died December 27, 1791, at Hadley near Barnet. Dr Monro is principally known on account of his controversy with Dr Battie, who having censured the practice of the medical attendants of Bethlem, in his Treatise on Madness, the former published a small pamphlet, entitled "Remarks on Dr Battie's Treatise," designed principally as a vindication of his father. —*Hutchinson. Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

MONSIGNY (PIERRE ALEXANDRE) a native of Artois, surnamed the French Sacchini. He was born in 1729, and was placed by his parents at an early age in the chamber of accounts of the clergy at Paris, but becoming accidentally a witness of the success of Pergolesi's opera of the "Servant Mistress,' his genius for music soon developed itself, and became a passion with him. Having placed himself under Giannotti, after five months' instruction from that master, he produced an opera in one act, entitled "Les Aveux Indiscrets," which he brought out with great success in 1759. Sedaine being present at his "Le Cadi dupe" the following year, was so pleased with the talent which it exhibited, that he immediately introduced himself to the author, and the two afterwards produced seven operas in conjunction, all of which were successful Monsigny was in 1802 director of the conservatory, but the time of his death is uncertain —*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

MONSON (sir WILLIAM) an English seaman and writer on naval affairs, who was a native of Lincolnshire. He was born in 1569, and studied at Baliol college, Oxford. Having entered into the navy, he accompanied the earl of Essex in his expedition to Cadiz, and received from his commander the honour of knighthood, and he also distinguished himself in the Dutch war in the reign of James I. He died in 1643. He was the author of a volume of Naval Tracts, published in 1623 — *Campbell's Lives of Admirals.*

MONSTRELET (ENGUERRAND de) a chronicler of the fifteenth century, was born at Cambray, of which city he became governor. He was the author of a history in French of his own times, from 1400 to 1467, the last fifteen years of which were furnished by another hand. It contains a faithful but rather tiresome narrative of the contentions of the houses of Orleans and Burgundy, the capture of Normandy and Paris by the English, with their expulsion, &c. It was published with the title of "Chronique d'Enguerrand de Monstrelet, Gentilhomme, jadis demeurant à Cambrai, en Cambresis," and is particularly valued for the original documents which it contains. The best edition is that of Paris, 1572, 2 vols. folio. Monstrelet died in 1453. *Moreri Nouv. Dict Hist.*

MONTAGU (CHARLES) earl of Halifax, an English statesman and poet, born at Horton in Northamptonshire in 1661. He was descended from the family of the Montagus, earls of Manchester, and he was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. From the university he went to London, where he attracted notice by his verses on the death of Charles II, and in 1687 he wrote, in conjunction with Prior, The City Mouse and Country Mouse," a travesty on Dryden's Hind and Panther. In the reign of William III he obtained the place of clerk of the privy council, and became a member of the house of commons, and a decided supporter of the whig party in politics. In 1694 he was raised to the post of chancellor of the exchequer, and subsequently to that of first lord of the treasury. His administration was distinguished by the adoption of the funding system, or anticipation of the public revenues, and creation of the national debt, which, from five millions, the original amount, had increased to three hundred millions at the close of the American war, and has since been most enormously augmented. The establishment of the Bank of England was another measure of that period, as was also the recoinage of the national money. In 1698 Montagu was a member of the council of regency during the temporary absence of the king, and in 1700 he was raised to the peerage. In the reign of Anne, when Tory influence prevailed, he was impeached before the house of Lords on two occasions, but the proceedings against him fell to the ground. George I created him an earl, and bestowed on him the order of the garter, but being disappointed in his expectation of obtaining the office of lord treasurer, he joined himself to the opposition. His death took place May 19, 1715. The poems and speeches of lord Halifax were published, with biographical memoirs, in 1715, 8vo, and the former were included in the edition of English poets by Dr Johnson. He held a distinguished place at one time among our minor bards, but except some of his songs, and his share of the burlesque on Dryden, his works are fallen entirely into oblivion. He aspired to the character of the Mecænas of his age, and his patronage of Addison is creditable to his discrimination, though little can be said in praise of his munificence —*Walpole Johnson.*

MONTAGU (Edward) earl of Sandwich, a naval commander of distinction in the reign of Charles II. He was the son of sir Sidney Montagu, descended from an illustrious Norman family, and was born in 1625. Like many other officers of that period, he commenced his career in the army, and terminated it in the navy. During the civil war, he commanded a regiment which he had raised for the service of the parliament, and acted with great bravery in various engagements. In the subsequent war with Holland, under the government of Cromwell, he was associated in a maritime command with admiral Blake. He was then sent with a fleet into the North sea, but suspicions arising of his fidelity to the party then in power, he was dismissed on his return to England. Through the influence of general Monk, he was again employed, and he commanded the fleet on board which Charles II returned from exile, to take possession of the throne. For this piece of service he was created viscount Hinchinbroke and earl of Sandwich, July 12, 1660. In the Dutch war, which commenced in 1664, he greatly distinguished himself, especially in the battle with admiral Opdam, June 3, 1665, when he commanded a division of the English fleet under the duke of York. He was afterwards employed on a diplomatic mission to the court of Madrid. On the renewal of hostilities with the Dutch, he was again employed, and lost his life in an engagement off Southwold, on the coast of Suffolk, in 1672, owing to the vessel in which he was taking fire, when he leaped overboard and was drowned. Lord Sandwich wrote on politics, natural philosophy, &c., in consequence of which he is noticed in Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble authors.—*Biog. Brit. Collins.*

MONTAGU (lady Mary Wortley) one of the most celebrated among the female literary characters of England, was the eldest daughter of Evelyn, duke of Kingston, by his wife lady Mary Fielding, the daughter of the earl of Denbigh. She was born about 1690, at Thoresby in Nottinghamshire, and displaying uncommon abilities at an early age, was educated upon a liberal plan, and instructed by the same masters as her brother, in the Greek, Latin, and French languages. In her twentieth year she gave an extraordinary proof of her erudition, by a translation of the Enchiridion of Epictetus, which version was revised by bishop Burnet, by whom her education was ultimately superintended. Her mind was nourished in great comparative retirement, previously to her marriage in 1712 with Edward Wortley Montagu, esq. son of the hon. Sidney Montagu, a relative of the earl of Halifax. Even after her marriage, she lived chiefly at her husband's seat of Wharncliffe, near Sheffield, until the latter being introduced to a seat in the treasury by the earl of Halifax, he brought his lady to London. Being thus placed in the sphere of the court, she attracted that admiration which beauty and elegance, joined to wit and the charms of conversation, seldom fail to inspire. She also became familiarly acquainted with Addison, Pope, and other distinguished writers; and rapidly obtained the character of a woman of very superior talents. In 1716 Mr Wortley being appointed ambassador to the Porte, lady Mary determined to accompany him, and hence that admirable series of correspondence which has so exalted her epistolary fame. This was chiefly formed by letters addressed to the countess of Mar, lady Rich, and Mr Pope, to whom she communicated her observations on the new and interesting scenes to which she was a witness. On many occasions she displayed a mind superior to common prejudices, but in none so happily as in a courageous adoption of the Turkish practice of inoculation for the small pox for her own son, and zealous patronage of its introduction into English practice. In 1718 Mr Wortley returned to England, and at the request of Pope, lady Mary took up her summer residence at Twickenham, and a friendship was formed between these kindred geniuses, which gradually gave way to the natural dislike produced by difference of political opinion, petulance, and irritability on the side of the poet, and no small disposition to sarcastic keenness on that of the lady, and a literary war ensued, which did honour to neither party. Lady Mary preserved her ascendancy in the world of rank and fashion until 1739, when her health declining, she took the resolution of passing the remainder of her days on the continent, not without the world surmising that other causes concurred to induce her to form this resolution. She however retired with the full concurrence of her husband, with whom her subsequent correspondence betrays neither resentment nor humiliation. Venice, Avignon, and Chamberry, were in turns her residence, until the death of Mr Wortley in 1761, when she complied with the solicitations of her daughter, the countess of Bute, and returned to England, after an absence of twenty two years. She enjoyed a renewal of family intercourse for a short time only, as she died of a gradual decay in 1762, aged seventy-two. As a poetess, lady Mary Wortley Montagu exhibits ease, and some powers of description, but she is negligent and incorrect. The principal of her performances in this class is her "Town Eclogues," a satirical parody of the common pastoral, applied to fashionable life and manners. Of her smaller pieces, some are more free than would generally be thought becoming her sex. As a letter-writer, her fame stands very high; and the collection under her name is certainly not surpassed, upon the whole, by any other in the language. After having been shown about in MS, they were collected and copied by herself, and presented, in 1766, to the rev. Mr Sowden, of Amsterdam, of whom they were purchased by the earl of Bute, but a surreptitious copy of them having been obtained by a trick, they were published in 1763, in 3 vols. 12mo. The authenticity of these letters, which obtained universal admiration for their

wit, solidity, and descriptive powers, was for a long time doubted; but all distrust was done away by the following publication under the sanction of the earl of Bute: "The Works of the right-honourable lady Mary Wortley Montagu, including her Correspondence, Poems, and Essays, published by permission from her genuine papers," London, 1803, 6 vols. 12mo, with a life, by Mr Dallaway. This edition contains many additional letters, written in the latter part of her life, which display much excellent sense and solid reflection, although tinged with some of the prejudices of high rank, and indicative of increasing misanthropy. The late Mrs Montagu used to describe lady Mary as one who "neither thought, spoke, nor acted like any one else," and doubtless, she was distinguished by a masculine freedom, which it is difficult on all occasions to reconcile with the usual standard of female sensibility and propriety.—*Life by Dallaway.*

MONTAGU (Edward Wortley) the only son of the subject of the preceding article, was born in 1713. At an early age he was sent to Westminster school, from which seminary he ran away three times, and associating himself with the lowest classes of society, passed through some extraordinary adventures, sailed to Spain as a cabin boy, and was at length discovered by the British consul at Cadiz, and restored to his family. A private tutor was then provided for him, with whom he travelled on the continent. While at Paris he became involved in a dispute with a Jew, which subjected him to a criminal prosecution, but, exclusive of this affair, his conduct seems to have been tolerably correct, and during his residence abroad, he wrote a tract, entitled, "Reflections on the Rise and Fall of Ancient Republics." On his return to England, he obtained a seat in the house of Commons, where he sat in two successive parliaments. But living extravagantly, he after a time became involved in debt, and at length left his native country never to return. His future conduct was marked by eccentricities, not less extraordinary than those by which he had been distinguished in the early part of his life. He went to Italy, where he professed the Roman catholic religion and from that he apostatised to become a disciple of Mahomet, and a scrupulous practiser of the formalities of Islamism After passing many years in Egypt, and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean, he was about to return to England, when his death took place at Padua, in Italy, in 1776. Besides the work above noticed, he was the author of an "Examination into the Causes of Earthquakes," and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Ann. Reg.*

MONTAGU (Elizabeth) a lady of great literary celebrity in the latter part of the last century. She was the daughter of Matthew Robinson, esq. of the Rokeby family, and was born in 1720. She had an opportunity of prosecuting her studies under the direction of Dr Conyers Middleton, to whom she was probably indebted for the tincture of learning which so remarkably influenced her character and manners. In 1742 she became the wife of Mr Montagu, a descendant of the first earl of Sandwich, who had no children by her, and dying some time after, he left her mistress of a handsome fortune, which enabled her to gratify her taste for study and literary society. In 1769 she published an "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare, compared with the Greek and French Dramatic Poets, with some Remarks upon the Misrepresentations of Mons. de Voltaire," 8vo. This work became exceedingly popular, and raised Mrs Montagu, in the opinion of a large party of the metropolitan literati, to the rank of an arbitress of public taste. She opened her house in Portman square to the "Blue Stocking Club," a society so denominated from a peculiarity in the dress of Mr Benjamin Stillingfleet, one of the members, and she carried on an epistolary correspondence with men of letters, published after her death, which took place August 25th, 1800. Among British female authors, Mrs. Montagu holds no mean rank, and if not a very profound, she may be considered as an acute and ingenious critic, possessing both judgment and taste, as well as learning, though she must yield the palm of mental superiority to her name-sake, lady M. W. Montagu, exclusive of whom she had, perhaps, no successful rival among her contemporaries of the fair sex.—*Life published with her Letters.*

MONTAGU (John) fourth earl of Sandwich, a statesman and antiquary, born in 1718. He studied at Eton, whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. On leaving the university he set out on his travels, and in 1738 and in 1739 visited Sicily, Malta, Turkey, Egypt, and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean. He brought home a valuable collection of antiquities, particularly a marble vase obtained at Athens, which he presented to the college where he was educated. An account of his "Voyage round the Mediterranean," drawn up by himself, with memoirs of his life, by his chaplain, the rev. J Cooke, was published after his death, in 1799, 4to, and a second edition of the work appeared in 1807. After his return home he was appointed a lord of the admiralty, and in 1740 he was despatched to the congress of Breda, as minister plenipotentiary. He was subsequently employed at the pacification of Aix la Chapelle, and on his return to England he was made first lord of the Admiralty. He was removed in 1751, but twice afterwards he held the same office. This nobleman died in 1792. —*Biog. Peerage.*

MONTAIGNE, or MONTAGNE (Michael de) a celebrated French essayist, born in 1533, was the son of Peter Eyquem, lord of Montaigne in Perigord. Induced by an early display of quickness and vivacity, his father took great pains with his education, being taught Latin as soon as he could speak, by a German, who was ordered to converse with him in that language alone. He afterwards

learned Greek under the semblance of amusement, and in this way was cheated into various acquirements, so that at the age of thirteen he had completed his course at the college of Bourdeaux. It is supposed that he subsequently cultivated jurisprudence, as, upon his marriage with a daughter of a counsellor of Bourdeaux, he for some time occupied a similar post. He soon, however, quitted the legal profession in disgust, and devoted himself to the study of men and books. In 1569 he published the "Natural Philosophy of Raymond Sebonde," a learned Spaniard, and the death of his father soon after giving him possession of the estate and seat of Montaigne, he repaired thither, and began to collect materials for his essays. In order to enlarge the sphere of his observation, he also travelled through France, and visited Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. In 1581 he was admitted a citizen of Rome, and in the same year, during his absence, was chosen mayor of Bourdeaux, and subsequently delegated by his fellow citizens to transact business at court. In 1588 he also appeared to advantage in the assembly of the states of Blois, and during one of his visits to court was honoured by Charles IX with the order of St Michael. He finally settled at his family residence, where he assiduously devoted himself to study, in which, however, he was occasionally disturbed by the disorderly events of the civil wars. In his old age he was much afflicted by the colic and nephritic pains, but could never be prevailed upon to take medicine. He died of a quinsy in 1592, in his sixtieth year, leaving an only daughter, who was advantageously married. With a considerable share of vanity and other foibles, Montaigne possessed a fund of discernment and practical philosophy, which enabled him to pass life with credit and tranquillity. His literary reputation is founded on his "Essays," which may still be deemed one of the most popular books in the French language. They embrace a great variety of topics, which are touched upon in a lively, entertaining manner, with all the raciness of strong native good sense, careless of all system or regularity Sentences and anecdotes from the ancients are interspersed at random, with his own remarks and opinions, and with stories of himself, in a pleasant strain of egotism, and with an occasional licence, to which severer casuists can with some difficulty reconcile themselves. Their style, without being pure or correct, is simple, bold, lively, and energetic, and, according to La Harpe, he "impressed on the French language an energy which it did not before possess, and which has not become antiquated, because it is that of sentiments and ideas, and not alien to its idiom. It is not a book we are reading, but a conversation to which we are listening; and he persuades, because he does not teach." The best edition of Montaigne's Essays is that of Coster, in three volumes, 1740, of which Tonson's, London, 1724, is deemed the best. We have also two English translations, the one by Charles Cotton, and the other, an earlier one by John Florio. In 1774, "Montaigne's Travels" were published by Querlon, but the public were disappointed, as they amounted to little more than a journal hastily written, with little of the style and manner of the author of the Essays.—*Moreri. Niceron.*

MONTALEMBERT (Marc Rene, marquis de) a French general, born at Angouleme, of a noble family, in 1714. He received a liberal education, and at the age of eighteen he entered into the army, and was at the siege of Kehl in 1733, and at that of Philipsburg in the year following. He afterwards served in Bohemia, and on the occurrence of peace he devoted himself to study. He constructed forges for casting cannon in Anjou and Perigord. In the seven years' war he was attached to the staff of the armies of Russia and Sweden, to give an account of military operations to the French ministry In 1761 he published the prospectus of a work on Fortification, which the jealousy of his government prevented him from committing to the press till some years after. This treatise is entitled "L'Art defensif superieur à l offensif par une nouvelle maniere d'employer l Artillerie, ou la Fortification perpendiculaire," Paris, 1793, 11 vols 4to He was also the author of several papers in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, besides other works. His death took place in 1800.—*Biog Univ*

MONTANUS, the founder of a new sect in the second century of Christianity, was a native of Mysia, who affected to be inspired by the Holy Ghost, and to utter prophecies. According to St Jerome, he obtained an ascendancy over Priscilla and Maximilla, two wealthy ladies, whom he exalted into prophetesses, and by means of whose riches and influence he seduced many churches, and obtained numerous followers. He seems to have made Pepuza, a town in Phrygia, his first residence, where, after a while, it is asserted that he contrived to make a plentiful harvest of his deluded votaries. It does not clearly appear that this sect broached any doctrine peculiar to themselves, but, like other Christians, disputed and disagreed concerning the mystery of the Trinity. The distinguishing peculiarities of this sect related rather to discipline and manners, in which they affected greater severity. The Montanians obtained a proselyte in Tertullian, and were even countenanced by one of the bishops of Rome, but they were ultimately excommunicated, and their baptism declared null. Of the death of Montanus and his female coadjutors, there is no certain account.—*Cave Hist Lit. Jortin's Remarks on Eccles Hist.*

MONTANUS (Benedict Arias) a learned Spaniard, was born at Frexenel in Estremadura, in 1527. After studying in the university of Alcala, he took the habit of a Benedictine, and attended the council of Trent in 1562, where he obtained considerable reputation. On his return to Spain, he retired to a hermitage, whence he was withdrawn by Philip II, to edite a new Polyglot, which he completed in 8 vols. folio, Antwerp, 1572

After satisfactorily clearing himself at Rome, from a charge of corrupting the text, he was offered a bishopric by Philip, but preferred a second retirement, from which he was again solicited by the king to return, and become librarian of the Escurial. He died in 1598, aged seventy-one. Besides the Antwerp Polyglott, Arias, who was one of the most learned divines of the sixteenth century, published several other works, which are chiefly erudite commentaries on Scripture, and will be found enumerated in Antonio and Niceron.—*Antonio Bibl. Hispan. Niceron. Biog. Universelle.*

MONIANUS (Reginald Gonsalvo) vernacularly Montano, a Spanish Protestant of the sixteenth century, whose history is merely gleaned from his own work. He lived at Seville, and was the intimate friend of the Spanish martyr, Juan Ponce de Leon. The only work he published was entitled, "Sancta Inquisitionis Hispanicæ Artes aliquot detectæ ac palam traductæ," and is the earliest account of the inquisition, whence other accounts have chiefly been taken. It was written for the purpose of teaching his fellow Protestants in what manner to escape, and what they would have to suffer, if they fell under the notice of that horrid tribunal. The trials and examples which he gives were those of his own personal friends, and the details of examinations, &c. were principally furnished by those who had been prisoners themselves, though some think this passage alludes to himself—"Quæ hic exempla recensentur unius modo Inquisitionis tribunalibus nempe Hispalensis sunt, cujus solius mysteria cognoscere et majori ex parte in se ipsis experiri, traductoribus est datum." Montanus's work has been inserted in a volume with this title, "Hispanicæ Inquisitionis et Carnificinæ Secretoria per Joachim Ursinum, Anti-Jesuitam," Ambergæ, 1611.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

MONIANUS, or DA MONTE (John Baptist) an Italian physician of great eminence, was born at Verona in 1488, of a noble family, and was sent by his father to Padua, to study civil law. He however turned his attention to physic, which so displeased his father that he withdrew from him all support. He lived for some time at Rome with cardinal Hippolytus, but on procuring a competence he retired to Padua, where he was installed by the senate in the professor's chair, and notwithstanding the liberal offers of many sovereigns, he would not quit his post. He died in 1551. He was the author of several works, consisting principally of comments upon the ancients, and illustrations of their theories. He translated into Latin the works of Aetius. He also translated into Latin verse the poem of Musæus, and made translations of the Argonautics, attributed to Orpheus, and of Lucian's Tragopodagra.—*Eloy Dict. Hist. de la Medicine.*

MONTECUCULI (Raymond de) a celebrated general in the service of the emperors of Germany, was born in 1608, of a distinguished family in the Modenese. In 1634, at the head of two thousand horse, he surprised ten thousand Swedes, besieging Nemeslaw in Silesia, and took their baggage and artillery but he was soon after defeated, and taken prisoner by general Bannier. In 1637 the emperor appointed him marechal de camp general, and sent him to assist John Casimir, king of Poland. He defeated Razolzi, prince of Transylvania, drove out the Swedes, and distinguished himself against the Turks in Transylvania and Hungary, gaining the battle of St Gothard, in 1664. In 1673 Montecuculi commanded the imperial forces against France, and acquired much honour by the capture of Bonn. On the death of M. de Turenne, the great prince of Condé was sent to the Rhine, and stopped Montecuculi's progress, and this was his last campaign, which he considered his most glorious one, not because he was a conqueror, but because he was not conquered by Turenne and Condé. He passed the remainder of his life at the emperor's court, and died in 1680. Montecuculi was the author of some excellent "Memoires" on the military art, and to him the academy of naturalists owes its establishment.—*Dict. Hist. Moreri.*

MONTEMAYOR (George de) a Castilian poet, who took his name from the place of his birth, was born in 1520. In his youth he entered the army, but afterwards he appears to have obtained an employment in the suite of Philip II, on account of his musical talents: he was also patronised by queen Catharine, sister to the emperor Charles V. He died in 1562. His principal work is a pastoral romance, entitled "Diana," which is much admired. A continuation of it was published by Gaspar Polo in 1778.—*Ant. Bibl. Hisp. Dict. Hist.*

MONTEREUL or MONTEREUIL (Bernardin de) a learned jesuit, was born at Paris in 1569. He became professor of moral philosophy, and afterwards of theology, in his college, and was greatly admired as a preacher. He died at Paris in 1646. His works were, "A History of the early State of the Church, comprising the Acts of the Apostles," 1641, 12mo, "The last Conflicts of the Church, as explained in the Apocalypse," 1649, 4to, and "A Life of Jesus Christ," originally published in two volumes, quarto, but afterwards augmented to four. It is much esteemed, and is said to be a good substitute for a harmony of the Evangelists. It was afterwards revised by father Brignon, and reprinted in 1741, in 3 vols. 12mo.—*Strelli Bibl. Scrip. Soc. Jesu. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MONTESQUIEU (Charles de Secondat, baron de) an eminent French magistrate and writer, descended from a distinguished family in Guienne, was born at the castle of Brede, near Bourdeaux, in 1689. Great care was taken of his education, and at the age of twenty he had even collected materials for his "Esprit des Lois." He was the son of a younger brother, but a paternal uncle at his death left him his property, together with the office of president-a mortier to the parliament of Bourdeaux. In 1721 he published his "Persian Letters," so well known for

their wit, pleasantry, and freedom, in reference to politics and religion. The literary reputation acquired by this production, induced him to become a candidate for a place in the French academy, which honour, after some proceedings more dexterous than ingenious, to soften the opposition of the devotees, he attained in January 1728. With a view to the literary and philosophical labours on which he was so intent, he determined to travel for information, and after visiting Germany, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, he finished with a residence of two years in England, which he observed he found "the best country to think in." Being favoured with the esteem of queen Caroline, and the friendship of the most eminent characters in literature and science in this country, he passed his time with much satisfaction, and endeavoured to acquire a correct notion of the British constitution. In 1734 he gave to the world his work "Sur la Cause de la Grandeur et de la Decadence des Romains," in which he has contrived to render a trite subject extremely interesting, by the acuteness of his remarks, the energy of his style, and an animated regard for liberty. It was not until 1748 that he published his celebrated "Esprit des Lois," in 2 vols 4to, in preparing which he had been occupied so many years. The great reputation of this work, which discusses at large the nature of different forms of government from which laws emanate, and to which they ought to be adapted, is now considerably declined, but it will ever remain worthy the attention of the philosopher and politician, notwithstanding its many errors in theory, and inaccuracies in facts. According to Voltaire, if he does not always instruct his readers, he uniformly makes them think, and his wit and ingenious expression, in which he rivals his countryman Montaigne, will always render him a favourite in France. As Montesquieu exhibited as much freedom in this work as in his "Persian Letters," on the subject of religion, he encountered similar censure, and among the rest, the Sorbonne undertook an examination, but scared by the ridicule heaped upon other adversaries, it never appeared. A more weighty critique was prepared by a M. Dupin, a man of considerable reading and information, and it is not to the honour of Montesquieu, that he got it suppressed by the influence of madame de Pompadour. This eminent writer died of a pulmonary complaint, on February 16 1755, in his sixty sixth year, not without considerable annoyance on the part of the jesuits who were eager to intimidate him into that death-bed sort of retractation, on which so much stress is unduly laid. One of this body indeed published a pretended confession in his name, of which the authority under such circumstances is wholly unimportant. The private character of Montesquieu is described as having been extremely amiable and benevolent, and although habitually frugal, some very striking instances of his liberality and beneficence are on record. He was also mild in temper, free from ambition, and simple and unaffected in manners. After his death, a collection of his works appeared in three volumes, quarto, in which was included some previously unpublished pieces, the principal of which are, "Le Temple de Gnide," a sort of poem in prose, "Lysimachus," and an "Essay on Taste."—He left a son, JOHN BAPTIST DE SECONDAT, counsellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and member of the Royal society of London, who died in 1796, aged seventy-nine. He wrote "Observations de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle sur les Eaux Minerales des Pyrenées," 'Considerations sur la Commerce et la Navigation de la Grande Bretagne,' 1744, "Considerations sur la Marine Militaire de France."—*Siecle de Louis XIV. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MONTEZUMA, emperor of Mexico, at the time of the Spanish invasion. In 1519, when Cortes arrived on the coast of Mexico, and expressed his intention of visiting the emperor in his capital. Montezuma sent him a rich present, but forbade his farther advance. Cortes, however, heeded not this prohibition, and the emperor intimidated, began vainly to negotiate for the departure of the Spaniards. His despotic government having procured him many enemies, who willingly joined Cortes, and assisted him in his progress to Mexico, he was obliged to consent to the advance of the Spaniards, to whom he assigned quarters in the town of Cholula, where he plotted their destruction. His plot being discovered, a massacre of the Cholulans followed, and Cortes proceeded to the gates of the capital, before Montezuma was determined how to receive him. His timidity prevailed, and meeting him in great state, he conducted the Spanish leader with much respect to the quarters allotted to him. The mask was however soon removed, and coming to open contention, Cortes seized Montezuma in the heart of his capital, and kept him as a hostage at the Spanish quarters (See CORTES.) He was at first treated with respect, which was soon changed to insult, that was carried so far, that fetters were put on his legs, on which he burst into loud lamentations, which were changed to expressions of joy on their being taken off again. He was at length obliged to acknowledge his vassalage to the king of Spain but he could not be brought to change his religion, although in the custody of the Spaniards. He was constantly planning how to deliver himself and his countrymen, and when Cortes, with great part of his forces, was obliged to march out to oppose Narvaez, the Mexicans rose up, and furiously attacked the Spaniards which remained. The return of their commander alone saved the latter from destruction, and hostilities were still going forward, when Montezuma was induced to advance to the battlements of the Spanish fortress in his royal robes, and attempt to pacify his subjects. His pusillanimous address only excited indignation against himself, and being struck on the temple with a stone, he fell to the ground. Every attention was paid to him by Cortes, from motives of policy, but rejecting all

vishment, he tore off his bandages, and soon after expired, spurning every attempt at conversion. This event took place in the summer of 1520. He left two sons and three daughters, who were converted to the Catholic faith. Charles V gave a grant of lands, and the title of count of Montezuma to one of the sons, who was the founder of a noble family in Spain.—*Robertson's Hist. of America. Moreri.*

MONTFAUCON (Bernard de) a French Benedictine of the congregation of St Maur, celebrated as a critic and antiquary. He was of noble descent, and was born at the castle of Soulage in Languedoc, in 1655. When young he engaged in military service, which he quitted, and in 1675 took the monastic vows. In 1688 he published, conjointly with fathers Lopin and Pouget, a volume, entitled "Analecta Græca, sive varia Opuscula." He afterwards translated a tract on mensuration, from the Greek, and in 1690 he published a piece on the apocryphal history of Judith. One of his great undertakings was an edition of the works of Athanasius, which appeared in 1698, in three volumes, folio. He then visited Rome, where he exercised the functions of agent-general of the congregation, and in 1700 he printed "Vindiciæ Editionis St Augustini a Benedictinis adornatæ," 12mo, in reply to the criticisms of the abbé Aleman. On his return from Rome, he published an account of his observations, under the title of "Diarium Italicum," and in 1706 a collection of the works of the ancient Greek fathers, with a Latin translation, notes, and remarks. In 1708 appeared his "Palæographia Græca, sive de ortu et progressu Literarum Græcarum," and this was followed by a translation of a Greek tract of Philo Judæus, on the contemplative life, which gave rise to a controversy with president Bouhier. Among the subsequent literary labours of Montfaucon, are the Hexapla of Origen, 1713, 2 vols. folio, and an edition of the works of St John Chrysostom, extending to thirteen volumes, folio. But the most important of all his productions is the treasury of classical archæology, entitled "L'Antiquité expliqué et representée en Figures," forming, with the supplement, fifteen volumes folio. He also published a catalogue of MSS. in the Coislinian library, and a work, entitled "Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum." His death took place at the abbey of St Germain des Pres, December 21, 1741. English translations have been published of the Diarium Italicum et Antiquité Expliqué.—*Le Cerf. Biog. Univ.*

MONTFLEURY (Antony Jacob) a writer of comedies, was the son of an eminent actor, and was born at Paris in 1640. He was brought up to the bar, but his inclination for theatrical pursuits prevailed, and he devoted himself to writing for the stage. He was the author of several popular comedies, among which "La Fame Juge et Partie," and "Crispin Gentilhomme," are distinguished for their humour and pleasantry. He died in 1685, and his "Theatre" was published in 4 vols. 12mo, 1775.—*Nouv Dict. Hist.*

MONTGERON (Louis Basil Carre de) a dupe to the impostures practised at the tomb of the abbé Paris, was the son of a master of requests at Paris, where he was born in 1686. He was brought up to the bar, and at the age of twenty-five he became one of the counsellors of parliament. Like many of the young men of his time, he was sceptically inclined, and in 1731, hearing of the miracles performed at the tomb of the abbé Paris, he repaired thither with the intention of detecting and discovering the impostures. Of these, however, he became so completely the dupe, that he immediately abandoned his former opinion, and assuming the character of a religious fanatic, maintained with the greatest zeal the truth of the wonderful cures effected by the relics of the abbé. He subsequently employed himself on his work, entitled "The Truth of the Miracles wrought through the Intercession of M. Paris," a copy of which work he presented to the king, but its effect was far different from what he expected, the author being arrested and imprisoned in the bastile, whence he was removed to several prisons, and finally to the citadel of Valence, where he died in 1754.—*Nouv Dict. Hist.*

MONTGOLFIER (Stephen James) a native of Amiens, who distinguished himself by the invention of air-balloons. He was a paper-manufacturer at Annonay, where in 1782 in conjunction with his brother, he made the first successful experiments on record in the art of aerostation. Their plan consisted in the inflation of a large paper bag, by kindling under the mouth of it a fire, which rarefied the air contained in it, and being thus rendered specifically lighter than an equal bulk of atmospheric air at the usual temperature, it rose to a considerable height. It having been ascertained that a balloon, with a car attached to it, could thus be kept suspended by a supply of heated air, the experiment was repeated on a large scale at Versailles, when the marquis d'Arlandes ascended in the presence of the royal family, and a vast concourse of spectators. An important improvement was afterwards made in the practice of aeronautics, by substituting for heated air hydrogen gas, which is probably the lightest aerial fluid in nature. S. J. Montgolfier, who invented a kind of vellum paper, was rewarded with a pension and the order of St Michael. He died in 1799, at the age of fifty-two.—Montgolfier (Joseph) the brother and coadjutor of the preceding, was an ingenious experimentalist, and was the inventor or improver of a machine which he denominated the hydrostatic ram. He died at the baths of Balaruc, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, in June 1810, in the seventieth year of his age.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

MONTMORIN ST HEREM (Armand Marc, comte de) minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs to Louis XVI. He was a member of the assembly of the notables, held at Versailles in 1787, and was secretary of state at the opening of the states-general. In July 1789 he was dismissed at the

time with Necker, and was recalled to office together with that minister. In April 1790, he published observations on the Red Book, and the calculations which accompanied it, and thus exposed himself to the hatred of the authors of those calculations He nevertheless remained in office after the removal of his colleagues, and for a while he also held the portfolio of the home department. He now connected himself with the revolutionary party, and joined in several popular measures, but having given offence to the jacobins, he thought proper to resign his post. His attachment to the king occasioned his arrest, in August 1792, and after having defended himself at the bar of the National Convention, he was ordered to be confined in the prison of the abbey at Paris, where he fell a victim to popular fury, on the the 2d of September.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Univ.*

MONTMORT (Peter Raymond de) an able mathematician, was born at Paris in 1678 He travelled into various countries of Europe, until the death of his father, who had destined him for the law, and then taking possession of an ample fortune, he devoted himself to the study of philosophy and mathematics, under the direction of Malebranche. In 1700 he came to England a second time, and on his return he assumed the ecclesiastical habit and became a canon of the church of Notre Dame at Paris. In 1703 he published an "Analytical Essay on Games of Chance' In 1715 he paid a third visit to England, for the purpose of observing a solar eclipse, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, to which he transmitted a treatise on "Infinite Series' inserted in the Philosophical Transactions He died of the small pox at the age of forty one. He was employed several years in writing 'A History of Geometry," which he did not live to complete He also edited the works of M. Guisnée, on 'The Application of Algebra to Geometry,' and that of Newton on the "Quadrature of Curves."—*Moreri. Dict. Hist. Rees's Cyclopædia.*

MONTPENSIER (Anne Maria Louisa d Orleans) better known by the name of mademoiselle de Montpensier, was the daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, brother to Louis XIII. She inherited from her father an uneasy and restless temper, and sided with Condé in the civil contests which distinguished the minority of Louis XIV After a variety of intrigues, this princess, who all her life was battling about the privileges of her rank and station, was led by passion to privately marry the count de Lauzun, a nobleman of no distinguished origin, and simply exalted by the favour of Louis XIV. This capricious adventurer treated her with great insolence, and returning one day from hunting, exclaimed, Louisa of Orleans, take off my boots," a piece of brutality which roused her native spirit, and she would never see him more. This extraordinary woman wrote her own memoirs, which have been published in 8 vols. 12mo, together with her "Letters" She was also author of two romances, entitled "Relation de l'Isle imaginaire," and "La Princesse de Paphlagonie." She died in 1693.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MONTPETIT (Arnold Vincent) an artist, was born at Maçon in 1713. He was the inventor of several machines, and a manner of painting called eludoric, which consists in supporting a design in water colours with a coat of oil. He made several improvements in the steam-engine, and also presented to Louis XVI the model of an iron bridge of a single arch, the span of which was four hundred feet. He wrote an essay on his eludoric discovery, and died at Paris in 1800 —*Dict. Hist.*

MONTUCLA (John Stephen) an eminent French mathematician, born at Lyons in 1725. He studied in the college of the jesuits, and completed his education at Toulouse, with a view to the legal profession. He then engaged in practice as a counsellor, but afterwards relinquished jurisprudence to devote himself to the cultivation of mathematical science He published a treatise on the quadrature of the circle and in 1758 appeared his "Histoire des Mathematiques," 2 vols. 4to a work of great research, highly creditable to his industry and abilities. He was appointed secretary to the intendant of Grenoble, and subsequently went to Cayenne, with the title of royal astronomer The latter part of his life was devoted to the augmentation of his history, of which a new edition was published at Paris, in four volumes, quarto, in 1799, reprinted in 1810 Montucla also published an enlarged edition of the "Recreations Mathematiques et Physiques,' of Ozanam, an English translation of which, by Dr Charles Hutton appeared in 1803, 4 vols 8vo. His death took place in 1799 —*Dict Hist. Biog Univ*

MOOR (Karel de) an eminent portrait painter, was born at Leyden in 1656, and was the pupil of Gerard Douw, Francis Mieris, and Godfrey Schalken. He painted portraits in a beautiful style, emulating the taste and delicacy of Vandyke, with the force and spirit of Rembrandt, and his pictures are always neatly and highly finished, The grand duke of Tuscany desired to have the portrait of De Moor painted by himself, to be placed in the Florentine gallery, and on the receipt of it, he sent the original a chain and large medal of gold. He was engaged by count Zinzendorf, the imperial ambassador, to paint the portraits of prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough on horseback, which he did in so masterly a manner, as to occasion several commendatory poems in Latin, and the emperor created De Moor a knight of the empire. He died in 1738 —*Pilkington. D Argenville.*

MOORE (Edward) an English poet and dramatic writer of the last century. He was the son of a dissenting clergyman at Abingdon in Berkshire, where he was born in 1712. He was brought up to the business of a linendraper, which he carried on for some time in the metropolis. In 1744 he published "Fables for the Female Sex," and having been noticed by lord Lyttelton, he complimented

that nobleman in a poetical piece, entitled "The Trial of Selim." His dramatic works are, "The Foundling," a comedy, 1748, "Gil Blas," another comic drama, and "The Gamester," a tragedy, 1753, all acted at Drury-lane theatre. The two former had little success, but the last became a stock piece, and it is perhaps one of the best examples of a domestic tragedy which our literature affords. Mr Moore engaged in conducting a periodical paper, called "The World," to which lords Lyttelton, Chesterfield, Bath, and Cork, Mr H. Walpole, R. O. Cambridge, and Soame Jenyns, became contributors. The last number of the World was published on the day of the editor's death, February 17th, 1757. The literary reputation of Moore rests on his tragedy and his fables, the latter of which have less humour and point than those of Gay, and are also inferior to his compositions, in ease and elegance of style, but they exhibit lessons of morality in pleasing language, and have become deservedly popular —*Biog. Dram.*

MOORE (John) a physician, distinguished as a cultivator of polite literature. He was the son of an episcopal divine, and was born in 1730, at Stirling in North Britain. He became a student at the university of Glasgow, and having obtained a knowledge of medicine and surgery, he went to the Netherlands in 1747, and served as a mate in the military hospitals. Peace taking place, he became household surgeon to the British ambassador at Paris, and afterwards returning to Scotland, he practised as a surgeon till 1772, when he took the degree of MD. at Glasgow. He was soon after engaged by the dutchess of Argyle, as medical attendant to her son, (the late duke of Hamilton,) who was in a delicate state of health, and whom he accompanied to the continent, and spent there five years in travelling In 1778 he returned to London, and in the following year published "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany," 2 vols 8vo, which passed through numerous editions, and has been translated into several foreign languages In 1781 appeared his "View of Society and Manners in Italy," 2 vols, and in 1786, a volume, entitled "Medical Sketches." The next production of his pen, was "Zeluco," a novel, containing interesting delineations of Italian character and manners. In 1795 he published "A View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution," 2 vols 8vo, describing scenes which he had witnessed during a residence at Paris. The following year he produced a novel, entitled "Edward, or various Views of Human Nature," and in 1800, another, called "Mordaunt, or Sketches of Life, Character, and Manners in various Countries." He also published a collective edition of the works of his countryman Smollett, with the life of the author. Dr Moore died at Richmond in Surrey, February 20th, 1802.—*Ann. Reg.*

MOORE (sir John) a military officer, eldson of the subject of the last article. He was born at Glasgow, November 13th, 1761; and at the age of fifteen entered the army, as ensign of the 51st regiment of foot. In 1790 he was made a lieutenant colonel, and he afterwards served in Corsica, when he was wounded at the siege of Calvi. In 1796 he accompanied sir Ralph Abercromby to the West Indies, as brigadier general, and having assisted in the capture of St Lucia, he was appointed governor of that island The following year he was employed against the insurgents in Ireland, when he was promoted to the rank of major general. In 1799 he was sent to Holland, where he was severely wounded, and he was subsequently engaged in the expedition to Egypt, on which occasion he again experienced personal injury. He was made a knight of the Bath after his return to England, and in 1808 he commanded a body of troops sent to the assistance of the king of Sweden, but he became involved in a dispute with that prince, which occasioned his being placed under personal restraint, from which, however, he extricated himself, and returned home. In October, the same year, he landed in Spain, at the head of an English army, to aid the people of that country in resisting the ambitious projects of Buonaparte. After advancing some distance into the interior, and meeting with little support from the Spaniards, he was obliged to retreat before a superior body of French troops, and having reached Corunna, and part of his forces having embarked on board transports to return home, an attack took place on the 16th of January, 1809, when the general was killed by a cannon-ball, and was interred on the field of battle, the enemy having been defeated.—*Gent. Mag.*

MOORE (sir Jonas) an English mathematician, born in Lancashire in 1617. In the reign of Charles I, he was employed to teach mathematics to the duke of York, but being deprived of that office, in consequence of the civil war, he was obliged to open a school for his support. Under the government of Cromwell, he obtained the appointment of surveyor of the Fens, and on the restoration of Charles II, he was knighted and was nominated surveyor general of the ordnance. Being chosen governor of Christ's hospital, he exerted his influence at court to obtain the establishment of a mathematical school in that seminary, and another measure which he advocated was the foundation of the Royal observatory at Greenwich. He died in 1679. Sir Jonas Moore was the author of a general system of mathematics, published posthumously, London, 1681, 2 vols. 4to.—*Martin's Biog. Philos.*

MORABIN (James) secretary to the lieutenant of the police in Paris, was a native of La Fleche, and died in 1762. He was the author of a "Translation of Cicero's Treatise on Laws, and of the Dialogue on Orators, attributed to Tacitus," 1722, "Nomenclator Ciceronianus," 1727, "A Translation of Boethius de Consolatione," 1753, "Histoire de l'Exil de Ciceron," and "Histoire de Ce-

ceron;" which two latter were translated into English, and were much esteemed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MORALES (Ambrose) a learned Spanish priest, was born in 1513 at Cordova, and taught with reputation in the university of Alcala. He was appointed historiographer to Philip II, king of Spain, and died at Alcala in 1590. His principal works are, "The General Chronicle of Spain," begun by Florian Ocampo, "The Antiquities of Spain,' a curious and valuable work, "Scholia," in Latin, on the works of Eulogius, the "Genealogy of St Dominic." He was a man of learning, but of extreme credulity, scarcely rising above the gross superstitions of his age and religion. He was originally a Dominican, but he was obliged to quit that order in consequence of being induced, by a mistaken piety, to follow the example of Origen.—*Antonio Bibl Hisp. Saxii Onom. Moreri.*

MORAND (Peter de) a poet and dramatist, was born at Arles in 1701. An unfortunate marriage drove him to the capital, where he devoted himself to a life of dissipation and the drama In 1737 he brought forward his tragedy of "Ieglis," which was successful, and was followed by "Childeric," that failed In revenge on his mother in law, who had instituted a process against him, and published a factum very injurious to his character, he brought her on the stage in a comedy, called "L'Esprit de Divorce." This was one of his best pieces, but on its being reported to the author, that the character of his mother in law was considered unnatural, he came forward to prove that it was drawn from life. He was, however, upon the whole, an unsuccessful writer. In 1749 he was nominated literary correspondent to the king of Prussia, but he held the post only eight months. He died in 1757, and his works were published in 3 vols 12mo. They are not without marks of talent, but are deficient in grace and elegance —*Moreri.*

MORANT (Philip) an antiquary, was born in 1700, at St Saviour's, in the isle of Jersey and was educated at Abingdon school, and at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degree of MA in 1724. He was presented successively to several benefices in Essex, one of which was in Colchester, of which town he published a history in 1748 His acquaintance with Norman French caused him to be appointed successor to Mr. Blyke, in preparing for the press a copy of the rolls of parliament, and in this he was employed until his death in 1770 Several of his works relate to English history, and among them was the comparison of Rapin's history, with all Rymer's Fœdera, and all the ancient and modern historians, the result of which furnished most of the notes to the folio edition of 1728, 1734. He was also the author of a "History of Essex," 2 vols. folio, and he composed all the lives, marked C, in the Biographia Brittanica.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

MORATA (Olympia Fulvia) a learned and unfortunate lady, was born at Ferrara, where her father was a teacher of languages in 1526. At an early age she was invited to the court of Ferrara, and made companion to the princess Anne of Este. She soon distinguished herself by her extraordinary talents, and received the homage of many of the men of letters of her time. Calcagnini wrote two letters to her full of praise. She retired from court in consequence of the machinations of her enemies, who had injured her in the opinion of the dutchess. She embraced the Protestant faith, and soon after she married a young German physician, Andrew Grunther, who had graduated at Ferrara. She accompanied her husband, in 1548, to Schweinfurt, but ere they could be well settled, the entrance of hostile troops drove them thence, stript of all their property. They wandered for some time about Germany in great distress. The elector palatine at length offered Grunther the professorship of physic, and Olympia that of Greek in the university of Heidelburg, but it was too late, her health was ruined, and she did not survive above a year longer, dying in the twenty ninth year of her age Her works, consisting of letters, dialogues, Latin orations, and Greek poems, were collected by Celio Secondo Curione, and published at Basil in 1558.—*Thuaboschi*

MORDAUNT (Charles) earl of Peterborough, the son of John lord Mordaunt, whom he succeeded in his title and estate in 1675. Entering into the army, he was engaged in the expedition to Tangier in 1680, in which he served with distinction against the Mahometans He went over to Holland in the reign of James II, and entering into the scheme for his dethronement, returned to England with his successor, by whom he was created earl of Monmouth, and he was likewise appointed first commissioner of the Treasury. Having succeeded to the earldom of Peterborough, on the death of his uncle in 1697, he was subsequently employed as commander of the English army in Spain, in the war relative to the succession to the crown of that kingdom. He distinguished himself greatly by his courage, activity, and conduct, in taking Barcelona, and obtaining many other advantages over the French, in consequence of which he was appointed generalissimo of the imperial forces, and he received the thanks of the British parliament. In the reign of George I, he was made a knight of the garter, and received the appointment of general of marines. His death took place during a voyage to Lisbon in 1735. Lord Peterborough was intimate with his literary contemporaries, and was himself a writer of poetry, some of which has been published. In the correspondence of the countess of Suffolk, recently edited by Mr Croker, are several letters of this nobleman. His second wife, Anastasia Robinson, was, previously to her marriage, much distinguished as a public singer.—*Lord Orford's Cat. of R. and N. Auth.*

MORE (Alexander) a French Protestant divine, was born of a Scottish family at Castres in Languedoc, in 1616. He became successively professor of Greek and divinity, at

Geneva; but being suspected of laxity of morals, in regard to the other sex, he retired to Middleburgh in Zealand, where, by the interest of Salmasius, he obtained a professorship of divinity, which three years afterwards he exchanged for another at Amsterdam. While in Holland he became engaged in a contest with Milton, by sending into the world Du Moulin's "Regii Sanguinis Clamor ad Cœlum," and in consequence wrote "Alexandri Mori Fides Publica." In 1654 he visited Italy, and while at Venice, received a golden chain, for writing a fine Latin poem, on a naval victory over the Turks. He afterwards settled in Paris, where he died in 1670. His other works are, "De Gratia et Libero Arbitrio" "De Scriptura Sacra."—*Bayle.*

MORE (Antonio) a celebrated portrait painter, was born at Utrecht in 1519, and was pupil of John Schoreel. He was recommended by cardinal Granville to the emperor Charles V, who sent him into Portugal, where he painted the portraits of most of the royal family. He then came to England to paint the portrait of queen Mary, in which he succeeded so well, that he was appointed painter to their majesties, with a handsome pension. On the death of Mary, he accompanied Philip to Spain, and was admitted by him to great familiarity, upon which he presumed too much, and incurring the displeasure of the king, he retired to Flanders, and though Philip sent to recal him, he entered the service of the duke of Alva, who, after a time, made him receiver of the revenues of West Flanders. Upon this he burnt his easel, and gave away his tools, and lived in ease, and even magnificence, the rest of his life He died in 1570. Besides his portraits, he painted some esteemed historical pieces. His style resembled that of Holbein, but with less delicacy, and his colour, according to Mr. Fusch, was "Mauesque."—*Walpole's Anecd. of Paint. Pilkington's Dict.*

MORE or MOORE (Sir Francis) an eminent lawyer, was born in Berkshire in 1558. He was admitted of St John's college, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple. He died in 1621. His works are, "Cases collected and reported," London, 1663, folio His reading upon 4 Jac. I, in the Middle Temple, concerning charitable uses, abridged by himself, was published in 1676. He was a member of that parliament which passed the statutes for charitable uses, and it is said the bill as it passed was penned by him. A MS. of his, consisting of cases principally agreeing with those in print, is in the hands of Mr Brooke, compiler of the "Bibliotheca Legum Angliæ."—*Athen. Oxon. Bridgeman's Legal Bibl.*

MORE (Henry) a celebrated divine of the church of England, and Platonic philosopher, was born at Grantham in Lincolnshire, in 1614. He was the son of a gentleman of good estate, who educated him at Eton, whence he was sent to Christ's college, Cambridge, in 1631. While at the university he deeply studied the most celebrated systems of philosophy, and finally settled into a decided preference for that of Plato, and for his followers of the school of Alexandria. In 1639 he graduated MA, and in the following year published his "Psycho-Zoia; or the First Part of the Song of the Soul, containing a Christiano Platonical Display of Life." Having been elected a fellow of his college, he became a tutor to several persons of rank. One of these was sir John Finch, whose sister, lady Conway, an enthusiast of his own stamp, brought him acquainted with the famous Van Helmont, and that singular pretender, Valentine Greatrakes. In 1675 he accepted a prebend in the church of Gloucester, which it is supposed he accepted only to resign it to his friend Dr Fowler. He also gave up his rectory of Ingolsby in Lincolnshire, the perpetual advowson of which had been purchased for him by his father, and would never afterwards accept of preferment of any kind, refusing deaneries, bishoprics, and even the mastership of his own college, so desirous was he of unmolested study. During the civil war, although he refused to take the covenant, he was left unmolested. In 1661 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and for twenty years after the Restoration, his writings are said to have sold better than any other of their day. Dr More died in September 1687, aged seventy three, leaving behind him the character of a man of profound learning and great genius, alloyed by a deep tincture of enthusiasm, chiefly coloured by the supposition that divine knowledge had been communicated to Pythagoras by the Hebrews, and from him to Plato. He was also persuaded that supernatural communications were made to him by God's appointment, by a particular genius, like that of Socrates. The writings of this singular, but amiable man, who was beloved by all parties, have been published in two volumes, folio. The most admired are his "Enchiridion Ethicum," and "Divine Dialogues,' concerning the attributes and providence of God — *Ward's Life of Dr More.*

MORE (sir Thomas) a celebrated chancellor of England, was the only son of sir John More, one of the judges of the court of King's Bench, and was born in London in 1480. He received his education from a schoolmaster of great reputation in Threadneedle-street and at a proper age was placed in the family of cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, and chancellor, who, struck with the quickness of his parts, prophecied his future eminence. In 1497 he went to Canterbury college, now Christchurch, Oxford, and in 1499 became a student in Lincoln's Inn. At the age of twenty-one, he obtained a seat in Parliament, and distinguished himself with so much spirit in opposition to a subsidy, demanded by Henry VII, that the exasperated and avaricious monarch in revenge contrived a quarrel with his father, whom he imprisoned until he had exacted an arbitrary fine. After being admitted to the bar, he was appointed law reader of Furnival's Inn, and by the advice of his friend, Dean Colet, having married the daughter of Mr Colt, of New Hall, Essex, he

took a house, and applied assiduously to the practice of law. In 1508 he was made a judge of the Sheriff's court, and justice of peace, and enjoyed great reputation as a pleader. In 1516 he accompanied the commissioners sent to renew the alliance between Henry VIII and Charles, then archduke of Austria, and showed so much ability, that the king was desirous of engaging him in his particular service. In 1518 he published his celebrated political romance of "Utopia," which shows a mind which had exercised itself freely and vigorously on several important topics, and evinced a liberality of sentiment, respecting religion, which was strongly opposed to the author's subsequent bigotry. This production engaged him in a correspondence with Erasmus, with whom he had previously contracted an intimacy while in England, as well as with several other eminent men of letters. About this time, too, cardinal Wolsey pressed him to receive a pension, which, with his usual disinterestedness, he refused, as inconsistent with his official duties, but after awhile he was induced to accept the place of master of the requests. He was also shortly after knighted and taken into the privy council, and the king becoming delighted with his conversation, he was received in the highest degree of familiarity. In 1520 he was appointed treasurer of the Exchequer, and in 1523, at the instance of Wolsey, elected speaker of the house of Commons, in which capacity having done much to frustrate an oppressive subsidy he much exasperated the cardinal. If he gave any personal offence to the court by this conduct it was not of long duration, as in 1527 he was joined with Wolsey in a mission to France, and on on his return was made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1530 he succeeded the disgraceful cardinal as lord high chancellor, which office he filled three years with scrupulous integrity, sullied only by employing all the authority of his office in assisting the popish clergy in their rigorous proceedings against the reformers. It is even asserted, on good authority, that he caused one Bainham, a gentleman of the Temple, to be whipped and tortured in his own presence. That he was conscientious in the opinions which prompted this severity and bigotry however, there can be no doubt, and he soon proved it in a manner which has immortalized his memory. Unable to acquiesce in the king's wishes respecting his divorce from Catherine of Arragon, he obtained permission to resign the seals, which, although received graciously the affront rankled in the vindictive mind of Henry, which was still farther inflamed by his refusal to attend the coronation of Anne Boleyn. An attempt was made to implicate him in the practices of Elizabeth Barton, which altogether failed; and he also perfectly cleared himself of another singular charge, which was that of inducing the king to publish the book against Luther, in which the pope's authority, was held forth, a doctrine that was now found inconsistent with the intended attack on the Roman see. At length the famous oath of supremacy being required by act of parliament, sir Thomas More was cited before the council to take it, and in spite of all the sophistry of Cranmer and others to induce him to compliance, he nobly persisted in a refusal to act in opposition to the dictates of his conscience and was consequently committed to the tower, and indicted for treason. After an imprisonment of twelve months, during which time he resisted all attempts both public and private to induce him to retract, he was brought to trial, and after an eloquent defence, condemned, and sentenced to be hanged and quartered. He received this barbarous sentence with his usual composure, which was disturbed only by the circumstance of a singularly affecting interview with his favourite daughter, Mrs Roper, on his return to the Tower. The king spontaneously changed the sentence from hanging and quartering to beheading, which act of grace he received with his usual vein of humour, and also acquiesced in the tyrannical mandate, "that he should not use many words at the scaffold." His execution took place on the 6th July, 1535, when he deported himself with a degree of good humour, which, in another sort of man, might be termed levity, but which Addison attributes to the satisfaction arising from conscious integrity, and lord Byron, to a species of temperament too strong even for the control of circumstance and which conceals a sense of misery without destroying it. Thus died sir Thomas More, at the age of fifty-five, than whom a character of more disinterestedness and integrity is scarcely to be met with in either ancient or modern history. Erasmus, who passed much time with him at his residence near Chelsea, gives a very interesting account of the internal state of the family of this eminent man, and the admirable manner in which he united moral and religious observance, with a taste for liberal science, music, and the fine arts. His learning was at the same time various and extensive, his wit abundant, and his elocution ready and agreeable. Except on the one topic of toleration indeed, the qualities of his mind were so happily blended and tempered, that he wants but some allowance on this score to make a perfect character, at least as to virtue and integrity. On the score of profundity of intellect, he has possibly been overrated. His writings, which were chiefly polemic, have, with the exception of the "Utopia," long ago reached merited oblivion. His English works were published collectively by order of queen Mary, in 1557, and his Latin in 1567, at Basle. His "Utopia" has been translated by bishop Burnet and Dr Warner. By his first wife sir Thomas More had three daughters and one son. The latter, like his father, was condemned for refusing the oath of supremacy, but pardoned, and he soon after died.—Margaret, his eldest and favourite daughter, married William Roper, esq. of Eltham, in Kent, who wrote the life of his father in law, published in 1716. She was a mistress of the Greek and Latin languages, and composed with elegance both in English and Latin. Her

reverence and affection for her father was unbounded. After his head had been exposed fourteen days on London bridge, she contrived to obtain it, and when she died, it was at her dying request buried in her arms.—Mary, her daughter, who became one of the bedchamber women to queen Mary, translated into Latin the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, and into English a portion of the exposition of the Passion by her grandfather.—*Biog. Brit. Life by Warner.*

MOREAU (James Nicolas) a French advocate, counsellor of the subsidies of Provence, historiographer of France, and librarian to the queen, was born at St Florentine in 1717, and died at Chambouci near St Germain-en-Laye, in 1799. He was employed in collecting and arranging all the charters, edicts, historical documents, and declarations of the French legislature, which were published under the title of "Depot des Chartres et de Legislation." He was also the author of "Observateur Hollandais," a political journal, "Mémoire pour servir a l'Histoire des Cacouacs," a satire, "Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire de notre Temps," "Devoirs d'un Prince," and "Principes de Morale Politique et du Droit Publique, ou Discours sur l'Histoire de France." It was the maxim of Moreau, that every thing should be done for the people, nothing by them, and that the best state of France would be, that in which the people received their laws from the absolute will of a chief. In consequence of his boldness in expressing these sentiments, he was refused a place in the French academy.—*Dict. Hist.*

MOREAU (Jean Victor) one of the oldest and most celebrated generals of the French republic, was born at Morlaix in Bretagne, in 1763. His father destined him for the law, but led by his decided predilection for the military profession, he fled from his studies, and enlisted in a regiment before he had attained his eighteenth year. He was not, however, suffered to indulge his ruling passion, but was obliged to apply himself anew to the study of law at Rennes, of which school he became provost. When the Revolution broke out, he had acquired considerable reputation, and in 1789 a general confederacy of the Bretons being formed at Poictiers, he was chosen its president, and also became commander of the first battalion of volunteers, raised in the department of Morbihan, at the head of which he joined the army of the north. He subsequently favoured the party of the Gironde, the fall of which much affected him, and it was with great repugnance that he accepted the constitution of 1793, when formally presented to the army. In the mean time he much distinguished himself at the head of his battalion, and Pichegru, under whom he served, did all he could to befriend him. The same year he was made general of brigade, and in 1794 general of division, and was entrusted with a separate force, to act in Maritime Flanders, where he took many towns. He also had a share in the memorable winter campaign of 1794, in which he commanded the right wing of Pichegru's army. He was soon after named commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine, and commenced that course of arduous operations which terminated in the celebrated retreat from the extremity of Germany to the French frontier, in the face of a superior army, by which his skill as a consummate tactician was so much exalted. Meantime, the republic was torn with intestine divisions, and a conspiracy was entered into by Pichegru, which it was the fortune of Moreau to discover, by a correspondence which accidentally fell into his possession. After struggling for some time with his friendship for his old commander, he finally gave up these documents to the directory, but the evident reluctance with which he took this step, excited suspicions at Paris, and finding that he could not explain himself satisfactorily, he begged leave to retire, which was granted. His talents as a general again brought him forward, and in 1798 he was sent to command the army of Italy, where, after some brilliant successes, he was obliged to give way to the Russian force under Suwarrow, and he managed another retreat with great skill. On quitting the command in Italy, for that on the Rhine, he visited Paris, where he received some propositions to strengthen the party of the declining directory, to which he would not accede. On the return of Buonaparte from Egypt, he at first cordially supported him, but a coldness and jealousy ensued, notwithstanding which the latter, as First Consul, entrusted him with the command of the armies of the Danube and the Rhine. The passage of these rivers, with the battles of Moeskirch, Lupen, Memmingen, Biberach, Hochstedt, Nedenheim, and others, followed, ending with the decisive victory of Hohenlinden, which induced the Austrians to ask for peace. On his return to Paris he was received by the First Consul with the most flattering attention, and he soon after contracted an alliance with a young lady of birth and fortune, whose ambition, with that of her connexions, is supposed to have fomented the discontent which soon after induced him to retire to his estate at Grosbois, and finally to implicate himself in the conspiracy of Pichegru and Georges. He was brought to trial on the latter charge, with fifty-four other persons, and finally declared guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and to bear the expenses of the suit. He was, however, allowed to travel in lieu of imprisonment, and to seek an asylum in the United States of America, on condition that he would not return to France without permission from the government. He accordingly embarked at Cadiz in 1805, and safely reached America, where he bought a fine estate, near Morrisville, at the foot of the Delaware. Here he remained some years in peace, until listening to the invitation of the allies, and more especially of Russia, he embarked for Europe in the July of that year, and reaching Gottenburg, proceeded to Prague. Here he found the emperors of Austria and Russia, with the king of Prussia, all of whom received him with great cordiality, and he was induced

to aid in the direction of the allied armies against his own country. It was a fatal resolution to himself, for on the 27th of August, soon after his arrival, on a reconnition before Dresden, one of the first shots from the French fractured his right knee and leg, and carried away the calf of the left, so as to render the amputation of both necessary. To crown this disaster, the allied army was obliged to retreat, and bear the wounded general with them, who, after languishing five days, expired in the night of the 1st of September 1813. He was buried at St Petersburgh, and the emperor of Russia made an ample provision for his widow, who also received the title of maréchale from Louis XVIII. The manners of Moreau were simple, and he was humane and generous, as well as brave. He was, however, one of those officers who are great only professionally, and are better adapted to head armies than to shine in political intrigue. Of his great merits as a soldier, all parties are agreed, but much of his personal conduct as a partizan, and especially that which led to the termination of his life, will be judged of agreeably to the different theories of those who pronounce upon it It certainly has not met with the suffrages of the majority.—*Biog. Univ.*

MOREL. There were several eminent French printers of this name, FRIDERICK MOREL, the elder, was born at Champagne. He was king's printer at Paris, and also his Greek and Latin interpreter. He was heir to the celebrated printer Vascosan, whose daughter he married. He was the author of several works. He died at Paris in 1583.—FREDERICK MOREL, the younger, and the most celebrated, was son of the preceding, and succeeded his father in 1581 as king's printer He translated from the Greek, and published several authors from the manuscripts in the king's library, among which were treatises of St Basil, Galen, Philo Judaeus Synesius, Theodoret, &c, and the works of Libanius, with his own annotations. He was so devoted to study, that when in the midst of a sentence, he was told that his wife was dying, he would not quit it, and on a second messenger bringing news of her death, he looked up and replied, "I am very sorry for it—she was a good woman" He died in 1638 —His son, NICHOLAS, was the king's interpreter for the learned languages, and the author of several poems — CLAUDE MOREL, brother to the foregoing, was named king's printer in 1602, and gave editions of several Greek fathers, to which he wrote the prefaces. He died in 1626, leaving unfinished an edition of St Athanasius and Libanius, which were completed by his son and successor CLAUDE.—CHARLES MOREL, another son of Frederick, was also king's printer, but resigned his office in 1639 to his brother, GILES, who printed an edition of "Aristotle," Gr. Lat. 4 vols. folio, and the "Bibliotheca Patrum," in 17 vols folio.—*Morері.*

MOREL (ANDREW) an eminent antiquary, was a Protestant and a native of Berne. He came at an early age to Paris, and distinguishing himself by his antiquarian learning, he was advised by his learned friends to form a description collectively of all the medals that had already been made public or were in his own cabinet. He complied, and in 1683 he gave a prospectus of this work in a publication, entitled "Specimen universæ rei nummariæ antiquæ quod literatorum reipubhcæ proponit Andreas Morellius Helvetus." When M Ramsant was arranging the royal cabinet of antiques, he requested Morel to design all the ancient medals which it contained, and the king, Louis XIV, observing his zeal, and hearing of his intended work, ordered him to insert in it all the medals of the royal cabinet, which he did, but finding that no reward was intended, he applied to Louvois, who gave him an unsatisfactory answer, of which he complained so unceremoniously, that in July 1688 he was committed to the bastile. On the death of Ramsant in 1689, M de Villacerf went to Morel in the bastile, and offered him the vacant place, on condition of his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. On his rejecting this proposal, his confinement was doubly strict Through the intercession of Villacerf he obtained his liberty in the following August, but he was again imprisoned in 1690 and liberated at the intercession of the grand council of Berne, whither he returned in 1692 He then went on a visit to the count of Schwartzenburg at Arnstadt, with whom he remained until he was introduced to M. Danckelman, prime minister to the elector of Brandenburg, who promised him his master's patronage in the publication of his great work, which was published in 1734 by Sigebert Havercamp, under the title of "Thesaurus Morellianus sive Familiarum Romanarum numismata omnia," and though not so full as the author intended it, it is greatly esteemed by the learned. The medals were beautifully engraved by Morel himself, and are 3539 in number.—*Moreri Nouv Dict Hist*

MOREL (ROBERT) a French monk, was born at La Chaise Dieu in Auvergne, in 1603. At the early age of eighteen, he entered the order of Benedictines of the congregation of St Maur, in the abbey of St Faren, at Meaux, when he was removed to the abbey of St Germain-des Pres, of which in 1680 he was made librarian. He became successively prior of Meulen, prior of St Crispin's at Soissons, and secretary to the visitor of France, but in 1699 he declined all business, and retired for the remainder of his life to St Denis, where he died in 1731. His writings became very popular, they are written in a very devotional style, abounding in scripture language and expressions, borrowed from the ascetic writings of the fathers. His popularity excited the envy of his enemies, who called him a Jansenist, and as such he is described in the "Dictionary of Jansenists." His works are, "Spiritual Conversations in the Form of Prayers, on the Gospels for Sundays, and throughout the whole Year," 1720, 4 vols. 12mo, "Spiritual Conversations in the Form of Prayers, intended as a Preparation for Death," "Of

Christian Hope and Confidence in the Mercy of God," 12mo, "Effusions of the Heart on the Song of Songs," 12mo, "Christian Meditations on the Gospels for the whole Year," 2 vols. 12mo, "Effusions of the Heart on each Verse of the Psalms and the Hymns of the Church," 4 vols. 12mo, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MOREL (William) was born in Normandy, but in what year is uncertain. He was professor royal of Greek, and succeeded Turnebe in 1555 as director of the royal press. He died in 1564. He was the author of "A Table of the Sects of Philosophers," a "Commentary on Cicero de Finibus," 1545, 4to, and a "Dictionary in Greek, Latin, and French," which are mentioned with applause —*Moreri.*

MORELL (Thomas) an eminent writer on philology and criticism in the last century. He was a native of Eton, and received his education in the college there, as a scholar on the foundation. He removed to King's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen a fellow, and in 1743 he took the degree of DD. Having entered into holy orders, he became rector of Buckland in Hertfordshire, and chaplain of the garrison at Portsmouth, and he also was curate of Kew and Twickenham. His death took place in 1784, at the age of eighty. Dr Morell republished with improvements, King's edition of four of the tragedies of Euripides, 1748, 2 vols. 8vo, and published an edition of the Prometheus Vinctus of Æschylus, 4to, a Lexicon of Greek Prosody, 4to, an Abridgment of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, and a translation of the Epistles of Seneca, with notes, 2 vols. 4to, besides which he selected the words for some of Handel's oratorios, and assisted in a modernized version of the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer. He also left notes on Locke's Essay on Human Understanding, published after his death.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

MORERI (Lewis) a French ecclesiastic and biographical writer, born in Provence in 1643. He was educated among the jesuits at Aix, and entering into holy orders, he became almoner to M. Gaillard de Longjumeau, bishop of Apt. That prelate having formed the plan of a universal historical dictionary, caused researches for materials to be made in various countries, and particularly in the Vatican library at Rome. Not choosing to let the work appear in his own name, he transferred his collections to Moreri, by whom they were arranged and prepared for the press. He published his "Dictionnaire Historique" at Lyons, in 1674, in one volume, folio, and a second edition enlarged to two volumes appeared in 1681. Moreri died in the course of the preceding year. The voluminous compilation to which his labours gave birth, having been variously augmented by Le Clerc, and other writers, extends in the last edition, published at Paris in 1759, to ten volumes, folio.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

MORES (Edward Rowe) a topographer, was born in 1730, at Tunstall in Kent, of which place his father was rector. He was educated at merchant-tailors' school, whence he was removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where, in conjunction with Mr Romaine, he edited Calasio's Hebrew Concordance, in 4 vols. folio. In 1753 he took the degree of MA. after which he went abroad, and received the degree of LLD. in some foreign university. Towards the latter part of his life, he fell into habits of dissipation, which brought on a mortification, of which he died in 1778. His other works are, a new edition of Dionysius Halicarnassensis 'De Claris Rhetoribus," "Nomina et Insignia gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edvardo primo rege Militantium," "History and Antiquities of Tunstall in Kent," and several pamphlets on the subject of the Equitable Society for Assurance on Lives, of which he was the founder.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MORGAGNI (John Baptist) an eminent physician and anatomist, born at Forli in Italy, in 1682. He studied at the university of Bologna, where he is said to have taken his doctor's degree at the early age of sixteen. He afterwards delivered lectures on anatomy, and at length was appointed to fill the medical chair at Bologna. In 1706, 1717, and 1719, he published various observations and discoveries, under the title of "Adversaria Anatomica," which extended his reputation beyond the limits of his native country. He was afterwards made professor of the theory of medicine at Padua, where he published his "Nova Institutionum Medicarum Idea," and at length he obtained the first professorship of anatomy, which he retained till his death in 1771. Morgagni, who was a member of the Royal Societies of London and Paris, was the author of a very important work on morbid anatomy, "De Causis et Sedibus Morborum per Anatomen indagatis," besides many professional tracts, published, together with those above mentioned, in 1765, 5 vols. folio.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Biog. Univ.*

MORHOF (Daniel George) a learned philological writer, born at Wismar, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, in 1639. He was educated at Stetin and Rostock, where he studied jurisprudence, but in 1660 he was chosen professor of poetry at the latter university. Previously to engaging in the duties of his office, he travelled for two years in Holland and England. In 1665 he became professor of poetry and rhetoric at Kiel. He visited this country as well as Holland a second time in 1670, when he contracted an intimacy with Boyle, and with Oldenburg, secretary to the Royal Society, as well as with several of the Dutch literati. In 1673 he obtained the chair of history at Kiel, and in 1680 he was appointed librarian to the university. He died in 1691, at Pyrmont, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was the author of a valuable work, entitled, "Polyhistor Literarius, Philosophicus, et Practicus," part of which he published at Lubec, in 1688, and it was reprinted with additions in 1695, but the most complete edition is that of 1747, 2 vols. 4to. Morhof was also the author of a tract,

"De pura Dictione Latina," and other works. —*Stollii Introd. in Hist Lit. Biog. Univ.*

MORIN (JOHN BAPTIST) physician and regius professor of mathematics at Paris in the seventeenth century. He was born in 1583, and studied philosophy at Aix in Provence, and medicine at Avignon where he commenced MD. in 1615 He then resided at Paris with the bishop of Boulogne, who employed him to examine the mines of Hungary, after which he published his Mundi sublunaris Anatomia, in 1619 He afterwards became infatuated with the mysteries of judicial astrology, and obtained extraordinary credit with cardinal Richelieu and other persons of distinction for his skill in that ridiculous, but then fashionable science He died at Paris, November 6 1656. He published a number of works not worth specifying but his principal production, entitled "Astrologia Gallica" the fruits of thirty years' labour, did not appear till after his death in 1661, when it was printed at the Hague in one volume folio with two epistles dedicatory, one addressed to Jesus Christ, and the other to Louisa Maria de Gonzaga, queen of Poland, a patroness of the author —*Hutchinson's Biog Med*

MORIN (JOHN) a French ecclesiastic, who was a native of Blois His parents were Protestants and he was educated at Rochelle and Leyden. Returning to France he embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and entered among the fathers of the Oratory. He distinguished himself by his proficiency in Biblical and Oriental literature and he published an edition of the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, and assisted in the Parisian polyglott of Le Jay In 1633 he caused to be printed a letter against certain customs of the congregation of the Oratory, which was speedily suppressed and the author was forced to ask pardon of his general This good father is said to have made a collection of all the satirical reflections he met with in ancient authors and in his controversies with his contemporaries he freely availed himself of this treasury of literary vituperation Morin died in 1659. Besides the works above noticed he was the author of excursions on the Samaritan Pentateuch, the antiquities of the Eastern church &c.—*Moreri Dict Hist.*

MORIN (LEWIS) a French physician and naturalist, born at Mans in 1635 He was educated at Paris and having taken the degree of MD he engaged in medical practice and was at length nominated physician to the Hotel Dieu. In 1699 he was appointed associate botanist to the Royal Academy of Sciences, and he succeeded Tournefort as botanical demonstrator at the Jardin du Roi, when that naturalist set off on his journey to the Levant. Morin died in 1711 —*Dict Hist.*

MORIN (STEPHEN) a learned Protestant divine, born at Caen in Normandy January 1 1625. He became pastor of a congregation in the vicinity of Caen in 1649, and fifteen years after he removed to take charge of another in that city. The revocation of the edict of Nantes obliging him to quit France, he retired to Leyden, and afterwards became professor of the Oriental languages at Amsterdam. He died there May 5, 1700 He was the author of "Explanationes sacræ et philologicæ in aliquot Veteris et Novi Testamenti Loca," "Exercitationes de Lingua primæva," "Dissertatio de Paradiso terrestri," and other works relating to Biblical literature He published a letter on the origin of the Hebrew language in French, and Huet says, Morin held 'sentimens un peu outre," relative to that subject which however he had deeply studied. —*Huet Origines de Caen Dict Hist*

MORISON (JAMES) an ingenious writer, was the son of a bookseller at Perth, and carried on the same business at Leith. He died at Perth in 1809 He belonged for some years to the sect of the Glassites, from which he seceded, and founded a sect of his own He was the author of "Bibliotheca Sacra, or a Dictionary of the Bible," and an "Introductory Key to the Scriptures," in which he endeavours to prove that the Gospel was preached in Paradise —*Fr Denominations of the Christian World*

MORISON (ROBERT) an eminent English physician and botanist of the seventeenth century He was born at Aberdeen in 1620, and after studying at the university of his native place, he went to Paris, and then to Angers, where he took the degree of MD in 1648. His reputation as a botanist induced the duke of Orleans to appoint him superintendant of the royal gardens at Blois in 1650, when he published a catalogue of plants He removed to England in 1660, and was made physician to the king and royal professor of botany, and he was afterwards chosen a fellow of the college of physicians. In 1669 he published his 'Præludium Botanicum' and soon after he was elected botanical professor at Oxford In 1672 appeared a specimen of his 'Historia Plantarum, a portion of which was published in 1680. The death of the author, which took place in London in 1683, prevented him from finishing this work in which he adopted a new method of botanical arrangement Another volume of the History of Plants was added by Jacob Bobart in 1699 —*Hutchinson's Biog. Med Pulteney's Sketches of the Progress of Botany.*

MORLAND (GEORGE) an eminent painter of rustic scenery and low life. He was born in London in 1764, and was the son of Henry Morland an artist of some merit, from whom he received instruction in his profession. He acquired a great degree of skill as a faithful comer of nature, and in the early part of his career, confined himself to the delineation of picturesque landscape, but having contracted irregular habits, and a partiality for the bottle and low company, he forsook the woods and fields for the alehouse, and stage-coachmen, postillions, and drovers drinking, became the favourite subjects of his pencil. Some of his best pieces exhibit farm-yards and stables, with dogs horses, pigs, and cattle, or scenes at the door of the village ale-house. designed with all the truth and feeling which commun-

cate a charm to the meanest objects, and proclaims the genius of the artist. Morland's unfortunate habits of dissipation prevented him from reaping the fruits of his exertions, and left him at the mercy of designing individuals, by whom he was surrounded. Many of his pictures were painted in the midst of embarrassments occasioned by his imprudence, and some of them while under confinement for debts which he had contracted He at length fell a victim to intemperance, dying while in durance, October 29, 1804. As an artist, Morland has been compared with Adrian Brouwer, whom he resembled in a propensity to vicious indulgence, but the works of the Dutch painter generally relate to subjects as disagreeable as those of our countryman are pleasing and attractive —*Fuseli's Edit of Pilkington's Dict of Paint.*

MORLAND (sir SAMUEL) an ingenious mechanic and natural philosopher, born in Berkshire in 1625 His father was a clergyman, and he received his education at Winchester school and Magdalen college, Cambridge. He went to Sweden in 1653 with Bulstrode Whitelock, the English ambassador, and on his return was employed under Thurloe, secretary of state to Cromwell, who sent Morland to remonstrate with the duke of Savoy against the persecution of the Piedmontese Protestants. Returning to England, he published an interesting work, entitled, "The History of the Evangelical Churches of the Valleys of Piedmont," 1658 folio Having had an opportunity of rendering some services to the exiled royal family he was, at the Restoration created a baronet and made a gentleman of the bed chamber to Charles II Though he also received some more substantial marks of court favour, his taste for speculation led him into expensive schemes, which proved very injurious to his fortune. Among his inventions are reckoned the speaking trumpet, the fire engine, a capstan for heaving anchors, and the steam engine, as well as a mechanical contrivance for performing arithmetical operations But he was rather the improver than the original discoverer of some of the objects referred to though doubtless a man of considerable ingenuity, and like many other projectors a benefactor to the public to the detriment of his private concerns. He had a house at Vauxhall, where he expended a great deal of money in the prosecution of his favourite speculations His death happened about 1696 —*Chalmers's Biog Dict.*

MORNAY (PHILIP de) sieur du Plessis Morlay a distinguished French nobleman of the sixteenth century He was born in 1549, at Buhi, in Vexin, and was educated by his mother in the tenets of the reformed religion In 1567 he entered the army, and bore his part in the civil wars, which, about that period, tore France in pieces an accident, however, compelling him for a time to quit the service, he retired to Geneva, thence into Switzerland, and at length settled at Heidelburg, in Germany, with the view of studying Jurisprudence. After making some stay at the latter place, he again set out on his travels, visiting Italy, and a great part of the north of Europe, including England, when Elizabeth, who was then upon the throne, received him with distinguished marks of favour as an able supporter of the Protestant cause. When, in 1576, Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry the Fourth of France, had succeeded in escaping from the Catholic faction, and openly placed himself at the head of the Huguenot party, De Mornay once more took up arms, and so far gained the favour of that sovereign, that he was appointed by him one of his privy counsellors. In the service of this monarch he continued during the whole of his struggles against the league, but when, in 1593, Henry, in order to secure his seat upon the throne, made his public recantation, and reconciled himself to the church of Rome, De Mornay sent in his resignation and retiring from court, devoted the remainder of his life to literary pursuits, and to advocating, with his pen, the cause of that religion which he had so well defended with his sword. His first work had appeared as early as 1578, under the title of 'A Treatise on the Church, which he followed up the succeeding year by another, On the Truth of Christianity" It was not, however till 1598, four years after his secession from the court of Henry that his most able, as well as most celebrated work, was given to the world, this was a treatise on the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in which he so ably vindicated the Calvinistic doctrines as opposed to that of transubstantiation that the book made a great noise and cardinal Du Perron two years after its publication, entering into a personal disputation with the author on the subject in a conference at Fontainbleau the latter maintained his argument with so much ability, as to acquire from those of his own persuasion the honorary appellation of the "Protestant Pope." Seven years afterwards he printed a history of the papacy under the title of "The Mystery of Iniquity" He was also the author of an address to the Jews on the subject of the Messiah This estimable man, whose learning, constancy, and unblemished morals, acquired the respect even of those most opposed to him in religious and political opinions, died in 1623 at his chateau of La Forest, in Poictou, whither he had retired in 1621, after having been deprived, two years previously of his government of Saumur, by Lewis the Thirteenth —*Nouv Dict Hist.*

MOROSINI the name of an illustrious Venetian family, many members of which attained to eminence on various accounts and in different ages -DOMINIC MOROSINI was elected doge in 1148, MARINO in 1249, and MICHAEL in 1381. The latter died of the plague, which raged in that city, the same year. In 1235, MARCO MOROSINI was consecrated bishop of Venice, as was NICOLO in 1338, and GIOVANNI FRANCESCO in 1664. ANDREA, born in 1558, and his brother PAOLO, were distinguished by their literary abilities as much as by their rank. Of these, the former

was a member of the council of Ten, and at the age of forty was appointed historiographer to the state. Besides his continuation of Paolo Paruta's history of the republic, which did not appear till 1623, five years after his decease, he was the author of a volume of letters, and miscellaneous pieces, written in the Latin language, and a work on Palestine, in his native tongue. The younger brother also wrote a history of Venice, from the earliest period to the year 1637. FRANCESCO MOROSINI, born 1618, was a gallant soldier, who, about the middle of the seventeenth century in his capacity of governor of Candia, defended that island with thirty thousand men against a Turkish force of four times that amount. Compelled at length to surrender, he obtained terms which were better observed by the Ottoman conquerors than was their wont and although on his return to Venice he suffered a temporary disgrace, yet he soon recovered his credit with the government, and was appointed to the office of procurator of St Mark's Sailing afterwards against his former antagonists, the Turks, he attacked their fleet not far from the Dardanelles, and totally defeated it, with great loss both of ships and men. Returning in triumph to Venice he continued to enjoy great popularity till 1688, in which year he was elected doge, and survived his elevation about six years dying at Napoli di Romania.—*Biog. Univ.*

MORTIMER (JOHN) an English gentleman, who, in the early part of the last century, published a treatise on the art of husbandry, which was much esteemed. He died in 1736.—His son, THOMAS MORTIMER, was secretary to sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the rolls, and to his successor Mr Verney. He died at the age of thirty five, in 1741.—THOMAS MORTIMER, son of the preceding, was born in London in 1730. He received a liberal education, and obtained the appointment of his majesty's vice-consul for the Austrian Netherlands, but having been displaced after a few years, he adopted the profession of an author, which he exercised with great assiduity and respectability during the remainder of his life. His principal works are, "The British Plutarch," 1762, 6 vols. 12mo, "Dictionary of Trade and Commerce," 1766, 2 vols. folio, "The Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances," 1772, 4to, of which a German translation, by J. A. Englebrecht, was published at Leipsic in 1781, "History of England," 3 vols. folio, and "The Student's Pocket Dictionary, or Compendium of History, Chronology, and Biography," 12mo. He also translated Necker's treatise on the administration of the finances of France, and edited Beawes's Lex Mercatoria. In 1809 this literary veteran published a "General Dictionary of Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures," 8vo, distinct from his former dictionary; and he died in December the same year.—*Biog. Univ. Reuss. Jones.*

MORTIMER (JOHN HAMILTON) an English painter, was born in 1741, at Eastbourne, in Sussex, where his father was collector of customs. His father perceiving the bent of his inclination, placed him as a pupil with Hudson, then the most fashionable portrait painter in London. About this time the duke of Richmond opened his gallery of models and antiques to students of painting, and this was Mortimer's principal school. At the exhibition of artists in Spring gardens, before the institution of the Royal Academy, he greatly distinguished himself by his picture of the conversion of the Britons, now the altar-piece in the church of Chipping-Wycombe. He had fallen into a dissipated course of life, which had injured his constitution, but upon his marriage he became more regular. He died in 1777, at the house of his friend Dr Bates, at Aylesbury, whither he had been induced to go for the recovery of his health. He painted many historic pieces, which were much admired for their strength of conception and boldness of execution, but his colouring is defective, and his drawings and sketches are preferred to his finished pictures.—*Monthly Mag.* vol. i. *Pilkington.*

MORTON (JOHN) archbishop of Canterbury, and a member of the Roman conclave, an English prelate of considerable note during the wars of the Roses. He was a native of Bere, near Dorchester, born 1410. He studied divinity and jurisprudence with great success at Oxford, where he was a member of Baliol college, and afterwards succeeded to the headship of Peckwater inn, now merged in Christchurch. His knowledge of the law, and general character for ability and uprightness, recommended him to the notice and favour of Henry the Sixth, who made him master of the Rolls in 1473, with a seat in the privy council. The fidelity and steady adherence of Morton to this unhappy sovereign, during all his reverses and turns of fortune, evinced the sincerity of his gratitude and the steadiness of his principles, nor did his conduct injure him in the estimation of the Yorkists, as Edward the Fourth, after the deposition and death of his predecessor, not only continued to Morton his seat at the council-board, but advanced him to the see of Ely, to which, in 1478, he added the high and responsible office of lord high-chancellor. During the reign of Richard the Third, his known attachment to the house of Lancaster rendered him an object of suspicion to that usurper, who ordered his arrest, and he was in consequence committed to the custody of the duke of Buckingham in Brecknock castle. From this fortress, however, he managed to escape, and succeeding in his endeavours to quit the kingdom, fled for protection into Britanny, where he attached himself to the earl of Richmond, then meditating a descent upon England. On the fall of Richard at Bosworth, in 1485, bishop Morton returned to his native country, and the following year was elevated to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, when he distinguished himself by his munificence, and built the principal tower of that cathedral, which is still called after his name. In 1487 the great seal was again committed to his

charge, and in 1493 the pope conferred upon him a cardinal's hat. The year following, the university of Oxford elected him their chancellor. He was a prelate of great liberality, as well as learning and abilities, and was a generous promoter of many public works of great utility, as well as a benefactor to all the establishments with which he was connected. His death took place about the commencement of the sixteenth century, in the ninetieth year of his age.—*Biog. Brit. Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

MORYSIN, knt., LLD (sir RICHARD) an eminent civilian of the sixteenth century, a native of Hertfordshire. From Eton college, where he received the rudiments of a classical education, he removed to Cambridge, and graduated there as doctor of civil law. He ingratiated himself much with Henry the Eighth, by his reply to John Cochlæus, who wrote against that monarch's divorce from queen Anne Boleyn with great asperity. doctor Morysin (or Morrison, as his name is sometimes spelt by succeeding authors,) took up the gauntlet and in the controversy which ensued exhibited at least as much acrimony as his antagonist. He was afterwards despatched on a diplomatic mission to the emperor, and on the accession of Edward the Sixth continued to enjoy the sunshine of court favour. He received the honour of knighthood, was named on the Oxford commission, and eventually sent ambassador to Brussels. When, in the succeeding reign, the professors of the reformed doctrines, especially those who had in any way signalised themselves by assisting in their introduction into England, became obnoxious to persecution, sir Richard retired to the continent, and died at Strasburg in 1556.—*Biog. Brit.*

MORYSON (FYNES) an English writer, was born in Lincolnshire in 1566, and was educated at Cambridge, where he became a fellow, and studied civil law, but he was created MA. at Oxford. He then set out on his travels, and remained abroad ten years. On his return he settled in Ireland, where his brother was vice president of Munster, and was there made secretary to the lord-deputy Mountjoy. He died in 1614. His works are, "A History of Ireland, from 1599 to 1603 with a short Narration of the State of the Kingdom from the year 1169," 2 vols. 8vo, 1735, "An Itinerary, containing Ten Years' Travels through the Twelve Dominions of Germany, &c." 1617, folio.—*Ware's Hist. of Ireland.*

MOSCHUS, a Greek pastoral poet, was a native of Syracuse. The time when he flourished is not accurately known, some making him a pupil of Bion, who is supposed to have lived under Ptolemy Philadelphus, while others suppose him a contemporary of Ptolemy Philometer, BC, 160. The tenderness with which he speaks of Bion, in his beautiful elegy on that poet, by implying a personal acquaintance, seems to render the former opinion most probable. A few idyls form the whole of the remains of Moschus, which exhibit great elegance of style and delicacy of conception. They are generally printed in conjunction with those of Bion, and may be found in the "Poetæ Minores," as also in a separate volume by Mekerke.—*Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

MOSELEY (BENJAMIN) a physician, was born in Essex, and practised as a surgeon and apothecary at Kingston, in Jamaica, for several years. On returning to Europe he took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and obtained the situation of physician to Chelsea hospital. He was a man of eccentric character, and distinguished himself by his violent opposition to the vaccine innoculation. He wrote, "Observations on the Dysentery of the West Indies," and "Two Treatises on Coffee and Sugar." He died in 1819.—*Ann. Biog.*

MOSES CHORINENSIS an historian and geographer, and archbishop of Chorene, now Kerona, in Armenia, flourished about AD. 462. He translated several Greek works into the Armenian, and was also well acquainted with the Syriac, and a proficient in music and poetry. His principal work, "A History of Armenia," from the deluge to the middle of the fifth century, was first published with a Latin version by John and William Whiston, sons of William Whiston, in 1736, and though mixed up with a great deal of fable, is a valuable history, containing many narratives not elsewhere to be found. He was also the author of an "Abridgment of Geography," first published at Amsterdam in 1668, and several canticles, which are sung in Armenian on the anniversary of Christ's presentation at the temple. *Moreri. Gibbon. Saxii Onom.*

MOSHEIM (JOHN LAURENCE) a learned German writer of the last century, descended from a noble family of Lubec, where he was born in 1695. He devoted himself principally to the study of divinity, and after distinguishing himself in several of the universities of Germany, went into Denmark, in the metropolis of which country he remained some time, and read his lectures with great reputation, under the immediate patronage of the king. On his return to Germany the duke of Brunswick appointed him master of the schools at Helmstadt, with the divinity chair, and the rank of ecclesiastical counsellor. These situations he afterwards resigned for the chancellorship of the university at Gottingen. His ecclesiastical history, written in Latin, under the title of "Institutiones Historiæ Christianæ," is a standard book, almost indispensable to the study of divinity, and has gone through many editions. The English translation of this work by Dr Maclaine is to be found in most theological libraries in the kingdom. His other works are, "De rebus Christianorum ante Constantinum magnum Commentarii," translated by Vidal, a "Life of Servetus," "The Ecclesiastical History of the Tartars," "A Vindication of the Discipline of the Primitive Christians," "Observationes Sacræ," "De Ætate Apologetici Tertulliani," and a Latin translation of Cudworth's "Intellectual System of the Universe," 4to, 2 vols. His death took place in

1755.—*Coote's Preface to Mosheim's Eccles. Hist. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MOSS (ROBERT) an English divine, was born at Gillingham in Norfolk, in 1666. He was a fellow of Bennet college, Cambridge, and after taking his degree as BD. in 1698, he was chosen preacher to the society of Gray's-inn, which place he held during his life. The year after he was made preacher assistant at St James's, Westminster, and soon after he was nominated chaplain in ordinary to king William III. Being created doctor in divinity, he became lecturer of St Lawrence Jewry, and in 1712 dean of Ely. On the accession of George I, he was again appointed chaplain, but the part he took in the Bangorian contest gave such displeasure at court, that he was dismissed with Drs Hare and Sherlock. He died in 1729. He wrote several sermons, which, after his death, were collected and published by Dr Andrew Snape, provost of King's college, Cambridge. He was also the author of a treatise, entitled "The Report vindicated from Mis reports, being a Defence of my Lords the Bishops, as well as the Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation, in a Letter from a Member of that House to the Prolocutor, concerning their late Consultations about the Bishop of Bangor's Writings, &c." 1717, 8vo, and of some short Latin and English poems.—*Gen. Dict. Biog Brit. British Biog.*

MOSS (CHARLES) nephew of the preceding, was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in 1747. After passing through various promotions in 1766, he was consecrated bishop of St David's, whence he was translated to Bath and Wells. He died in 1802. He published a tract, entitled "The Evidence of the Resurrection cleared from the Exceptions of a late Pamphlet," in vindication of Dr Sherlock's "Trial of the Witnesses" against Chubb. He was also the author of several sermons, and of a charge.—His son, Dr CHARLES MOSS, was bishop of Oxford, and died in 1811.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

MOSSOM (ROBERT) an Irish prelate, of whose history we have but an imperfect account. He suffered much in the civil wars, but on the Restoration he was made dean of Christchurch, Dublin, and prebendary of Knaresborough, and was finally promoted to the see of Derry. He died at Londonderry in 1679. His works are, "Variæ colloquendi Formulæ," 1659; "The Preacher's Imparsite," 1657, "Narrative of George Wild, Bishop of Derry," "Zion's Prospect in its first View," 4to, Sermons, &c.—*Harris's Edition of Ware.*

MOSSOP (HENRY) an eminent tragic actor, born in Ireland in 1729. He was the son of a clergyman, who held a rectory in the province of Connaught, and he was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took a degree. He made his first appearance on the stage at Dublin in November 1749, in the character of Zanga, in Dr Young's tragedy of Revenge, and was extremely well received. Having quarrelled with the manager, he soon removed to London, where, next to Garrick and Barry, he was esteemed the principal tragedian of his time. In 1761 he became manager of one of the Dublin theatres, in opposition to Barry and Woodward, and the rivalry proved ruinous to all parties, and especially so to Mossop, whose vanity and intemperate conduct having at length excluded him from the exertion of his professional abilities on the metropolitan stage, he was reduced to great distress, and died in absolute penury at Chelsea, in November 1773.—*Thesp. Dict.*

MOTANABBI (ABUL TAYIB AHMED al) a celebrated Arabian poet, born at Cufa in 915. He studied at Damascus, and applied himself especially to grammar and the belles lettres. At length, being inflamed with a passion for poetry, he gave himself up to the cultivation of that species of literature with the utmost enthusiasm, and professed to believe that he was divinely inspired. He aspired to become the rival of Mahomet, and by the charms of his versification, he seduced a multitude of the Arabs to become his disciples. The governor of Emesa stopped the progress of the new sect, by seizing their chief, and dispersing his followers. Motanabbi, reduced to reason by confinement renounced his chimerical pretensions to inspiration, and on regaining his liberty applied himself wholly to poetical composition. He was entertained at the court of the prince of Aleppo, whence he removed to Egypt, and afterwards to Shiraz, where he was loaded with benefits by the sultan Adadodowla. He was at length killed by robbers in crossing the desert to visit his native country in 965. Translations of some of his poetry have been published by the French and German literati, and a memoir of Motanabbi, with two of his poems, may be found in Ouseley's Oriental Collections.—*Biog. Univ.*

MOTHE LE VAYER (FRANCIS de la) a learned French writer, was born in Paris in 1588, and bred to the profession of the law. He occupied, in succession to his father, the post of assistant procureur-general in the parliament of Paris, which office, however, he resigned, in order to dedicate himself entirely to literature. He soon opened himself a road to the French Academy, by his learned labours, and he was also appointed preceptor to the duke of Anjou, afterwards of Orleans, brother to Louis XIV, as well as historiographer of France. His known tendency to scepticism exposed him to some annoyance, which he bore with great equanimity, and seemed rather to value himself for imputed singularity than otherwise. He died in 1672, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was a writer on a great variety of subjects, in which he discovered more erudition and judgment, than taste or invention. His works were collected in two volumes, folio, in 1662, from which are excluded his "Dialogues after the Manner of the Antients," in which he gave free scope to his scepticism, and his "Hexameron Rustique," a work not quite free from licentiousness.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

MOTIE (Anthony Houdart de la) an eminent and ingenious French writer, was born at Paris in 1672. He was sent by his father, a rich hatter, to a jesuit's seminary for education, and was destined for the profession of the law, but after pursuing for some time the studies proper for the bar, he deserted them in disgust, and devoted himself to polite literature. At the age of twenty-one he composed a comedy, which being condemned, he flew to the monastery of La Trappe, but the celebrated abbé de Rancé, doubting the reality of his vocation, induced him to return, and he took to composing operas, which tolerably well succeeded. In 1707 he published a volume of "Odes," which were deemed more philosophical than poetical, and in 1710 he was admitted a member of the French Academy. He next tried his hand at tragedy, and partially succeeded, especially in his "Inez de Castro," which still keeps the stage. Resolved to leave no part of the drama untried, he then essayed comedy, and wrote several pieces, which were favourably received. In 1714 he gave a poetical version of Homer's Iliad, although entirely ignorant of the original language, and affixed thereto a free censure of the plan of that celebrated poem. This literary heresy set the learned world in arms and drew a severe and pedantic attack from madame Dacier, to which he replied with the most polished wit and elegance. In 1719 he published a volume of "Fables," but, although exceedingly ingenious, he could not reach the natural simplicity of La Fontaine. Some pastoral eclogues, cantatas, psalms, and hymns, complete the list of his remaining poetical labours, all which exhibit much ingenuity, but little of the poet. As a prose writer, he was greatly esteemed, and his pen was often borrowed for purposes that were foreign to the general tenor of his writings. He was much beloved for the urbanity of his temper, both on literary controversy, and all other occasions. Being once in a crowd, he chanced to tread on the foot of a young man, who immediately struck him. "Sir," said he, "you will be sorry for what you have done—I am blind," which was the case, for many years before his death. He died of a decline in 1731, at the age of fifty-nine. His works are printed in 11 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1754.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.* *Eloge par D Alembert*

MOLIÈUX (Pierre Antoine) a gentleman of a good family in Normandy, born at Rouen in that province, February 19, 1660. He came to London in 1685, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and embarking his property in commerce, opened an East-India warehouse in Leadenhall-street, where he carried on business to a considerable extent. His familiar acquaintance with most of the modern languages of Europe, obtained him a respectable situation in the foreign department at the post-office, while his leisure hours were devoted to the cultivation of poetry and the belles lettres. He had early acquired the most perfect familiarity with the English language; and not only translated into it the Don Quixote of Cervantes, and the works of Rabelais, but also composed several original dramatic pieces in it, which met, however, with but indifferent success, although their author unquestionably possessed both talent and humour. He had just attained his fifty-eighth year, when he was discovered on the morning of his birth-day, dead, in a house of ill fame, near the church of St Clement Danes in the Strand, not without strong suspicion of foul play.—*Biog. Brit.*

MOLLEVILLE (Frances Bertaud de) a celebrated French lady, and niece of Bertaud, bishop of Sees, was born in Normandy about 1615. She was brought up at the court of Anne of Austria, but the jealousy of cardinal Richelieu caused her to be banished, and she retired into Normandy, where she married Nicolas Langlois, lord of Motteville, first president of the chamber of accounts at Rouen, and an old man. She was left a widow two years after. On the death of Richelieu she was recalled by the queen, then regent, who kept her constantly about her person. She also enjoyed the friendship of Henrietta Maria, widow of Charles I. She was the author of "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire d'Anne d'Autriche," 1723, 5 vols. 12mo, and 1750, 6 vols. 12mo, which are written in a candid, unaffected style, though not very elegant. Madame de Motteville died in 1689.—*Moreri. Nouv Dict. Hist.*

MOLTLEY (John) the son of an English officer, who, adhering to James II, during the Revolution of 1688, followed the fortunes of that monarch to the continent. His son was born in 1692 in England, and received his education at the school of St Martin's library. Many promises of a provision were made him by persons in power, who had been connected with his father, but he had the mortification to see several situations under government, the reversions of which he had fully calculated on, bestowed upon others. At length he obtained a small place in the customs, which, however, he soon resigned, and in 1720 became, from necessity, an author by profession. In this capacity he gave to the world the lives of Peter the Great of Russia, and of the empress Catherine, the former in three, the latter in two octavo volumes. He also wrote five plays, which met with a tolerable share of success, but the work of his which obtained by far the greatest degree of popularity, is the well known collection of facetiæ, which goes under the title of "Joe Miller's Jests," of which the humourous comedian, to whom it is ascribed, and who lies interred in the burial-ground of Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, contributed nothing but his name. Mottley died in 1750.—*Biog. Dram.*

MOUFET or MUFFETT (Thomas) a physician and naturalist, was born in London in the sixteenth century, and studied at Cambridge. He then travelled for improvement, and while abroad he took the degree of MD, after which he returned, and settling in London, he practised with much reputation. He was patronized by Peregrine Bertie, lord Wil-

loughby, whom he accompanied on an embassy to the king of Denmark. He was also with the earl of Essex, when he encamped in Normandy. He received a pension from the Pembroke family, and died at Bulbridge near Wilton, in Wilts, towards the close of queen Elizabeth's reign. His works are, "De Jure et præstantia Chemicorum Medicamentorum," 1584, "Nosomantica Hippocratica," 1588, "Epistolæ quinque Medicinales," "Health's Improvement, or Rules for preparing Food," 4to. As a naturalist, he distinguished himself by his work, 'Insectorum sive minimorum Animalium Theatrum," published by sir Theod. Mayerne, in 1634.—*Hallen. Boerhaave. Meth. Stud. Med. Rees's Cyclop.*

MOULIN (Charles du) a very eminent French jurist, was born at Paris of an ancient and noble family, in 1500. He was educated at Orleans, where he read lectures on law in 1521, and the year following was admitted an advocate in the Parliament of Paris. An impediment in his speech, however, induced him to quit the bar, and to devote himself to the composition of the legal works which obtained him so much celebrity. He embraced the Protestant religion, and in 1552 attacked the authority and practices of the court of Rome with much severity, in his 'Observations sur l'Edit du Roi Henri II. contre les Petites Dates.' The parliament pronounced the suppression of this piece, and he found it necessary for his present safety, to quit Paris and repair to Germany. He spent some years in that country, lecturing in various towns with great reputation. On his return to France, he suffered imprisonment, at the instigation of the jesuits, and could only obtain his release by a promise to print nothing without the royal permission. The parliament of Paris, sensible of his high professional merit, offered him the post of counsellor, which he refused. Before his death, which took place in 1566, he had entirely reconciled himself to the Catholic church. Charles du Moulin was considered an oracle of jurisprudence, and being of a confident, inquiring spirit, he carried his researches into matters of faith, as well as questions of law, a boldness which was seldom tolerated in his age. His works, forming a great mass of legal erudition, were printed collectively in 1681, in five volumes, folio.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MOULIN (Peter du). There were two eminent theologians of this name, father and son. The elder of the two, better known by his Latin denomination, Molinæus, was born at Bechny in the Vexin, in 1568. After receiving the rudiments of a classical education at Sedan, he came to England, and entered himself at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he, many years afterwards, graduated as doctor in divinity. Previously, however, to his obtaining this academical honour, an offer of the professorship of philosophy at Leyden induced him to return to the continent, where he ranked amongst his scholars the celebrated Grotius. In 1599 he went to France, and obtained the benefice of Charenton, being about the same time appointed chaplain to Catherine, sister of Henry the Great. When that monarch reconciled himself to the church of Rome, many efforts were made by the Roman Catholic party to obtain a similar recantation from Catherine, from which step the influence and exhortations of Du Moulin were supposed to have been one great means of diverting her. In 1611 a serious controversy was carried on between him and the society of jesuits, whom he accused in no very measured terms of having originated the assassination of Henry, and the height to which the dispute was carried, at length induced him to accept an invitation from James I. of England. He accordingly came to this country in 1615, and received from his new patron a stall in Canterbury cathedral. In England he did not continue long, but was deputed by the French Protestants, to represent them at the synod of Dordt, a dispute, however, arising respecting his nomination, he did not, ultimately, accept the appointment. In 1618 the divinity professorship at Leyden was offered to his acceptance, which he declined, but his old antagonists, the jesuits, exerting their efforts once more to annoy him, he finally settled at Sedan, of which place he became the pastor, filling at the same time the theological chair there. Among his writings are "A History of Monachism" and a treatise "On the recent Origin of Popery," with a great variety of other controversial tracts. His death took place in the spring of 1658.—His son, Peter, born in 1600, at Paris, graduated at Leyden, but coming afterwards to England, obtained, like his father, a prebend at Canterbury, and was one of the chaplains to king Charles II. He published a French treatise, entitled "The Peace of the Soul," of which there is an English translation by Scrope, "Clamor Regii Sanguinis ad Cælum," a tract which Milton answered, and which was published under the name of Alex. More, and a "Defence of the Protestant Church.—Louis du Moulin, a younger brother of the last, was born in 1605, and distinguished himself during the time of the commonwealth, by his violence as an Independent. He was the author of two tracts, the one entitled "Patronus Bonæ Fidei,' an attack on the established church, the other, "Parænesis ad Adhæratores Imperii," which latter he dedicated to Oliver Cromwell. He saw reason, however, to change many of his opinions before his death, which did not take place till 1680.—There was also a French historian named Gabriel du Moulin, an ecclesiastic of Manneval, known as the author of a "History of Normandy," folio, 1631, and another "Of the Norman Conquests in Sicily" 1658.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

MOUNIER (John Joseph) a French politician, one of the most distinguished members of the states-general of 1789. He was born at Grenoble in 1758, and being prevented from entering the army, he devoted himself to the legal profession, and at the age of eighteen took the degree of bachelor of law at the university of Orange. In 1779 he was admitted

an advocate of the parliament of Grenoble, and a few years after he became judge royal, one of the two magistrates to whom was confided the administration of justice in that city. On the occurrence of revolutionary commotions, he took an active part in politics, and became a member of the states-general, and afterwards of the national assembly. When that body determined not to disperse till the constitution they demanded should be granted, Mounier was appointed one of the committee established for the furtherance of that object. He afterwards exerted all his talents and influence to promote the establishment in France of a limited monarchy but finding his efforts vain, he at length retired to Grenoble. He afterwards removed to Geneva, where he published "Recherches sur les Causes qui ont empêché les Français de devenir Libres," 2 vols. 8vo, 1792. He went to London in 1793, and afterwards resided in Switzerland, Italy and Germany, till 1801, when he returned to his native country. In 1802 he was appointed prefect of Ille and Vilaine, but was removed from office in 1804, when he was nominated a counsellor of state. He died January 26, 1806, leaving behind him a high reputation for talents and virtue.—*Biog. Univ.*

MOUNTAGUE (Richard) whose name is also variously spelled Montague and Montagu, bishop of Norwich, a prelate of considerable learning and great polemical ability, born in 1576, at Dorney, Bucks, of which parish his father was the incumbent. From Eton he removed in due course on a foundation fellowship to King's college, Cambridge. In 1613 he obtained the rectory of Stamford Rivers, in Essex, with a fellowship at Eton, and three years subsequently the deanery of Hereford. His next piece of preferment was a stall at Windsor, where he read the divinity lecture from 1720, the date of his appointment, till 1728 In the mean time he commenced an attack on the first part of the learned Selden's "History of Tythes," which performance James I was much pleased with, and encouraged him to proceed in his examination of early church history. This work appeared in 1621, and in the following year he published his "Analecta Ecclesiasticarum Exercitationum" In 1624, finding that some of the society of jesuits were making converts in his parish of Stamford, he gave them a challenge to answer certain queries, to which they replied by a short pamphlet, entitled "A New Gag for the old Gospel.' To this Dr Mountague rejoined another, "An Answer to the late Gagger of the Protestants." In the management of this controversy, however, he gave considerable offence to the Calvinistic party, who accused him before the house of Commons as a favourer of Arminianism, but the encouragement which he received from the king induced him to publish a vindication of the work, under the title of "Apello Cæsarem." This aggravated his offence in the eyes of his antagonists, and he was brought, in 1625, before the first parliament of Charles I, in spite of whose personal countenance the book was voted seditious, the author reprimanded by the speaker at the bar, and ordered to find security for his appearance in 2000*l.* being committed in the mean while to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms. Archbishop Laud now interfered in his favour, and with such success, that in the following year, although on a revision of the case, parliament still pronounced the work "calculated to discourage the well-affected in religion from the true church," yet the proceedings against its author were discontinued, and in 1628 Charles advanced him to the episcopal bench, as bishop of Chichester. Over this diocese he presided ten years, at the expiration of which period he was translated to Norwich, but survived this last elevation only a short time, dying in 1641. Besides the writings already enumerated, he assisted in bringing out sir H. Savile's edition of St Chrysostom's works, which appeared in 1613, and was the author of a "Commentary on the Epistles of Photius," folio, Gr. et Lat. "Originum Ecclesiasticarum," folio, "The Acts and Monuments of the church before Christ," folio, and "Theanthropicon, seu de Vita Jesu Christi." Bishop Mountague was a prelate of great acuteness as well as learning, and even his opponent Selden, among the number, do justice to his scholarship and Biblical learning.—*Biog. Brit.*

MOUNTFORT (William) a dramatic poet and actor of considerable merit, both in tragedy and comedy, a native of Staffordshire, born in 1659. Colley Cibber speaks highly of his abilities in his apology for his own life, and the talent of mimicry especially he appears to have possessed in great perfection. Mountfort was the author of five plays, and was in the zenith of his reputation when he fell a victim to the jealousy and treachery of a rival. Being in the flower of his age, and one of the handsomest men upon the boards, the parts of the lovers were usually allotted to him, in one of which he had captivated the affections of Mrs Bracegirdle, an actress much admired for her personal charms. Returning one night home to his lodgings in Norfolk-street, Strand, in the winter of 1692, he was waylaid by a captain Hill (whose addresses Mrs Bracegirdle had rejected) in company with lord Mohun. The parties were seen in conversation when Mountfort fell, being run through the body with a small sword, before he could draw his own. Hill, who was supposed to have given the blow, fled to the continent, while lord Mohun was tried by his peers for the murder, but was acquitted upon some informality. This nobleman was himself eventually killed by the duke of Hamilton, in a duel fought in Hyde park. —*Biog. Dram.*

MOURAD BEY, a famous mameluk chief, born in Circassia, about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was purchased as a slave by Mahomet Abu Dhahab, and becoming one of the twenty-four beys of Egypt, he partook of the enmity of his patron against Ali Bey, and assisted in the destruction of that chief in 1773. He afterwards obtained the government of Cairo, in conjunction with

Ibrahim Bey; but they were driven from that place by a combination, at the head of which was Ismael Bey. After various contests with their rivals and with the Turkish government they recovered their power, and re-established themselves at Cairo. Some oppressions, which the French merchants and consul were subjected, served as a pretext for the invasion of Egypt, by Buonaparte. Mourad opposed the French with great vigour, but he was at length obliged to retreat to Upper Egypt. He subsequently entered into a treaty with general Kleber, and accepted the title of prince of Assouan and Jirgeh, under the protection of France. After the death of Kleber, he offered assistance and advice to his successor, Menou, who rejected the overtures of Mourad Bey. The latter was about to join with his troops general Belliard at Cairo, when, being attacked by the plague, he died at Benissouef, April 22, 1801, aged about fifty.—*Biog. Univ.*

MOURADGEA D'OHSSON (Ignatius) an Armenian by descent, born at Constantinople, in 1740. His father was Swedish consul at Smyrna, and he was educated with a view to a similar situation. At the age of twenty-four he understood most of the Oriental languages, and had made himself acquainted with the history of various nations. After having been secretary and first interpreter to the Swedish embassy, he received the title of charge d'affairs of Sweden, in 1782, and was decorated with the order of Vasa. He had formed the design to compose a work which should afford to Christian Europe correct and extensive information relative to the Turkish empire, and going to Paris in 1784, with the assistance of Mallet du Pan, he arranged his materials for the press. The result of his labours was his "Tableau générale de l'Empire Othoman," prem. part. Paris, 1787—1790, 2 vols. folio. He left France on account of the revolutionary troubles, and in 1795 he was appointed minister of Sweden at Constantinople. He returned to Paris in 1799 to continue his work, and in 1804 appeared an introduction to the former publication, entitled, "Tableau Historique de l'Orient," 2 vols. 8vo. On war breaking out between France and Sweden, he retired to the castle of Bievre, where he died in 1807. His son, the chevalier D'Ohsson, published in 1821, third volume of the View of the Othoman empire. Of the former part of that work there is an English translation.—*Biog. Univ.*

MOURGUES (Michael) a French jesuit and philosopher, was born in the province of Auvergne, about 1643. He taught the mathematics and rhetoric in several houses of his order, and finally became professor-royal of those sciences in the academy of Toulouse, where he died in 1713. He was a man of profound erudition, to which he united polished and amiable manners. His most esteemed works are, "A Parallel between Christian Morality, and that of the Ancient Philosophers," 1702, "An Explanation of the Theology of the Pythagoreans, and of the other learned sects in Greece," 2 vols. 8vo, 1712, "New Elements of Geometry," "A Treatise on French Poetry;" and a choice "Collection of Bon-mots," in French verse, &c.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MOYLE (Walter) an ingenious writer, was born in Cornwall in 1672. He studied at Oxford, and next in the Temple, but having an independent fortune, he devoted himself to the pursuit of polite literature, and he cultivated the acquaintance of most of the wits of his day. In 1695, when a translation of the works of Lucian was proposed, he undertook to give a version of four of that author's pieces, which he executed with spirit and correctness. In 1695 he sat in Parliament for the borough of Saltash, but being disinclined to public business, he made no attempts to renew his seat. At the instance of Dr Charles Davenant, he translated Xenophon's "Discourse upon improving the Revenues of Athens," which was prefixed to that writer's work upon "The Trade and Revenues of England." In conjunction with Mr Trenchard, he published, "An Argument against a Standing Army." His other works are, "An Essay on the Miracle of the Thundering Legion," "An Essay on the Lacedemonian Government;" another on the Roman constitution, "A Dissertation upon the Age of the Philopatris," "Remarks on Prideaux's Connection," "Letters," &c. which were published after his death, with a biographical memoir, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

MOZART (Johann Chrysostom Wolfgang Theophilus) one of the most eminent musical composers that Germany, or any other country, ever gave birth to. He was the son of Leopold Mozart, sub chapel master of Saltzburg, and himself a respectable musician, by Anna Maria Pertl, a woman of great personal beauty, who bore her husband seven children. Of these, the subject of this article, born at Saltzburg, January 27, 1756, and a sister named Mary Ann, four years older than himself, were, even in infancy, remarked as musical prodigies, and the extraordinary talent which they exhibited, at length induced their father to give up his other avocations altogether, in order to devote himself entirely to their instruction. At the age of three years the son began to display astonishing abilities for music, and in the two following years composed some trifling pieces, which he performed to his father, who carefully preserved them. He evinced in his childhood the greatest sensibility and affection, and as soon as he had the slightest notion of music, his love for the gambols of his age entirely vanished, and for any amusement to please him it became necessary in some way to introduce music with it. When he had attained the age of six years, all Mozart's family, consisting of his father, mother, sister, and himself, removed to Munich, where the elector heard the two children perform, who received unbounded applause. The famous Wagensell happening to be in Munich, young Mozart, who preferred the approbation of a good master to that of any other, begged the emperor to allow Wa-

genseil to be present at his performance. "Send for him," said the child, "he understands the thing." Francis I desired Wagenseil might be called, who resigned to him his place at the harpsichord. "Sir," said the young virtuoso, then six years old, "I am going to play one of your concertos, you must turn over the leaves for me." In July, 1763, when Mozart was just seven years old, his whole family left Germany, and in the month of November arrived in Paris, where he was introduced to play the organ in the king's chapel at Versailles, in the presence of the whole court. In 1764 he left Paris for England, and was there received with equal approbation, both at court and in the city. Some of the most difficult pieces of Bach, Handel, &c. were presented to him, which he performed at first sight, with the greatest accuracy, and in the strictest time. At another time, Christian Bach, music master to the queen, took him on his knees, and played a few bars, Mozart then continued the air, and they thus performed an entire sonata, with such precision, that those who were present imagined it was played by the same person. Having returned to Saltzburg, towards the close of the year 1766, he ardently applied himself to the study of composition, Emmanuel Bach, Hasse, and Handel, being his guides and models. In 1768, he composed, by command of the emperor Joseph II, an opera buffa, entitled, "La Finta Semplice," which was approved both by Hasse and Metastasio, but was never performed. In December, 1769, he went with his father into Italy, having, some months previously to his departure, been nominated concert-master to the archbishop of Saltzburg. In that country he met with the most flattering reception. At Bologna, the Padre Martini, and other musicians, were delighted at hearing him execute the most difficult fugues on the harpsichord without hesitation, and with the greatest precision. Mozart arrived at Rome in the Passion-week, and on the Wednesday evening went with his father to the Sistine chapel, to hear the celebrated Miserere, a composition, of which it had been prohibited to give or take a copy, on pain of excommunication. Aware of this prohibition, he listened so attentively, that on his return home he noted down the whole piece. On Good-Friday the Miserere was repeated, when Mozart was again present, and during the performance held his manuscript in his hat, by which means he was enabled to make the necessary corrections. From Rome the family continued their journey to Naples, whence, after a short stay, they returned, when the pope, who had much wished to see Mozart, created him knight of the golden spur. In repassing through Bologna, he was named by universal consent a member of the Philharmonic academy, on which occasion an anthem for four voices was given him to compose, and, as was customary on such occasions, he was shut into a room alone, where he concluded his task in half an hour. A previous engagement now called him to Milan. On the 26th of December, 1770, two months after his arrival, being at that time not quite fifteen years old, he produced his serious opera, called "Mithridate," which had a run of twenty nights the manager immediately made a written engagement with him for the composition of the first opera for the year 1773, which opera was called, "Lucio Silla," and was equally successful with the former. He had also composed for Milan, in 1771, "Ascanio in Alba," and for Saltzburg, in 1772, "Il Sogno di Scipione," to celebrate the election of the new archbishop. Being subsequently invited to Vienna, Munich, and Saltzburg, he, among other works, composed "Le Finta Giardeniera," an opera bufla, two grand masses for the chapel of the elector of Bavaria, and one for the archduke Ferdinand at Saltzburg, and, on the occasion of the archduke Maximilian remaining for a few days at Saltzburg, the cantata, "Il re Pastore." Mozart was, at this time, nineteen years of age, and his fame was so extensive, that he could now make choice of any capital in Europe, in which to establish himself. His father thinking that Paris would be most suitable for him, in 1777 he commenced his second journey thither, accompanied by his mother. Having the misfortune to lose her during his stay, and also taking some disgust at the style of vocal music adopted in that city, he returned to his father at the commencement of the year 1779, having only produced a symphony at the spiritual concerts, and a few other instrumental pieces. Mozart subsequently indulged himself in ridiculing the musical taste of the French, in a set of burlesque instrumental quartetts, by bringing together all the striking peculiarities of their style, with the most irresistibly comic effect. He next composed the opera of "Idomeneo," under the most favourable auspices, having been called to Vienna by the command of his sovereign, the archbishop of Saltzburg. This work was undertaken at the request of the elector of Bavaria for Munich, and it was here that Mozart's genius, now fully matured, displayed its great strength and boundless resources. He was at this time five-and-twenty, and in love with a young lady to whom he was afterwards united. The stimulus given to his mind by this passion, did not desert him through life from this period, his melodies grew more refined, his harmonies bolder, the design of his productions became exquisitely symmetrical, his ideas subtle and recondite. Mozart left Munich for Vienna, where he entered the service of the emperor, to whom, though but indifferently treated, he ever remained attached. Some vexatious occurrences at court excited him at length, however, to demand his dismissal of Joseph, but one word from that prince, who really loved his composer, and more particularly his music, made him change his mind. Mozart received, in capacity of chamber composer, the small annual sum of eight hundred florins, for which no service was required, and it was never augmented. At one time he was legally asked, in consequence of

one of those general orders of government, so frequent at Vienna, what pension he received from the court. He wrote back word, in a sealed note, "Too much for what I have done, too little for what I might have done." "L'Enlevement du Serail was performed in 1782, Joseph II remarked to Mozart, "It is too grand for our ears, there are a prodigious quantity of notes." "There are just as many as there ought to be," replied the musician. During the composition of this opera, he married Mlle Weber, an amateur of great talent, by whom he had two children. "The Marriage of Figaro" was a piece then much in vogue at the theatres, and Mozart was desired by the emperor to set it to music. He obeyed, and this opera was performed at Prague the whole of the winter of 1787. Mozart went himself to Prague that winter, and there composed for the Bohemians his opera of "Don Giovanni," which met with still more brilliant success than even the "Marriage of Figaro." The music of "Don Giovanni" was the triumph of dramatic composition, and the author, who wrote it merely to please himself and his friends, anticipated that the amateurs of Vienna would not be able to appreciate its merits. His expectations were realised, for the opera was not understood on its first performance in that city. Mozart lived, however, to see justice done to his great work, although his health had now begun to decline, and his death followed on the 5th of December, 1792, when he had not attained his thirty sixth year. During the last months of his life, though weak in body, he was "full of the god," and his application, though indefatigable, could not keep pace with his invention. "Il Flauto Magico,' "La Clemenza di Tito, and a requiem, which he had scarcely time to finish, were among his last efforts. Mozart was particularly partial to his opera of 'Il Flauto Magico," though not of the parts of it which had been most admired by the public. The debility under which he laboured, prevented him from conducting the orchestra for more than the first nine or ten representations. The composition of the requiem, in the decline of his bodily powers, and under great mental excitement, hastened his dissolution, he was seized with repeated fainting fits, brought on by his extreme assiduity in writing, in one of which he expired. Mozart was in person rather short, thin, of a pale complexion, with an abundance of fair hair, and of a temperament eminently luxurious and voluptuous. The melancholy which characterises his compositions is rather the feeling of one who has indulged passion to excess, and who seeks relief from the intensity of his happiness, than that which is produced by misfortune or disappointment. It is here that the great distinction exists between Mozart and other composers, who have possessed, in common with him, an eye for symmetrical proportion, and a great nicety and correctness in the finishing of their scores. But whatever style he adopts, the daring ambition of a great master, whose thoughts will neither bear addition nor diminution, is evident. If he has not originated so much in the first principles of the art as some other composers, music owes to Mozart a stride from mediocrity to perfection. No musician has ever possessed so comprehensive a genius, in the church style he may be said to vie with Handel, in fugue writing with Sebastian Bach; he surpasses Haydn in the symphony and quartett, and Gluck in the operatic. The true fame of Mozart is, however, founded on his four great operas, "Idomeneo," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "La Clemenza di Tito," and "Il Don Giovanni," the music of which is dramatic but not theatrical. His love of refinement led him to correct his compositions with minuteness, yet he was no dealer in petty detail. As he drew near his end, the grandeur of his ideas became still more obvious, the music of the requiem is truly funereal, a mixture of sublimity and heartfelt entreaty, and it was the excitement produced by the crowd of images which came unsought before his mind, which hastened his death. A few hours before that event took place, he is reported to have said, "Now I begin to see what might be done in music."—*Original Communication.*

MUDGE (ZACHARY) an eminent divine of the church of England in the last century. He was a native of Exeter, and his friends being nonconformists, he was educated for the ministry at one of their seminaries. But he obtained episcopal ordination, and in 1716 he became master of a free grammar school at Biddeford, in his native county, whence he removed in 1736 to Plymouth, on being presented to the rectory of St Andrews, at that place, besides which he was a prebend of Exeter. In 1759 he published a volume of "Sermons on different Subjects," which have been warmly praised by Dr Johnson. He died in 1769.—JOHN MUDGE, MD. youngest son of the preceding, was educated for the medical profession, and settled in practice as a surgeon at Plymouth. He afterwards procured the diploma of MD and was distinguished not only for his skill as a physician, but also for his mechanical genius and his scientific acquirements. He was the author of a tract on the innoculated small pox, 1776, 8vo, which was translated into German, and a "Cure for a recent Catarrhous Cough,' 1778, 8vo, besides medical, surgical, and obstetrical cases and essays, published in the Philosophical Transactions, and other periodical works. Dr Mudge was a fellow of the Royal Society, in whose Transactions also appeared his 'Directions for making the best Composition for the Mirrors of reflecting Telescopes, together with a Description of the process of grinding, polishing, and giving the great Speculum the true parabolic Curve," which essay was rewarded with the Copleian prize medal. This ingenious philosopher died in 1793.—His son, WILLIAM MUDGE, entered into the army, in which he arrived at the rank of major-general. He inherited from his father a taste for science, and particularly distinguished himself by the skill and accuracy which he displayed in the trigonometrical survey of Great Bri-

tain, a considerable part of which was executed under his direction. In the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, are several of his communications relative to this undertaking. His death took place in 1820.—Thomas Mudge, elder brother of Dr. J. Mudge, was apprenticed to Graham, the philosophical instrument-maker, whom he emulated in mechanical ingenuity and scientific knowledge. He devoted much labour and talent to the improvement of timekeepers, and he was one of the persons employed by the Board of Longitude to examine the inventions of Harrison. He also obtained a reward from Parliament for a chronometer of his own construction. He died in 1794, at the age of seventy-eight.—*Ann. Reg. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Biog. Univ.*

MULCASTER (Richard) a celebrated schoolmaster was born at Carlisle, and was educated at Eton, whence he was removed first to King's college, Cambridge, and next to Christchurch, Oxford, where in 1555 he was elected student. In 1561, for his extraordinary accomplishments in philology, he was appointed first master of Merchant Taylors' school. In 1594 he was collated to the prebendal stall of Gatesbury, in the cathedral of Sarum, and in 1596 he resigned the mastership of Merchant Taylors', and the same year was chosen master of St. Paul's school, where he remained twelve years, and then retired to the rich rectory of Stamford-Rivers, in Essex, to which he had been instituted at the presentation of the queen. He died in 1611. As a scholar he ranks high, his Latin works were celebrated in their day, and he enjoyed a high reputation as a Greek and Orientalist. His works are, "Positions wherein those primative Circumstances be examined, which are necessary for the training up of Children, either for skill in theire Booke, or Health in theire Bodie," Lond 1581, 1587. of which a second part was published in the "First Part of the Elementaire, which entreateth chiefly of the right writing of the English Tung." He also wrote several commendatory and other Latin poems, which were much esteemed.—*Gent. Mag. Fuller's Worthies. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MULLER (Andrew) a learned Pomeranian, born in 1630. He came to England, where his celebrity as one of the first Oriental scholars and Biblical critics of the age in which he lived, procured him an engagement among the other learned men who compiled Walton's Polyglott. His other works are, an edition of Abdallah Beidhavi's History of China, in the original Persic, with a Latin version, a work on the Antiquities of the Chinese empire, with notes, entitled, "Monumentum Sinicum," a Chinese dictionary, and another treatise on the state of that empire, called "Hebdomas Observationum de Rebus Sinicis," "Symbolu Syriaca cum duabus Dissertationibus," and some other miscellaneous tracts on subjects connected with Eastern literature. Morери adduces a curious instance of his abstraction and entire devotion to his studies, to the exclusion of all external objects, his refusal to walk to the window to see Charles the Second's triumphal entry into London on his Restoration. Muller eventually returned to the continent, and died at Stetting in 1694.—*Morери.*

MULLER (Gerard Frederick) a celebrated German traveller, was born in 1705, at Herforden in Westphalia, and was educated at Rinteln and Leipsic, at which latter place he so distinguished himself, that professor Mencke obtained for him the place of adjunct in the historical class of the academy founded by Peter the Great at Petersburgh, in which city he also taught Latin, geography, and history. In 1728 he was made under keeper of the imperial library, and in 1730 he was chosen professor of history. The following year he visited England, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and on his return to Russia he accompanied Gmelin and de l'Isle in a tour through Siberia, which occupied them ten years. In 1744, at the desire of prince Jusupof, Muller wrote "A Dissertation on the Trade of Siberia," which was published in 1750. In 1747 he was created historiographer of Russia, in 1754 secretary of the academy of Sciences, and 1766 keeper of the archives. He died in 1783. His principal work is "A Collection of Russian Histories," in 9 vols. 8vo, which is a storehouse of information with regard to the antiquities, history, geography, and commerce of Russia.—*Coxe's Travels in Russia. Rees's Cyclopedia.*

MULLER or MULLERUS (John) surnamed Regiomontanus, from Koningsberg (Mons Regius) in Franconia, the place of his nativity. He exhibited great precocity of talent at a very early age, and having received an excellent classical education at Leipsic, placed himself under Purbachius, the celebrated professor of mathematics at Vienna. Under so able an instructor he soon acquired the greatest proficiency, and became one of the first astronomers as well as mechanics of that age. Of his skill in the latter capacity many curious specimens are recorded, such as automata of different descriptions, and other ingenious trifles of art. Muller afterwards, together with Purbachius, accompanied cardinal Bessarion to Rome, where Theodore Beza gave him farther instructions in the abstruser parts of Greek literature, which enabled him to complete a new abridgment in Latin, of the "Almagestum of Ptolemy," and to correct many serious errors in the former translation made by George of Trebizond. In 1471 he built an observatory at Nuremberg, to assist him in his astronomical pursuits, and established a press, but after a stay of little more than three years, returned once more to Rome, on the invitation of Sixtus IV, who employed him in the reformation of the calendar, and rewarded his services by raising him to the archbishopric of Ratisbon. He did not long survive his elevation, dying in 1476. The manner of his decease is variously related, some authors ascribing it to the plague, while others assert that it was occasioned by poison administered

to him by the son of George of Trebizond, out of revenge for his having superseded the reputation of his father.—*Life by Gassendi.*

MULLER (John von) a very eminent Swiss historian, born at Schaffhausen, January 3d, 1752. He studied at the university of Gottingen, and was destined for the ecclesiastical profession, but his own inclination led him to devote his attention to history. In 1772 he published at Zurich, the history of the Cimbric war, and he undertook to write the annals of his native country Returning to Schaffhausen, he was appointed professor of Greek, but he still pursued his favourite studies. In 1780 he published the first part of his "History of the Swiss Confederation," and shortly after he went to Berlin, where he printed "Historical Essays." He then became professor of history at Cassel, but in 1783 he returned to Switzerland. The elector of Mayence made him his secretary of state and privy-councillor, and he continued at Mayence till that place was taken by the French, when he removed to Vienna. In 1804 he settled at Berlin, where he became attached to the Royal academy, and undertook to write the life of Frederic the Great. The war between Prussia and France occasioned his removal to Paris, and he was appointed secretary of state for the ephemeral kingdom of Westphalia, and afterwards director general of public instruction He died May 29th, 1809. Besides the "History of the Helvetic Confederation," translated into French by Jabaume, 12 vols 8vo, and a "Course of Universal History,' of which there are French and English translations, he was the author of several other works, published collectively at Tubingen, in 27 vols 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Biog Nouv. des Contemp.*

MULLER (John Sebastian) a German diplomatist and antiquary of eminence in the beginning of the last century. He was secretary and keeper of the public records to the duke of Saxe Weimar, by whom he was often employed in a variety of negociations, which he conducted with great ability and success He devoted the latter part of his life to the composition of a work on the history of the family of the prince in whose service he was engaged, which was published at Weimar 1701 foho, under the title of 'Genealogische und Chronologische Tabellen von Chur und Furstl Hause zu Sachsen." He died at Weimar in 1708, aged seventy seven'—*Stolla Introd. in Hist Lit.*

MULLER (Louis) a celebrated Prussian engineer. He served under the great Frederic in the seven years' war, and in 1786 he was appointed captain and director of the studies of the cadets in the corps of engineers at Berlin. In 1797 he was promoted to the rank of major, and he died in 1804, at the age of seventy. He was the author of a view of the wars of Frederic the Great, and other works relating to the military art, published together at Berlin, 1806, 2 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

MULLER (Otto Frederick) an eminent Danish naturalist, born at Copenhagen in 1730 He became tutor to the young count de Schulin, with whom he travelled into the south of Europe. Returning to Copenhagen in 1767, he published, in two volumes octavo, an entomological work, entitled "Fauna Insectorum Friedrichsdaliana," to which was appended, "Flora Friedrichsdaliana." He was then employed by the Danish government to continue the Flora of Denmark, commenced by G. Chr. Oeder, in 1761. Muller was appointed a counsellor of chancery in 1769, and in 1771 archivist of the chancery of Norway. He died in 1784 He published the introductory part of an extensive work on the Zoology of Denmark, which was continued by Abildgaard.—*Biog. Univ.*

MUNCER (Thomas) or as he is sometimes called, Muntzer, a fanatic, who, in the early part of the sixteenth century, rendered himself for awhile extremely formidable in Germany by his enthusiasm, and the atrocities to which it led. The place of his birth has been variously stated to be Zwickau in Misnia, and Stolberg in the Hartz, it is certain, however, that the latter was the scene of his first appearance in public life, after he had quitted the university of Wittemberg. From being a convert to Lutheranism, he suddenly turned round, declaiming with great violence against the reformed church, and, in conjunction with one Nicholas Stork, a half-crazy anabaptist, not only preached up the necessity of being rebaptised naked, and the practice of the greatest austerities, but the community of goods, and the abolition of all distinctions and temporalities, as contrary to the word of God and the law of nature. His disciples increasing to the number of nearly 40,000, he put himself at their head, and prepared to reduce his principles to practice, by summoning all the princes of Germany to abdicate their thrones, and plundering all the buildings, ecclesiastical and civil, which lay in his line of march. The landgrave of Hesse at length proceeded against him with a strong force, and putting him to the route, with the loss of seven thousand of his deluded followers (to whom he had prophecied a complete victory), chased him to Franchausen, where he took him prisoner, and executed him shortly after at Mulhausen, in 1526.—*Milner's Church Hist*

MUNCKLLY, MD. (Nicholas) an eminent English physician, who died in 1771. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and published in the Philosophical Transactions, a "Case of the Efficacy of Bark in the Delirium of Fever," "An Account of the Comet of May 1759," and "Observations on the Comet of January 1760, at London," and he was also the author of a curious "History and Cure of a dangerous Affection of the Œsophagus," and of "A Case of the Hydrophobia," which appeared in the Medical Transactions.—*Reuss. Ed.*

MUNDAY (Anthony) a dramatic writer of the sixteenth century, whose plays and pageants are said to have been popular in their day, though none of them have come down to posterity. Born of a Protestant family, he re-

conciled himself to the Romish church, which he afterwards again abjured, and rendered himself notorious by his treachery to the jesuit, Edmund Campian, executed for high treason, under Elizabeth. Little more is known of him, except that he was afterwards in the service of lord Oxford, and a messenger of the queen's bedchamber. The only work by which he is now known, is an enlarged edition, which he published in 1618, of Stowe's Survey. His death took place in 1633.—*Biog. Dram.*

MUNDINUS or MONDINO, a physician, was born at Milan, and flourished in the fourteenth century. In 1316 he held the professorship of medicine at Bologna. He was the first among the moderns who dissected human bodies, upon which subject he wrote a work, reprinted at least fourteen times, and entitled "Anatomia omnium humani Corporis interioium Membrorum," Pavia, 1478, folio with all its errors, which are numerous, it was of real use to the infant science, and the statutes of Padua, and some other medical schools of Italy, prohibited the use of every other work, as a text book for the students of anatomy Mundinus died at Bologna in 1318.—*Eloy. Dict. Hist. Friend's Hist of Physic.*

MUNNICH (Burchard Christopher, count von) a German officer, distinguished in the annals of Russia. He was a native of the dutchy of Oldenburgh, and having adopted the military profession, he served with credit in the wars of Germany. Afterwards going to Russia, he acquired great power under the empress Anne, and in the regency of the grand duchess, and obtained the rank of field-marshal, but on the assumption of imperial authority by Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter the Great, in 1741, marshal von Munnich was condemned to lose his life, which sentence was changed to that of perpetual exile to Siberia. He was, however, recalled from banishment on the accession of Peter III, when he made his appearance at court in the sheep skin habit which he had been accustomed to wear during his exile. His death took place in 1767, at the age of eighty four. He was the author of treatises on fortification, and other subjects.—*B. Un.*

MUNOZ (John Baptist) a Spanish historian, was born in 1745, at Museros, a village near Valentia, and studied in the university of Madrid. At the age of twenty-two he wrote prefaces to the rhetoric of Louis of Grenada, and the logic of Vernei, both which displayed great erudition. He was appointed cosmographer of the Indies, in which situation, by order of the king, he began a history of America, of which he lived to publish only one volume, under the title of "Historia del Nuovo Mondo," Madrid, 1795, in folio. His other works, by which he acquired great reputation, are "De Scriptorum gentilium Lectione et Profanarum Disciplinarum Studiis ad Christianæ pietatis Normam exigendis," Valent. 1768, "De recto Philosophiæ recentis in Theologia usu, Dissertatio," ibid. 1767, "Institutiones Philosophicæ," ibid. 1768, "A Treatise on the Philosophy of Aristotle," &c. 1768.—*Dict. Hist. British Critic*, vol. iii.

MURAT (Joachim) one of the lieutenants of Buonaparte, born March 25, 1771, at la Bastide, near Cahors, in the department of Lot, where his father kept a tavern. Being patronized by an ancient family of Perigord, he obtained a scholarship in the college of Cahors, and finished his studies at Toulouse, with a view to the priesthood But his disposition induced him to relinquish his prospects, and enlist in the army. Dismissed from his regiment for insubordination, he returned home, and remained there till the formation of the national guard, into which he entered, and was sent to Paris. He left this service, and became sub lieutenant in a regiment of chasseurs. Displaying an active zeal for revolutionary principles, he was soon advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The overthrow of the terrorists checked his progress, but he soon recovered his station, and was by the executive directory made a chief of brigade. In 1796 he accompanied Buonaparte to Italy as his aid de-camp. He was employed by that chief as a diplomatist at Turin and at Genoa, and in 1798 he commanded the army sent to effect the subordination of the Valtelline to the new Cisalpine republic. He followed his leader to Egypt, and distinguished himself at the battle of Mount Tabor, during the Syrian expedition. On his return to France, he afforded Buonaparte material assistance in his progress to the attainment of the sovereignty. He was then made commander of the consular guard, and soon after married to the sister of the first consul, whose favours he profusely experienced. He commanded the cavalry at the battle of Marengo, and in 1802 he governed the Cisalpine republic, with the title of general. In January 1804 he was appointed governor of Paris, with the title of general in-chief, and he directed the military force when Buonaparte was proclaimed emperor. Soon after he was made a marshal of the empire, and in the campaign of 1806 he repeatedly distinguished himself. Having been invested with the grand dutchy of Berg, he assumed the state of a sovereign prince, and figured as such in two campaigns, particularly at the battle of Jena. He commanded the cavalry at Eylau and at Friedland, and showed himself on every occasion the devoted instrument of his brother-in law. In 1808 he was sent with an army to Spain, when he effected the temporary submission of that country. On the 1st of August the same year he was proclaimed king of the two Sicilies, and he had reigned peaceably at Naples four years, when he was called upon to join Buonaparte in his Russian expedition. He commanded the cavalry of the French army, and after the defeat of Smolensko he imitated the example of his leader, and left the army for Naples In the campaign of 1813 he joined the French, but after the loss of the battle of Leipsic, he endeavoured to make terms with the enemies of the emperor. He entered into separate negociations with England and with Austria, and his vacillating conduct at length proved his ruin, and he was

precipitated from his throne. He then resided for some time at Plaisance, near Toulon, till after the battle of Waterloo, when he took refuge in Corsica. Thence with a few followers he sailed to Italy, in the hope of recovering his crown, but he was made prisoner soon after his landing, and conducted to the castle of Pizzo, where he was shot October 13, 1815. —*Biog Univ. Biog. Nouv des Contemp.*

MURATORI (LEWIS ANTHONY) a distinguished Italian antiquary and historian. He was born at Vignola, in the Modenese territories, in 1672. Having adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and received the order of priesthood, he obtained some preferment in the church, but he is said to have appropriated to charitable purposes the greater part of his income arising from this source. He was made keeper of the Ambrosian library at Milan, and subsequently librarian and archivist to the duke of Modena. His literary productions are extremely voluminous, and in general highly valuable, but his fame principally depends on his labours as an editor of the works of others. He published a treatise, "Della Carita Christiana,' Mediol 1723, 4to, "Della perfetta Poesia Italiana,' 1706, 2 vols 4to, "Antiquitates Italicæ medii ævi,' 1738, 6 vols folio, "Novus Thesaurus Veterum Inscriptionum," 1739, 4 vols folio, "Anecdota Latina," 4 vols 4to, "Anecdota Græca,' 4to, besides his great historical collection, entitled "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores ab anno Æræ Christianæ 500 ad 1500," 27 vols. folio, of which the two supplementary volumes appeared after his death. He was also the author of "Annali d'Italia," 1744-1749, 12 vols 4to, repeatedly republished in 18 vols. 8vo, "Dissertazioni sopra Antichita Italiane," 1751, 3 vols 4to, and several other works. This very erudite and industrious scholar died in 1750.—*Biog Univ.*

MUREI or MURETUS (MARC ANTHONY) a learned French grammarian so called from a village of the same name in the neighbourhood of Limoges, where he was born in April 1526 He became a pupil of Cæsar Scaliger at Agen, having previously distinguished himself at Auch, and afterwards taught languages at Villeneuve, Poictiers, Bourdeaux, and Paris. In the latter university he was contemporary with Turnebus and George Buchanan, till an accusation of an infamous and disgusting nature caused him to be thrown into prison. At Tolouse, where he had settled, after obtaining his liberation, he taught jurisprudence for some time, when a second charge of a similar nature was brought against him, and in 1554 he and one Memmius Fremoit, a native of Dijon, were condemned to be burnt in effigy From the indignation of the public he on this occasion escaped, not without difficulty, to Padua, where, as well as at Venice, he continued to give public lectures till 1560, when he accepted an invitation given him by cardinal Ippolito d'Este to Rome. Muret afterwards accompanied his patron to Paris, when the latter went thither in 1562 as the papal legate. After an interval of fourteen years, he took the vows, became a member of the college of Jesuits, and obtained a valuable benefice. His works, consisting of orations, letters, poems sacred hymns, &c., four disputations on the Pandects, "On the Origin of Laws," "De Constitutionibus Principum," "De Legibus et Senatus-consulto," "Carmina Juvenilia," &c. all written with much purity and elegance, were collected in 1727, and published in three octavo volumes at Verona. Another edition appeared at Leyden in 4 vols in 1789.—*Moreri.*

MURILLO (BARTOLOMEO ESTEVAN) one of the most pleasing of the Spanish school of painters, was born at Pilas near Seville, in 1613, being descended from an ancient family in the province of Andalusia He studied under his maternal uncle, Juan del Castillo, a painter of some eminence. The first objects in which he exercised his pencils, were rustics and beggar-boys, in which he discovers a faithful and accurate attention to nature, and an attractive simplicity of character, which is almost peculiar to himself. Encouraged to visit Madrid, he acquired the countenance and patronage of the celebrated painter Velasquez, then in the height of his reputation, who, independently of his own instructions, obtained him a free access to the royal collections. After a few years of study, under these favourable circumstances, he returned to Seville, and resumed the practice of his art, with the most flattering success. Most of the principal churches in Seville, as also in Grenada, Cadiz, and Cordova, are enriched by the labours of his pencil. His last work was the picture of St Catharine, in the church of the Capuchins at Cadiz. While painting this admired picture he fell from the scaffold, and thereby brought on a complaint which terminated his existence in 1685, in his seventy-second year. Few painters have a juster claim to originality of style than Murillo He is at the same time more distinguished by a close and lively imitation of nature, than by much infusion of the ideal, and his pictures of virgins, lambs, and even saviours, are stamped with the features and characteristic expressions of his country. His colouring, which is clear and harmonious, partakes of the manner both of Titian and Vandyke, and his general manner may be deemed a pleasing medium between the unpolished nature of the Flemish school and the elevated and graceful style of Italy. The character of this eminent painter was very amiable, being equally insensible to ambition and avarice, and such was his benevolence, he died in confined circumstances, although his own conduct was strictly regular, and his remuneration usually ample.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

MURPHY (ARTHUR) an ingenious dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born at Clooniquin, in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, December 27, 1727. His father, who was a merchant, perished in 1729, on his passage to Philadelphia, in one of his own vessels, so that his education devolved upon his mother, who, at the age of ten, sent him for education to the college of St Omers. Here he remained six years, and on his return was

employed in the counting-house of his uncle, who intended to make him superintendant of a large estate, which he possessed in Jamaica, but his inclination being averse to this destination, he repaired to his mother, then resident in London. In the first instance he accepted a situation in a banking-house, but was soon altogether engrossed by a turn for literature and the drama. In October 1762, he published the first number of the "Gray's Inn Journal," a literary periodical, which made him known to the public as a writer and a critic. He first essayed his dramatic powers in the farce of "The Apprentice," which was soon followed by "The Upholsterer,' founded on a humourous delineation by Addison, in the Tatler. He soon after made an attempt as an actor, in the character of Othello, and held an engagement with Foote for a single season, and then retired, not without incurring a share of ridicule from Churchill. On quitting the stage he determined to study the law, and was admitted a barrister by the society of Lincoln's Inn in 1757. He seems never however to have acquired much practice, although he occasionally attended the circuits. In 1759 he produced "The Orphan of China,' which he adapted from a tragedy under the same title, by Voltaire, and a variety of other pieces, consisting of tragedy, comedy, and farce, successively proceeded from his pen, for the groundwork of which he was generally indebted to some foreign original. Of these, "The Grecian Daughter,' "The Way to Keep Him," "All in the Wrong," and "Know your own Mind," still keep the stage. He also published several occasional poems, and gave Latin versions of some popular English poems, by which he obtained considerable credit as an elegant scholar. At one time too, he engaged in political warfare, as a ministerial pamphleteer, for which he was by no means qualified, and in consequence endured much exposure from the ridicule of Wilkes and Churchill, whose politics he endeavoured to repel. In 1788 he retired altogether from the bar, and occupied himself entirely for the press. In 1792 appeared his "Essay on the Life and Genius of Dr Johnson," and in 1793 he published his translation of Tacitus, with historical supplements of all the imperfect parts, which respectable, if not masterly performance, he addressed to Mr Burke. In 1798 appeared his tragedy of Arminius, and by his warmth in favour of the then pending war, he entitled himself to the countenance of persons in power, one of whom, lord Loughborough, made him a commissioner of bankrupts, and he also received a pension of 200*l.* per annum. He died in June 1805, in his eighty fifth year. One of his latest works was, a "Life of Garrick," and a translation of Sallust from his pen has appeared since his death. His works, so early as 1786, were printed in seven volumes octavo. His later writings are only to be met with separately.—*Biog. Dram. Monthly Rev.*

MURPHY (James Cavanagh) an eminent English architect, antiquary, and traveller. He was a native of Ireland, and in 1788 he made a voyage to Portugal, when he collected the materials for the following works: "Travels in Portugal in 1789 and 1790," Lond. 1795, 4to, "Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Views of the Church of Batalha, in the Province of Estremadura in Portugal," 1795, folio. He afterwards published, "Antiquities of the Arabians in Spain," 1816, folio. His death took place in 1816, during the progressive publication of the last mentioned work.—*Biog. Univ.*

MURR (Christopher Thfophilus von) an eminent writer on bibliography and literary history and antiquities. He was born at Nuremberg, in 1733, and died in 1811. He studied in the university of Altdorf, and afterwards visited the public libraries in most of the principal cities in Europe. Returning home, he became director of the customs in his native city in 1770, and having experienced a matrimonial disappointment he led a life of celibacy, and devoting his leisure to literary pursuits, produced a vast number of learned works, specified in the annexed authorities.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

MURRAY (Adolph) professor of anatomy, and physician to the king of Sweden, was born at Stockholm in 1750 and died at Upsal, May 5, 1803. His father was the minister of the German church at Stockholm, and he was educated at Upsal, and afterwards travelled to Italy. In 1774 he returned to Sweden, to occupy the anatomical chair at Upsal, where he long taught with great reputation. He was a member of the Royal Academy of Stockholm, whose memoirs he enriched with many scientific dissertations, and he published a "Description of the Arteries of the Human Body," of which an English translation appeared at Edinburgh, 1801, 8vo.—Murray (John Philip) elder brother of the foregoing, was born at Sleswick in 1726, and died in 1776, at Gottingen, where he was professor of history. He translated into German Voltaire's history of Charles XII and published, in the transactions of the Royal Society of Gottingen, many curious dissertations on the geography and history of the north of Europe.—Murray (John Andrew) another brother of the same family, born in 1740, became professor of medicine and keeper of the botanical garden at Gottingen. Besides many other publications enumerated by Meusel, he was the author of "Enumeratio Librorum præcipuorum Medici argumenti," 1773, 8vo, "A Library of Practical Medicine," 3 vols 8vo, and, "Apparatus Medicaminum," 1776—1792, 6 vols. 8vo, of which a new edition was published at Gottingen in 1793, 8 vols. 8vo. Professor Murray died in 1791.—*Biog. Univ.*

MURRAY (Alexander) an extraordinary self-taught scholar was born at Kittleick, in the highlands of Scotland, October 22, 1775. His father was a shepherd, who taught him to read and write at home, after which he was sent to school for two years, at the expense of an uncle, but at the age of ten was em-

ployed to assist the rest of the family as a shepherd s boy. By his own application, he enabled himself to communicate the elements of instruction to others, which assisted him to acquire more education himself, and by extraordinary application he made himself master of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages. He also wrote some poems, and the fame of his acquirements at length gained him admission to the university of Edinburgh in 1794. He devoted much attention to Eastern literature, and having acquired a knowledge of the Abyssinian language, was employed to superintend a new edition of the travels of Bruce In 1806 he became assistant minister at Urr, and in 1808 was called to fill the chair of Oriental languages at Edinburgh, and created DD. He did not enjoy this honourable office long dying of a consumption on the 15th of April, 1813. He left a "History of the European Languages," which was printed, with his life prefixed 2 vols 8vo, 1823 —*Life as above*

MURRAY (Charles) an eminent theatrical performer, born at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in 1754 He was the son of sir John Murray of Broughton, who acted as secretary to the Pretender in 1745, and was arraigned for high treason on account of his share in the rebellion, but received the royal pardon The subject of this article was partly educated in France, and on his return home was apprenticed to a surgeon in London He then became a surgeon's mate in the naval service, which he quitted to go on the stage He made his first appearance at York, in April 1775 under the assumed name of Raymur He afterwards performed at various other places in the country, and for some time belonged to the theatre of Norwich where he resumed his family appellation. During the time he remained there he produced two dramatic pieces, 'The New Maid of the Oaks 1778, and "The Experiment," 1779, both of which were published. From Norwich he went to Bath, where he became a great favorite, and obtained an engagement for five years His first appearance in London was at Covent garden, in 1796 in the character of Shylock At length he became manager of the theatre at Edinburgh, and passed the latter part of his life in that city. He died November 8, 1821.—*Thesp. Dict. New Month. Mag.* vol vi.

MURRAY (John) an eminent physician, was a native of Scotland, the date of whose birth is not recorded. He was educated at Edinburgh, where he rose to great eminence as a lecturer in natural philosophy, chemistry, the materia medica, and pharmacy. He was the author of "Elements of Chemistry," 2 vols. 8vo; "Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy," 2 vols. 8vo, "A System of Chemistry," 4 vols. 8vo, and "A System of Materia Medica and Pharmacy," 2 vols 8vo. Dr Murray died in the prime of life and reputation, July 22, 1820 —*Gent. Mag.*

MURRAY (Lindley) an ingenious grammarian and didactic writer, born in 1744, at Swetara, near Lancaster, in Pennsylvania. His father, a member of the society of Friends, was originally the proprietor of a flour mill there, but in 1753 became a merchant at New York. It had been his earnest wish to bring up his son to the same profession, but after receiving a good education from a private tutor he was allowed, at his own desire, to study the law, and was admitted a member of the American bar, and soon after married. His practice as a lawyer was at first, not very extensive, and received a temporary interruption from a visit which he paid to England, but on his return to New York, in 1771, he resumed it with more success On the commencement of the disputes with the mother country, Mr Murray, whose religious principles prevented his taking an active part in the struggle, retired to Islip, in Long Island, where he employed the leisure which he possessed in an abortive attempt to manufacture salt. The bar holding out, at this period, but little prospect, he became, like his father, a general merchant, and was so fortunate in his ventures, that about the period of the establishment of American independence, he found himself enabled to retire from business with a handsome competency But while his pecuniary resources were thus prosperous, his health had received a severe shock, and after vainly trying the most celebrated medicinal springs of America, he was at length induced to take a second voyage to England, the bracing air of Yorkshire being especially recommended for his complaint At Holdgate, a village within three miles of the capital of that county, he was fortunate enough to find a small estate which exactly suited his wishes. This he soon purchased and continued to reside upon till his death For many of the latter years of his life all exercise, with the exception of occasional airings in his carriage, was too severe for the debilitated state of his frame, his mind however, continued in full vigour, and the tedium of a protracted confinement was much alleviated by the composition of several instructive works of considerable value and utility The first of these was a tract entitled, "The Power of Religion on the Mind,' of which he printed five hundred copies, and distributed them gratuitously among his friends, till the popularity into which it rose induced him to make a present of the copyright to a London bookseller, under whose auspices it has run through no fewer than seventeen editions. His next work, and that by which he is principally known, was his "English Grammar,' first published in 1795, which was succeeded by his "English Exercises," and "Key," calculated to correspond with and illustrate the Grammar, an abridgment of which treatises was, in 1797, published in conjunction, and met with a most extensive sale, which it still maintains His other writings are, "The English Reader," with an introduction and sequel, both subsequently composed, two compilations, on the same plan, in the French language, "Le Lecteur Français," and "Introduction au Lecteur

François," "The English Spelling Book," a small volume, compiled with great judgment and ingenuity, a new edition of his Grammar, Exercises, and Key, in two 8vo volumes, which has obtained a highly favorable character, a "Selection from Horne's Commentary on the Psalms," and "The Duty and Benefit of Reading the Scriptures." Mr Murray was seized with a paralytic affection on the 10th of January, 1826, which, although he experienced a temporary relief from friction, terminated his mortal career on the 16th of the February following.—*Ann. Biog.*

MURRAY (William) earl of Mansfield, the fourth son of David, lord Stormont, was born at Perth, in Scotland, March 2, 1705 He received his education at Westminster school, and Christchurch, Oxford, where he proceeded BA. in 1727, and MA in 1730, soon after which he appears to have left the university. He then made the grand tour, and on his return became a student at Lincoln's Inn, and after the usual term of probation was called to the bar. He gradually made his way to eminence in his profession, and in 1742 he was appointed solicitor-general, about which time he also obtained a seat in parliament. After distinguishing himself as an advocate at Edinburgh in 1745, and as one of the managers of the impeachment of lord Lovat in 1747, he succeeded sir Dudley Ryder as attorney general in 1754, and as chief-justice of the king's bench in 1756, soon after which he was created baron Murray of Mansfield. For a few months, in 1757, he held the office of chancellor of the Exchequer. During that interval, he effected a coalition of parties, which led to the administration of Pitt, afterwards lord Chatham, productive of events which extended the power and influence of Great Britain in various quarters of the world The same year he declined the offer of the great seal, as he did twice afterwards. A change of parties in the cabinet, in 1763 which introduced into office the marquis of Rockingham and his friends, for a while threw lord Mansfield into the ranks of the opposition. The year 1770 was memorable for attacks on his character in a judicial capacity, in both houses of parliament, which, however, led to no serious result. His conduct on the trial of Woodfall, for publishing Junius's Letters, and on other occasions, when he showed himself the zealous supporter of government, had previously subjected him to the animadversions of the partizans of the popular cause. In October, 1776 he was advanced to the dignity of an earl of Great Britain. During the riots in London, June, 1780 the town house of this nobleman was attacked by the anti catholic mob and his valuable collection of books and manuscripts fell a sacrifice to the undistinguishing fury of the ignorant and misled multitude, by whom the mansion was burnt to the ground. He continued for some years longer to exercise his judicial functions with considerable reputation. At length, in 1788, he resigned his office of chief-justice, and the remainder of his life was spent in retirement, principally at his seat at Caen-wood, near Hampstead. He died March 20, 1793. As a politician lord Mansfield may be deemed a favourer of high maxims of government in general, and in the law of libel, he supported the opinion, since practically given up, that the jury is the judge of the fact only, and not of the law He was, however, generally, an enemy to violent exertion of power, as well as a friend to religious toleration. On various occasions he set himself against vexatious prosecutions under intolerant laws, and, as already related, suffered for his vote in favour of the bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics Indeed in many instances his ideas of legislation were large and liberal, although, on the whole, his conduct as a politician is not generally regarded as that part of his public life which does him the most honour. As an orator, he displayed more of the persuasive elegance of Cicero, than of the bold and declamatory force of Demosthenes, but he might fairly have contested the palm of eloquence with any of his contemporaries, except lord Chatham. In reference to his subtle powers of argumentation, lord Ashburton used to say, that when he was wrong, the faults of his reasoning were not easily detected, and when he was right, he was irresistible. His fame will rest chiefly on his conduct as a judge, and it is no mean proof of his sagacity and integrity, that his decisions have rarely been reversed. It has been mentioned, as an instance of disinterestedness, that he would not accept of the legal compensation to which he was entitled for the destruction of his property in 1780 —*Life of Lord M. by Holliday.*

MUSÆUS, a poet and musician of Athens, said by some to have been the son, by others, only the pupil, of Orpheus. The Arundelian marbles fix the æra in which he flourished, about fourteen centuries before the Christian epoch. He was at the head of the Eleusinian mysteries, instituted at Naples, in honour of the goddess Ceres —There is another Musæus, called the Grammarian, author of a Greek poem on "The Loves of Hero and Leander," which has been frequently reprinted. He is supposed to have lived in the fourth century. —*Vossius de Poet Grac.*

MUSÄUS (John Charles Augustus) a German writer of eminence, who was professor at the gymnasium of Weimar. His "Popular Tales,' —"Die Deutschen Volkmarchen,"—republished by Wieland, at Gotha, 1804, 1805, in 5 vols 8vo, and his "Physiognomonical Travels," contribute to vindicate his right to be reckoned among the classic authors of Germany. He died in 1787.—*Zapf. Biog. Univ.*

MUSCHENBROECK (Peter de) an eminent Dutch mathematician and natural philosopher, born in 1692 at Utrecht, or as some say, at Leyden, in both which places he eventually held the professorships of his favourite sciences. Muschenbroeck came to England, where he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and afterwards obtained a similar

honour from the Parisian academy of Sciences. The works by which he is principally known, are his "Elementa Physicæ," and his "Compendium Physicæ Experimentalis," 12mo, an excellent English translation of which has been given by Colson, printed together in two octavo volumes. His other writings are "Institutiones Physicæ," 4to, "Tentamina Experimentorum," and some other useful scientific tracts. His death took place at Leyden in 1761.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MUSCULUS (Wolfgang) a celebrated German divine and reformer, was the son of a cooper, and was born at Dieuze upon Lorraine, in 1497. His parents could give him no education, so that he begged from door to door by singing, until his talents attracting the notice of a convent of Benedictines, they offered to receive him into their order, which he accordingly entered, and applying himself to study, he became a good preacher. About the year 1518 he embraced Lutheranism, which he supported with great zeal, and this, as may be supposed, creating him a great many enemies, he made an open profession of his religion, and fled to Strasburg in 1527, where he soon after publicly married, but having no provision whatever, he was obliged to send his wife to service in a clergyman's family, and bind himself apprentice to a weaver, who soon dismissed him on account of his religious principles. In 1531 he removed to Augsburg, where, on the expulsion of all the priests and monks in 1537, he was made minister of the church consecrated to the Holy Virgin, which he held until 1548, when Charles V, having entered the city and re-established popery, he found it necessary to retire to Switzerland, where, in 1549, he was invited by the magistrates of Berne to the professorship of divinity. He died at Berne in 1563. Musculus was a man of great learning and application, and considerable master of the Greek and Hebrew languages. He translated the "Comment of St Chrysostom upon St Paul's Epistles," the second volume of the "Works of St Basil," the "Scholia of the same Father upon the Psalms," and "The Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomen, Theodoret, Evagrius and the History of Polybius." He also published "Comments upon some Parts of both the Old and New Testaments," and was the author of some original works, both in Latin and German, particularly his "Loci Communes," or "Common Places," which, with other of his tracts, were published in England during the reign of Elizabeth, in conjunction with the writings of the principal foreign reformers.—*Melchior Adam. Gen. Dict. Bezæ Icones, &c.*

MUSGRAVE (sir Richard) an Irish baronet, who was born about 1758. Having married a lady of the family of Cavendish, he obtained, through her connexions, the place of collector of the excise for Dublin, and a seat in the Irish parliament, as well as a baronetcy. He died in 1818. Sir R. Musgrave published "Memoirs of the Rebellions in Ireland," 1801, 4to, in which he exhibited such a picture of the atrocities of the Catholic insurgents in 1798, as provoked the animadversions of some writers of the Catholic party, who questioned the authenticity of his statements.—*Ann. Biog.*

MUSGRAVE (William) an eminent English antiquary and physician, born in Somersetshire in 1657. He was educated at Winchester school, whence he removed to New college, Oxford, in 1675, and took the degree of LLB in 1682. He afterwards engaged in the study of medicine, and having graduated as MD. in 1689, he was afterwards admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society, to which he became secretary in 1684. He settled as a medical practitioner at Exeter, in 1691, and long exercised his profession with great reputation and success. He died December 23d, 1721. Dr Musgrave was the author of some Latin tracts on the gout, and various publications, relating to the Roman antiquities of Britain, the most important of which are, "Geta Britannicus," 1715, 8vo, and "Belgium Britannicum," 1719, 8vo.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*—Musgrave, MD. FRS. (Samuel) a physician and classical editor, was the grandson of the preceding. He was engaged in medical practice at Exeter, and attracted some notice as a politician, by a vague accusation against the English ministry, of having accepted bribes to conclude a peace advantageous to France in 1763, but he is more advantageously known on account of his attention to Greek literature. He published "Exercitationes in Euripidem," L. Bat. 1762, 8vo, and a complete edition of the tragedies of Euripides, with notes, Oxon. 1778, 4 vols. 4to, reprinted at Glasgow, 1797, 10 vols. 8vo, besides dissertations on the Grecian mythology, and the Olympiads. He died July 4, 1780.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

MUSSATO (Albertino) an Italian poet and historian, was born at Padua in 1261. From a state of great poverty he became notary and pleader of causes, and was made a knight, and admitted to the public council. Towards the close of his life, he was involved in a charge of sedition, brought against his brother and son, and was banished to Chiozza, where he died in 1330. He wrote several Latin poems and tragedies, inserted in the "Thesaurus Hist. Ital." and "Historia Augusta Henrici VII." He also began the "Life of Lewis the Bavarian," but did not live to finish it. They are written with eloquence, and are esteemed the best Latin compositions from the decline of letters to that time.—*Tiraboschi.*

MUSURUS (Marcus) a learned Greek, was born in the island of Crete, about 1481, and came over to Italy, where he studied under John Lascaris. He became professor of Greek at Padua, and when that university was dissolved, he went to Venice, where he taught publicly for many years. He also assisted Aldus Manutius in his editions of the Greek authors, prefixing Greek epigrams or prefaces of his own. In 1516 he was invited to Rome by Leo X, who made him archbishop of Malvasia, but he did not long enjoy this dignity,

dying the next year, at the early age of thirty-six. Several of his epigrams were published, with his encomium of Plato.—*Hodu Grac. Illust. Tiraboschi.*

MUTIANO (Girolamo) an eminent painter, was born at Aquafredda, in the territory of Brescia, in 1528. He visited Venice and Rome, where he was employed by Gregory XIII, in the Capella Gregoriana, and by cardinal Farnese, to decorate his vigne at Tivoli. He died at Rome in 1590. His colouring is true and harmonious, and his landscapes are executed in a masterly style, which acquired him the surname of Il Giovanni de' Paesi. His works exhibit much grandeur of design, his heads are dignified and expressive, and he appears to have emulated Buonarroti, whose friend he was in his display of muscular anatomy.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint and Eng.*

MUYS (William) an eminent Dutch physician and physiologist, born at Steenwyck, in the province of Overyssel, in 1682, and died at Franeker in 1744. He was the author of "The Elements of Physics," 4to, "Opuscula," and a treatise, 'De virtute Seminali, qua Planta et Animalia genera suo propagando sufficiunt,' of which a French translation was published under the title of "Dissertation sur la Perfection du Monde Corporel et Intelligent" But he principally distinguished himself by his investigation of the structure of the muscles, of which he gave an account in his "Musculorum Artificiosa Fabrica," L. Bat. 1754, 4to. He likewise published a tract, "De Salis Ammoniaci in Febribus interminentibus usu." 4to —*Zopf.*

MYLNE (Robert) an architect of considerable eminence, memorable as the builder of Blackfriars bridge across the Thames. He was the son of an architect who was a magistrate of the city of Edinburgh, where he was born in 1734. After receiving an education adapted to his profession, he was sent to Rome, and while in that capital he had the honour to gain the first prize in the architectural class at the academy of St Luke. He was also chosen a member of that institution, and of the academies of Florence and of Bologna. Returning home, he established himself in the metropolis, and among other undertakings in which he engaged, was the erection of Blackfriars bridge, which was commenced in 1760, and completed in 1770, in a manner highly creditable to the reputation of the artist. It was the first work of the kind executed in this country, in which arches approaching to the form of an ellipsis were substituted for semicircles, by means of which the roadway is brought much nearer to a level surface than in bridges constructed on the old plan. Mr Mylne obtained the appointment of surveyor of St Paul's cathedral, and was employed in the erection of many private edifices in various parts of the kingdom. His death took place in 1811.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Edit.*

NADIR SCHAH, or THAMAS KOULI KHAN, king of Persia, a famous conqueror and usurper, was born at Calot, in the province of Khorasan, in 1686. His father was governor of a fortress on the borders of Tartary, to which office he succeeded in his minority, under the guardianship of an uncle, who engrossed all the authority. He was subsequently kidnapped by the Usbeks, but escaped, after a detention of four years, and, in 1714, entered into the service of the beglerbeg of Muschadi, in Khorasan, where he so much distinguished himself by his bravery that he was entrusted with the command of a thousand cavalry, and was soon after placed at the head of an army, with which he gained a great victory over the Usbeck Tartars. This achievement excited so much jealousy in the beglerbeg, that he gave the command to another person, and when Nadir remonstrated, ordered him to be bastinadoed. Irritated by this disgrace, he joined a band of robbers, and with this troop ravaged all the country, and surprising Calot, put his uncle to death, although he had been previously negociating with him, to enter the service of schah Thamas, king of Persia, then exceedingly pressed by the Turks and Afghans. Such was the bad posture of his affairs, the schah felt himself impelled to overlook this villainy, and take Nadir into his service, who greatly repulsed both his enemies, and was honoured with the title of Thamas Kouli Khan. The schah, during his absence, having in person sustained a defeat from the Turks, was induced to make peace with that power, and Nadir was directed to disband his army of 70 000 men. Instead of obeying, he immediately led them to Ispahan, where he seized the schah confined and deposed him, and proclaiming his son Abbas, then an infant, in his stead, and himself assumed the title of regent. He forthwith renewed the war with the Turks, and recovered all the lost provinces, and the young king dying in 1738 he was raised to the sovereignty. This elevation only extended his views, and after making an honorible peace with the Turks, being invited by some conspirators, about the person of the great mogul, to undertake the conquest of India, he began his march at the head of 120,000 men, and with little resistance reached Delhi, March 7, 1734. The riches which he found in this capital were immense, but being exasperated by some tumults on the part of the inhabitants, he caused a general massacre, in which upwards of 100,000 persons perished. After this barbarity, the sanguinary victor concluded

a peace with the mogul, whose daughter he married, receiving with her, as a dowry, some of the finest provinces of the empire that were contiguous to Persia. In this expedition, it is supposed, that he carried away and distributed among his officers, valuables to the amount of nearly one hundred millions sterling. On his return, he levied war against the Usbecks, and others, but, like many other Eastern tyrants, had nearly lost his life by an assassin, instigated by his own son. In 1745, he once more defeated the Turks at Erivan, but his career was now drawing to a close. A conspiracy having been formed against him by the commander of his body guard, and his own nephew, he was assassinated in his tent on the 5th of June, 1747, the same nephew, Ali Kouli, who had caused his death, succeeding to the throne. This extraordinary usurper was of a tall stature and robust form, with handsome and expressive features. His conduct sufficiently marks his cruelty, ambition, and rapacity. His most favourable feature appears to have been, a disposition to religious toleration. On his accession to the throne, he required certain curses pronounced annually on the caliphs preceding Ali, and other incentives to religious strife, to be dispensed with, which being objected to by the head of the clergy, he had him bowstrung. Nadir was cut off in the sixty-first year of his age, and eleventh of his reign.—*Life by Sir W Jones*

NÆVIUS (Cneius) an ancient Roman poet and historian, was born in Campania. He served in the first Punic war, of which he wrote a history in Saturnian verses. Cicero says, that it was written perspicuously, and that Ennius, who speaks contemptuously of it, borrowed from it Nævius was the second Roman who brought dramatic compositions on the stage his first comedy gave offence to some of the great men of Rome, and Metellus, who thought the satire directed particularly to himself, procured his banishment from Rome. He died at Utica, BC. 203. A few fragments of his works only have reached posterity *Aulus Gellius. Vossii Hist. et Poet Lat.*

NAIRONI (Anthony Faustus) a learned Maronite, was born at Mount Libanus, about 1631, and was the disciple of Abraham Ecchellensis. He became professor of the Chaldee and Syriac languages in the college of Sapienza at Rome, where he died in 1711. He wrote two works, entitled "Euophia Fidei Catholicæ Romanæ historico dogmatica ex vetustissimis Syrorem seu Chaldæorum Monumentis eruta adversus ævi nostri novatores," 1694, 8vo, and "Dissertatio de Origine, nomine ac Religione Maronitarum," 1679, in which he endeavours to prove that the Maronites have preserved the genuine Christian faith from the time of the apostles, and that they derived their name from St Maron, a celebrated anchorite, who lived in the fourteenth century His arguments are, however, overruled by Catholic critics, who remark that the dates of his authorities are not sufficiently ancient to be admitted as satisfactory evidence of the facts.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NALDI (Sebastiano) a celebrated Italian buffo singer, who came to London in the early part of the present century, and distinguished himself above all who had gone before him in that particular branch of singing, which was considered his forte, especially by his personation of the principal character in the "Fanatico per la Musica." Naldi met his death in Paris in 1819, by the explosion of an apparatus which had been invented for cooking by steam.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

NALSON. There were two English divines of this name, John, born in 1638, having gone through the usual course of a university education at Cambridge, took the degree of LLD, and entering the church, obtained a stall in the cathedral at Ely, with the living of Doddington, in the same diocese. He translated "Maimbourg's History of the Crusades," into English, but is most advantageously known by his historical memoirs respecting certain transactions which took place during the civil wars. His principal narrative appeared in two folio volumes, and is entitled, 'An impartial collection of the Affairs of State, from the Scotch Rebellion to the Murder of Charles the First." He also wrote an account of the trial of that monarch, and died in 1686.—Valentine Nalson, born at Malton, in Yorkshire, in 1641, was a member of St John's college, Cambridge. He became a prebendary of York minster, and incumbent of a benefice adjoining, and he is known as the author of a volume of sermons on miscellaneous subjects. His death took place in 1724.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

NANCLL (Nicholas de) a physician and philologist, was born at Nancel in 1539. He studied at the college of Presles, at Paris, where he made such proficiency, that at the age of eighteen years, Ramus appointed him teacher of Latin and Greek in the college. He then turned his attention to the study of physic, but on the civil wars in France, he retired to Flanders, and in 1562 he became professor of the learned languages at Douay He returned to Paris, and in 1587 he was appointed physician to the princess Eleanor of Bourbon, abbess of Fontevrault, where he died in 1610. He wrote "Stichologia Græca Latinaque informanda Reformandaque," an attempt to reduce French verse to the rules of Greek and Latin poetry, which incurred the usual ridicule attending all such attempts, "Discours de la Peste," "De Immortalitate Animi velitatio adversus Galenum," "Analogia Microcosmi ad Macrocosmum," "Petri Rami Vita."—*Moreri.*

NANGIS (Guillaume de) a French historian of the fourteenth century, is supposed to have taken his name from the place of his nativity, in the Isle of France, and was a Benedictine of the abbey of St Denis. He wrote the lives of St Louis and of Philip le Hardi, and also two chronicles, the first from the creation to the year 1300, the second a chronicle of the kings of France. The former, which is clearly written in good Latin, has had two continuators, who have brought it down to

1368. The lives were first printed in Pithou's collection in 1596, and afterwards in that of Du Chesne. The chronicle from the year 1113 was published in the "Spicilegium" of Dom Luc d'Achery.—*Moreri. Nouv Dict. Hist.*

NANI (Giovanni Battista) the name of a noble Venetian, distinguished both as an historian and a diplomatist. He was born in August 1616, and having been admitted at the age of five and twenty into the senatorial college, rose rapidly by his abilities to some of the first offices in the state. During the war in Candia, he was sent ambassador from the republic to the French court, where he so ingratiated himself with cardinal Mazarine, as to obtain considerable supplies both of men and money. His success in regard to this mission occasioned him to be accredited afterwards to the court of Vienna, and on his return he obtained, from the gratitude of his countrymen, the honourable dignities of procurator of St Mark and captain-general of the marine. He published an account of his French embassy, and wrote, at the request of the senate, a "History of the Venetian Republic," the publication of the first part of which he superintended in person, the second, however, did not appear till 1679, the year succeeding that in which he died. The whole is contained in two quarto volumes. —*Tiraboschi.*

NANNI (Peter) or NANNIUS, a critic and philologist, was born at Alkmaer in Holland, about 1500. He applied himself for some time to painting, but not finding that congenial to his taste, he taught philosophy, and was chosen professor of the learned languages at Louvaine. He also obtained a canonry at Arras. He died in 1557. He is regarded as a good critic, an estimable poet, but an indifferent orator. His works consist of "Translations of the Psalms in Latin verse," "Miscellaneorum Decas," containing annotations upon several ancient authors, "Dialogismi Heroinarum," "Annotationes in Institutiones Juris Civilis," "Scholia in Cantica Canticorum," with various Greek translations.—*Baillet. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NANTEUIL (Robert) an eminent engraver, was born at Rheims in 1630. He early manifested his talents for the art, and coming to Paris, he made his works known, and soon gained great employment. He applied himself chiefly to painting portraits in crayons, which he afterwards engraved, and his success in taking that of Louis XIV, procured him the place of the king's designer and cabinet engraver, with a pension. Carlo Dati, in his life of Zeuxis, quotes the portraits of Nanteuil as the most finished examples of modern engraving. Nanteuil also composed pleasant verses, and recited agreeably. His death took place at Paris in 1678.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NANTIGNI (Louis Chazot de) a celebrated genealogist, was born in 1692 at Saulx-le-duc in Burgundy. He studied at Dijon and Paris, and at the latter place he became tutor to some young noblemen. He employed his leisure in drawing up genealogical tables, which he published in a work, entitled "Genealogies Historiques des Rois, des Empereurs, et de toutes les Maisons Souveraines," 4 vols 4to. This is considered a valuable work, and he left materials for its continuation. His other works were, "Tablettes Historiques Genealogiques et Chronologiques," and "Tablettes de Themis." Nantigni became totally blind before his death, which happened in 1755.—*Moreri.*

NAOGEORGE or KIRCHMAER (Thomas) a celebrated Protestant divine, was born in 1511 at Straubringue in Bavaria. He acquired considerable celebrity by his Latin satires against the customs of the Catholic church, entitled "Regnum papisticum." His other works are, "Hieremias Tragedia," 1551, 8vo, "Mercator Tragedia," 1560, "Incendia sive Pyrgopolinices Tragedia," 1538 8vo, "Agricultura sacra," 1551, "Pamachius Tragedia," 1538. There are two editions of the French translation of the "Converted Merchant," 1558, 8vo, and 1561, 12mo, and a third 1591, 12mo, in which is Beza's "Comedie du Pape malade." These works are very scarce, and are much prized by collectors. *Moreri. Dict. Hist. Saxii Onom*

NAPIER or NEPER (John) baron of Marchiston, a Scottish nobleman, distinguished as a mathematician. He was born in 1550, and was educated at the university of St Andrews, after which he travelled abroad, and on his return to Scotland, devoted himself to the cultivation of science and literature. His fame depends on the discovery of logarithms. Being much attached to astronomy and spherical geometry, he wished to find out a method of calculating such triangles, sines, tangents, &c. shorter than the usual one. To the exertions arising out of this desire, is to be attributed his admirable invention of logarithms, and the actual construction of a large table of numbers in arithmetical progression, in correspondence with another set in geometrical progression, the property of which is, that the addition of the former answer to the multiplication of the latter. The result of these important labours he published in 1614, under the title of "Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio." He also made several improvements in spherical trigonometry, and was regarded by the celebrated Kepler as one of the greatest men of the age. The last publication, which appeared in 1616, was his "Rabdologius, seu Numerationis per Virgulas," which work contains an explanation of the use of his celebrated "Bones or Rods," with several other ingenious modes of calculation. He died at Manchester, April 3, 1617, in the sixty eighth year of his age. Lord Napier was also author of a "Plain Discovery of the Revelation of St John," 1593, and of a letter to Anthony Bacon, entitled, "Secret Inventions."—*Hutton's Math. Dict. Life by Lord Buchan.*

NARDI (Jacopo) an eminent Italian historian, was born of an ancient and noble family at Florence, in 1476. In 1527 he was sent ambassador to the republic of Venice, and upon his return to Florence, he distinguished himself by his opposition to the Medici, in

consequence of which he was imprisoned and exiled, and he retired to Venice, where he passed the rest of his life in the cultivation of literature. Nardi wrote the history of Florence from 1494 to 1531, it is a party work, and was not printed until 1582. He wrote a "Life of Malespini," and acquired great reputation by his translation of Livy, which is considered one of the best versions in the Italian language. He moreover composed "Canti Carnaschialeschi," and a comedy in verse, entitled "L'Almicizia." He is thought to have died about 1555.—*Tiraboschi.*

NARES, Mus. Doc. (James) an eminent English composer of the last century, brother to Mr Justice Nares, of the Common Pleas. He succeeded Travers in 1758 as organist and composer to the king. Dying in 1783 his remains were interred in the church of St Margaret, Westminster. His compositions of sacred music, though not numerous, are marked by great genius, and a thorough knowledge of the science. Two of his best anthems, "Behold how Good, &c and "O Lord my God," are to be found in the second volume of Stevens's collection, and several others, together with a beautiful service in the key of C, are in frequent use among all the choirs of the metropolis.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus*

NASH or NASHE (Thomas) a dramatist and satirical writer, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was born at Lowestoft in Suffolk, about 1564, and was educated at St John's college, Cambridge, but left the university after taking his first degree. He then settled in London, and became a writer for the stage, and engaged in literary controversies with his contemporaries, in which he displayed some wit and no small portion of scurrility and abuse. Some of his publications were levelled against the puritan Penry, the author of Martin Marprelate, but the chief object of his satire was Gabriel Harvey, in the article relating to whom one of his tracts has been noticed. He was also the author of "Pierce Pennilesse his Supplication to the Divell," 4to, "Plaine Percevall, the Peace-Maker of England," 4to, and other pieces, besides three plays. He died in London in 1601.—*Biog. Dram. Censur. Literar.*

NASH (Treadway Russel) an English antiquary and provincial historian, who was a clergyman of the established church. He studied at Worcester college, Oxford, where he took the degree of DD. in 1758, and he obtained the rectory of St Peters at Droitwich, in Worcestershire. Becoming possessed of a considerable estate at Bevere, near Worcester, he employed his time and fortune in the investigation of the antiquities of the county, and in 1782 he published "Collections for the History of Worcestershire," 2 vols. folio, comprising materials collected by the Habingtons in the seventeenth century, and augmented by Dr Thomas and bishop Lyttelton. Dr Nash was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and he published, in the Archæologia, "Observations on the Time of the Death and Place of Burial of Queen Katherine Parr." He also edited Butler's Hudibras, in 3 vols. 4to. His death took place in 1811, at the age of eighty-seven.—*Nichols's Lit. Anecd.*

NASMITH, DD. (James) a learned antiquary, a native of Norwich, born 1740. He completed a classical education at Cambridge, where he became fellow of Corpus Christi (or Bene't) college, and in 1773 obtained from the society of which he was a member, the rectory of St Mary Abchurch, in the city of London, and subsequently that of Snailwell, Cambridgeshire, on which occasion he resigned his former benefice. He was the author of a small tract on the statutes respecting the assize of bread, and published new editions of the "Notitia Monastica," by Tanner, and of the "Itineraries of Simon and William of Worcester." He also compiled a catalogue of books, contained in the library of the college to which he belonged, which has since been printed. Dr Nasmith died in 1808, at Leverington, in the Isle of Ely, a living of which he had some time previously become the incumbent. His publications evince much industry, and the accompanying notes display considerable research.—*Gent. Mag.*

NATHAN (Isaac, or, as some say, Mordecai) the name of a learned Jewish rabbi, who, about the middle of the fifteenth century, published the first Concordance of the Old Testament in the original tongue. This work, on which he is said to have bestowed ten years of labour, was first printed in 1523 at Venice. Michael Calasio reprinted it at Rome in 1621, in 4 folio volumes, with such additions and improvements as to render it a complete dictionary of the Hebrew language. Eleven years after another edition appeared at Basil, revised and corrected by Buxtorf. The rev. W. Romaine, with the assistance of Mr Edward Kowe Mores and a Portuguese rabbi, published in 1747 a new edition from that of Calasio, at London, in the same number of volumes, but several liberties having been taken with the text, in order to adapt it to the peculiar opinions of a sect, its value as a work is proportionably diminished. Of the personal history of the original author little or nothing is known. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NAUDL. There were two of this name, Gabriel, the elder, generally known by his Latin designation, Naudæus, was a French physician, equally eminent in his profession and as a man of letters. He was born about the commencement of the seventeenth century at Paris, studied medicine at Padua, where he graduated, and afterwards repairing to Rome, became in succession librarian to the cardinals Bagni and Barberini. A desire of returning to his native country, induced him to quit the service of the latter prelate for that of cardinal Richelieu at Paris, with whom he remained till the decease of his patron transferred him to his successor, Mazarin. Through the interest of the new minister, Naudé was appointed physician to the court, and received some lucrative appointments, but at length the disgrace and banishment of the cardinal, his master, induced him again to quit France, and to attach himself in quality of librarian to

Christina of Sweden. His stay at Stockholm, however, proved but short, and on his return a fever, occasioned by the fatigue he had undergone in travelling, carried him off at Abbeville, July 29, 1653. His writings consist of "An Apology for the great Men who have been accused of Magic," "A Supplement to the Life of Louis XI," "The Life of Cardanus," "A Treatise against Libels," "On the study of Military Tactics," "On Liberal Studies," "Advice towards forming a Library," "Observations on the attacks made upon Cardinal Mazarin," "Bibliographia Politica," and some miscellaneous tracts.—PHILIP NAUDE, born in 1654 at Metz, was a good mathematical scholar, but being driven from his home in common with others who professed the reformed religion, by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he found an asylum in the Prussian capital. Here he rose to considerable eminence as a professor of his favourite science, and was appointed mathematical tutor to the court of Berlin, and a member of the academy there. He had a son who succeeded him in his professorship at his death, which took place in 1729. A work of his on geometry, written in the German language, in one volume quarto, is considered a clever book. The younger Naude died in 1745, being, like his father, a member of the Berlin Academy, and also a fellow of the Royal Society of London.—*Moreri.*

NAUNTON (sir ROBERT) an English statesman, and court historian, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was descended from an ancient family in Suffolk, and was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, after which he became fellow of Trinity hall. After having been employed in embassies to Scotland and France, he returned to the university, where he filled the office of public orator, in which capacity he attracted the notice of king James I. He became master of requests, and surveyor of the court of wards, and in 1617 he was appointed secretary of state. He died in 1630, leaving some curious memoirs of his contemporaries, which appeared posthumously under the title of "Fragmenta Regalia," of which there is a modern republication.—*Fuller's Worthies. Lloyd's Mem. of Statesmen.*

NAVAGERO (ANDREA) an Italian poet and orator, was born of a patrician family at Venice, in 1483. He was a great assistant of Aldus Manutius, in his editions of the ancient writers, and his reputation for eloquence was such, that he was chosen by the republic to recite the funeral orations of Alvano, the doge Loredano, and Catharine Cornara, queen of Cyprus. He was then appointed historiographer to the state, and on the successes of Charles V, he was sent on an embassy to him. On his return, he was sent ambassador into France, and on his way home, he was seized with a fever at Blois, which terminated fatally, May 1529. He was an elegant Latin poet, and such an admirer of simplicity in poetry, that every year he was accustomed to burn a copy of Martial's epigrams, which he regarded as the corrupters of that species of composition as it existed in the Grecian models. He composed part of the Venetian history, which he also committed to the flames. His works were published by the brothers Volpi, in 1718, 1 vol. 4to.—*Imaboschi. Roscoe's Leo X.*

NAVARETE (JUAN FERNANDEZ) a Spanish painter, surnamed El Mudo, from his being deaf and dumb, was born at Logrunno, in 1562. He travelled into Italy for improvement, and on his return to Madrid, in 1568, he was appointed painter to the king. His most distinguished pieces are preserved in the Escurial, and a Holy Family, which is considered his masterpiece, is no less noticed for its beauty, than for the strange accessaries it contains in the figures of a dog, a cat, and a partridge, indeed, so addicted was Navarette to the representation of these animals, that in a contract made with Philip II, he was obliged to bind himself not to introduce them into sacred subjects. His mode of colouring was so fine, as to acquire him the name of the Spanish Titian. He died in 1579.—*Pilkington by Fuseli.*

NAVARRETA (FERNANDES) a missionary of the order of St Dominic, was born at Pennafiel, in Old Castile. He quitted Spain in 1646, on a mission to China, where he did not arrive until 1659, and he was at the head of the mission in the province of Chekiang, when the persecution took place, and he was expelled with the rest of the missionaries. In 1672 he returned to Madrid, and soon after went to Rome, to give an account of his mission. In 1678 he was consecrated archbishop of St Domingo where he died in 1689. He wrote a work entitled, "Tradados Historicos Politicos Ethicos y Religiosos de la Monarchia de China," which is esteemed one of the most faithful and curious accounts of that country. The second volume was suppressed by the inquisition, but as it has been frequently quoted by the jesuits, it is supposed that they obtained a copy before its destruction.—*Moreri.*

NAYLER (JAMES) an English Quaker of the seventeenth century, remarkable for his enthusiasm and sufferings, was the son of an industrious small farmer, in the parish of Ardsley, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, where he was born in 1616. He had a good natural capacity, and was taught to read and write. At the age of twenty-two he married, and removed to Wakefield, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war in 1641. He then entered the parliamentary army, in which he served eight years, when he returned home, where he remained until 1651, when the preaching of George Fox made him a convert to Quakerism. In the beginning of the following year, he imagined that he heard a voice calling upon him to renounce his father's house, and become an itinerant preacher. He attended to this fancied inspiration, and soon distinguished himself among those of kindred sentiments, both in London and other places, until in 1656 he was committed to Exeter jail for propagating his opinions. At this time

his own enthusiasm, and the extravagant admiration of some female followers, seem to have engendered an incipient derangement, which induced Fox, and the more formal body of Quakers, to disown him. On his release from imprisonment, he repaired to Bristol, where his equally crazy followers formed a procession, and led him into that city in a manner which they intended to resemble the entrance of Christ into Jerusalem. For this absurdity, Nayler, and several of his partizans, were committed to prison, and afterwards sent to London, where a parliamentary committee was appointed to examine witnesses on a charge of blasphemy. Nayler asserted that the honours paid were not shown to himself, but to Christ, an explanation which did not prevent him from being declared guilty of blasphemy, and sentenced to a double whipping at different times, branding, boring of the tongue with a hot iron, and imprisonment and hard labour during pleasure. This sentence, which was equally repugnant to wisdom, humanity, and equity, resembles that pronounced by the star-chamber on Dr Leighton, and was equally illegal, the house of Commons being no court of judicature, nor legally possessed of any power beyond that of imprisoning during the session. It was, however, fully inflicted upon this unhappy man, who, separated from the incitement which had affected his reason, ingenuously acknowledged the extravagance of his conduct, and having afforded satisfactory evidence of his unfeigned contrition, upon his enlargement he was again received into the communion of the Friends. He did not long survive this event, which took place on the death of the protector, but died in Huntingdonshire, on his way to his native place, in the month of December, 1660, in the forty-fourth year of his age. Nayler uttered, on his death bed, some very affecting sentiments of calm resignation, which exhibit an intensity of feeling, and a beauty of expression, which show him to have possessed no common mind, and add to the curiosity of his character among the victims to the reveries of imagination. His writings were collected together, and published in a single volume, which, although scarce, may sometimes be met with.—*Sewell's Hist. of the Quakers. Neal's Hist. of the Purit.*

NEAL (Daniel) an eminent dissenting divine, and historian of the puritans, was born in London, December 14, 1678. Having lost his parents when young, his education devolved on an uncle, who had him educated at Merchant Tailors' school. Declining the offer of an exhibition to St John's college, Oxford, in 1697 he entered as a student in a seminary conducted by Mr Roe, a learned dissenting minister, after which he proceeded to the university of Utrecht, where he studied under Burman and Grævius. On his return to London, in 1703, he began to officiate as a preacher, and in 1706 succeeded Dr Singleton as minister of a congregation in Aldersgate-street, in which connexion he continued for six-and-thirty years. Although indefatigable and assiduous as a minister, he found leisure for literary labours, and in 1720 published his "History of New England," 2 vols. 8vo which met with a very favourable reception especially in America. In 1722 he published "A Letter to Dr Francis Hare, Dean of Worcester," occasioned by some observations on the dissenters, delivered by that divine in visitation sermon. He subsequently wrote "A Narrative of the Method and Success of Inoculating for the Small-Pox in New England," which led to an interview with the prince and princess of Wales, afterwards George II and queen Caroline. In 1732 he sent into the world the first volume of his "History of the Puritans," 8vo, the second, third, and fourth appearing in 1733, 1736, and 1738. This work, which has obtained considerable authority, is very honourable to the talents of the author, and possibly exhibits as much impartiality as can be expected from a writer who inherited the religious principles of the body whose history he composed. It called forth a "Vindication of the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Church of England, as established in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, from the injurious Reflections of Mr Neal's First Volume," 8vo, from Dr Maddox, bishop of St Asaph, to which he published a reply, which he calls "A Review of the principal Facts objected to, &c." His remaining volumes were reviewed in a similar spirit by Dr Zachary Grey, to which Mr Neal himself never replied, but an answer appears in a new edition of Neal, 1797, 5 vols. 8vo, by Dr Toulmin, and these various productions are valuable, as showing the most forcible arguments on each side the question. In 1738 the health of Mr Neal began to give way under the severe literary application to which he devoted himself, and after repeated paralytic attacks he died at Bath in April, 1743, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, leaving a high character behind him both as a writer and a divine. He married a sister of the celebrated Dr Lardner, by whom he had a son named Nathaniel, an attorney and secretary to the Million bank, who wrote "A Free and Serious Remonstrance to Dissenting Ministers, on Occasions of the Decay of Religion," and some Letters in Dr Doddridge's collection.—*Wilson's Hist. of Dissenting Churches. Memoirs by Toulmin.*

NLANDER (Michael) a German writer on ethics and philology in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Sorau, in Silesia, and studied under Melancthon at Wittemberg. He became rector of the school of Northausen, and subsequntly rector and administrator of the school and convent of Islefield, where he remained till his death, in 1595. He was indefatigable in his attention to his duty as an instructor of youth, for whose use he published several works, among which may be noticed his "Erotemata Linguæ Græcæ," "Opus Aureum et Scholasticum," and "Gnomologia Græco-Latina," in which he has collected moral sentences from the writings of the ancient poets, philosophers, historians, &c., as also in another treatise, entitled "Ethice vetus

et sapiens veterum Latinorum sapientum," Isleb. 1581, 8vo.—*Stollii Introd. in Hist. Lit.*

NEARCHUS, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, who was employed by that conqueror in conducting his fleet from India by the ocean to the Persian gulf. This expedition proved so tedious and fatiguing, that the leader, on his return, was not recognized by his friends, until he had made himself known His service was so much esteemed, that he was crowned with a garland by Alexander at Susa. The relation of his voyage is extant, and is a curious and valuable record. It may be found among the geographic memoirs by Hudson. Nearchus is reckoned among the historians of Alexander, and is referred to as such by Strabo, Suidas, and Arrian.—*Vossii Hist Græc.*

NECKER (James) a celebrated financier, twice minister of state in France. He was born in 1732 at Geneva, where his father was professor of civil law and regent of the college. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Paris, to be placed in a banking-house for instruction, after which he carried on the business of a banker, in partnership with Mr Thelluson, and, after his death, with his brother and others He first distinguished himself by his "Eloge de Colbert," which was crowned by the French Academy, and by a treatise, "Sur la Legislation et le Commerce des Grains," which passed through more than twenty editions. Having acquired great reputation as a financier by these productions, and some memoirs on the resources of France, which he transmitted to the count de Maurepas, he was in 1776 appointed director of the finances, and soon after invested with the important office of comptroller general. In 1781 he published an account of his administration, under the title of "Compte Rendu au Roi," and soon after he made an attempt to obtain admission into the council, and being refused on the score of his religion, as he was a Calvinist, he threatened to resign his official situation. He was in consequence removed, and exiled to his country seat During his retirement he wrote his work, "De l'Administration des Finances de la France," 1784, 3 vols 8vo, and another, "De l'Importance des Opinions Religieuses," 8vo In 1788 he was restored to his place of comptroller general, when he recommended the important measure of the convocation of the states general. The momentous events which followed are matter of well-known history, and cannot come within the scope of this notice. In July 1789 Necker, who was regarded by the court party as a spy on their conduct, was suddenly dismissed from the king's service, but being then in the height of his popularity, the strong voice of the public procured his immediate recal. His talents, however, were not adapted to the scenes of commotion which then existed, and ere long he became the object of the hatred of that people by whom he had been almost adored. He took his departure from France, and was only protected from the fury of the mob during his journey, by the sanction of a decree of the National Assembly. He retired to Copet in Switzerland, where he chiefly devoted himself to literary pursuits. He published a treatise, "Du Pouvoir executif des grands Etats," 1792, 2 vols. 12mo, "Cours de Morale religieuse," Geneva, 1800, 3 vols. 8vo, and "Dernieres Vues de Politique et de Finances offertes a la Nation Françoise," 1802. 8vo. His death took place at Copet in 1804, and his posthumous works were published by his daughter, madame de Stael, under the title of "Manuscrits de M. Necker."—*Biog. Mem. by Mad. de Stael. Biog. Univ.*—Necker (Susanna Curchod) wife of the foregoing, was the daughter of a Swiss clergyman, and was born in the Pays de Vaud. She distinguished herself by her literary talents, having published "Réflexions sur la Divorce," and "Des Inhumations précipitées." She died in 1796, after which appeared "Mélanges extraits des Manuscrits de Mad. Necker," 3 vols. 8vo, and "Nouveau Mélanges," 2 vols. 8vo, edited by her husband. Mad. Necker was in her youth the object of the early attachment of the celebrated historian Gibbon.—*Letters of Gibbon. Biog Univ.*

NICKER (Noei Joseph) a native of the Netherlands, who became botanist and historiographer to the elector palatine. He was the author of "Elementa Botanica, cum 63 Tab. aere incisis," 1791, 4 vols 8vo, published at Nienwied, "Phytozoologie Philosophique," 1790, 8vo, and other works relating to botanical science. He died at Manheim in 1793.—*Biog. Univ.*

NEEDHAM (John Turberville) a philosopher and antiquary of the last century, born in London in 1713. His parents, who were of the Romish church, placed him at the Scotch college in Douai, where he made a considerable proficiency in the sciences, as well as in classical literature. Having completed his education, he returned to England, and kept a school in Hampshire for some time, till a vacancy occurring in the English college at Lisbon, he went thither as professor of natural philosophy. The situation, however, not answering his expectations, he visited great part of the European continent, in the capacity of tutor to some young men of rank belonging to his own country and persuasion. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London, of the Antiquarian Society, of the French Academy of Sciences, and assisted M. de Buffon in the composition of some parts of his Natural History. His other writings are, "Enquiries on Microscopical Discoveries and the Generation of Organized Bodies," 3 vols.; "New Microscopical Discoveries," "Observations on Spallanzani's Discoveries;" "Enquiries concerning Nature and Religion," and an 'Essay on the Origin of the Chinese Empire," which he affirmed to have been colonized from ancient Egypt. His death took place in 1781 at Brussels, where he had lived for some time as rector of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. Though a learned man he was singularly credulous and given to superstition.—*Lye by Abbe Mann.*

NEEDHAM (MARCHMONT) an active partizan and political writer during the civil wars, a native of Burford near Oxford, where he was born in 1620. Having received a classical education in the chapel of All Soul's college and at St Mary-hall, Oxford, he became for a short time an assistant at Merchant Tailors' school, in the city of London, till the commotions of 1642, when he threw up his situation, and embracing the popular side of the question, edited a periodical paper against the royal cause, under the title of "Mercurius Britannicus." This work, together with some employment which he obtained from an attorney in Gray's-inn, procured him a subsistence till after the battle of Naseby, when he espoused the cause which he had before written against, and retraced his steps in a paper, entitled "Mercurius Pragmaticus," in which he satirized the presbyterians, and became a warm advocate for the king. The parliament party becoming again predominant, threw Needham into prison for his tergiversation, but the same versatility which brought him into danger, carried him out of it. He changed sides again, and in his 'Mercurius Politicus," from 1649 to April 1660, when it was prohibited by the council, unsaid all that he had said before, now arguing strongly in favour of the independents. During this period he was much in vogue with his party as a physician as well as an author, and had obtained considerable practice, when the death of Cromwell, and the restoration of Charles II once more threw him into difficulties. A man, whose political opinions are of so pliable a nature however, is rarely at a loss, and although Dr Needham, for so he was now called, thought it advisable at first to leave the country, he soon obtained his pardon, and returned to London, where he died in 1678. Wood speaks of him as combining some ability with considerable humour and convivial qualities.—*Biog. Brit.*

NECKHAM, NECKAM, or NEQUAM (ALEXANDER) a monk of the order St Augustine flourished in the twelfth century. Notwithstanding his attachment to the monastic life, he travelled frequently into Italy. He became abbot of Cirencester, where he died in 1217. He left numerous treatises on divinity, philosophy and morality. He also wrote a tract on the ancient mythology, *Æsopian fables*, and a system of grammar and rhetoric. Of his poems, that "De Laude Sapientiæ Divinæ" is the most esteemed.—*Warton's Hist. of Poetry. Tanner.*

NELE, or NELES (PETER) the elder an eminent artist, was born at Antwerp in 1570. He painted the interiors of churches and temples with surprising neatness and delicacy. To avoid the monotony attendant upon such a style, he introduced a variety of objects, and by a good management of the chiaro scuro, he gave a lively and animated effect to what otherwise would have been tame and uninteresting. As he was but an indifferent designer of figures, some of his pictures are decorated with those of Velvet Breughel the elder, Teniers, &c. He died in 1651. His son, Peter the younger, painted similar subjects, but they are deficient both in neatness and correctness.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

NEER (ARNOLD VANDER) an eminent artist, was born at Amsterdam in 1619. He excelled in painting views in Holland, cottages or fishermen's huts, and in his beautiful delineation of the effect of moonlight. He was a perfect master of the chiar-oscuro. His sun-sets are excellent, nor was he less successful in painting water pieces, in which he is only surpassed by Cuyp. He died in 1683. —His son, LODOWICK HENDRICK VANDER NEER, was born in 1643, and was an historical and portrait painter. His pictures of conversations and gallant subjects are most admired, they are well coloured, and highly finished. He was employed for some time by the elector palatine at Dusseldorf, where he died in 1703. *D'Argenville. Pilkington by Fuseli.*

NELSON (HORATIO) a celebrated naval officer, who was born September 29, 1758, at Burnham Thorpe in Norfolk, of which parish his father was rector. At the age of twelve, when a war with Spain was apprehended, on account of the dispute about the Falkland islands, he entered as a midshipman on board the Raisonnable, commanded by his uncle, captain Suckling. He afterwards went to the West Indies in a merchant vessel, and in 1773 he accompanied commodore Phipps in the expedition towards the north pole. In 1777 he was made a lieutenant, and in 1779 raised to the rank of post-captain, and appointed to the command of the Hinchinbroke, when our West Indian settlements were threatened by the French under D'Estaing. He distinguished himself in an attack on fort Juan, in the gulf of Mexico, and on other occasions, and he remained on the American station till the conclusion of peace. He afterwards commanded the Boreas frigate, and was employed to protect the trade of the Leeward islands, and while on that service he married Mrs Nesbit, the widow of a physician. On the commencement of the war with the French republic, he was made commander of the Agamemnon, of sixty-four guns, with which he joined lord Hood in the Mediterranean, and assisted at the taking of Toulon and at the siege of Bastia, when he superintended the landing of the troops. He was subsequently attacked by five French ships of war, and afterwards was at the siege of Calvi, in which service he lost an eye. He next removed from the Agamemnon to the Captain, and not long after having hoisted a commodore's pendant, he was employed at the blockade of Leghorn and the taking of Porto Ferrajo. Sailing to Gibraltar on board the Minerva frigate, he fell in with two Spanish frigates, one of which he captured, and then proceeding to join sir John Jervis, he fell in with the Spanish fleet, by which he was pursued, and escaping, he conveyed to the admiral that intelligence which led to the victory off cape St Vincent, February 14, 1797. On that occasion he commanded the Captain, on board which he attacked the Santissima Trinidada of 136 guns, and passing

to the San Nicholas of 80 guns, and the San Joseph of 112, he obliged both those ships to strike their flags. For his gallantry he was made a knight of the Bath, rear-admiral of the blue, and appointed to the command of the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz. His next service was an attack on the town of Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, in which he was unsuccessful, and being severely wounded, his life was saved by his son-in law, captain Nesbit, who at great personal hazard conveyed him to a boat. He was obliged to suffer the amputation of his right arm, in consequence of which he obtained a pension of one thousand pounds, and in the memorial which he presented to his Majesty on the occasion, he stated that he had been present in more than one hundred engagements. In April 1798 he hoisted his flag on board the Vanguard, and rejoined lord St Vincent, (admiral Jervis,) who sent him to the Mediterranean to watch the progress of the armament at Toulon. Notwithstanding his vigilance, the French fleet escaped which conveyed Buonaparte to Egypt Thither Nelson followed, and after various disappointments he discovered the enemy s vessels moored in the bay of Aboukir. Notwrthstanding the disadvantages which their situation presented, he boldly attacked them, and by a well executed manœuvre obliged them to come to action, and obtained a most complete victory, all the French ships but two being taken or destroyed. This achievement was rewarded with the title of baron Nelson of the Nile, and a pension of two thousand pounds, besides the honours conferred on him by the Grand Seignor. His next service was the restoration of the king of Naples, which was accompanied with circumstances of cruelty by no means creditable to his character, and which may be attributed to the pernicious influence of lady Hamilton, the wife of the English ambassador, who most improperly entered into the feelings of the restored family. His attachment for that lady with whom he lived publicly after the death of her husband, occasioned his separation from lady Nelson on his return to England. In 1801 he was employed on an expedition to Copenhagen, under sir Hyde Parker, in which he displayed his accustomed gallantry, and effected the destruction of the Danish ships and batteries. On his return home he was created a viscount, and his honours were made hereditary in his family, even in the female line. When hostilities recommenced after the peace of Amiens, lord Nelson was appointed to command the fleet in the Mediterranean, and for nearly two years he was engaged in the blockade of Toulon. In spite of his vigilance, the French fleet got out of port March 30, 1805, and being joined by a Spanish squadron from Cadiz, sailed to the West Indies. The English admiral hastily pursued them, and they returned to Europe, and took shelter at Cadiz, while lord Nelson came home. After a few weeks he again set sail for the coasts of Spain. On the 19th of October, the French commanded by Villeneuve, and the Spaniards by Gravina, ventured again from Cadiz, and on the 21st they came up with the English squadron off cape Trafalgar. An engagement took place, in which a most glorious victory was obtained, at the expense of the life of the English commander, who was wounded in the back by a musket ball, and shortly after expired. His remains were brought to England, and after lying in state at Greenwich, he was magnificently interred in St Paul's cathedral, where a monument has been erected to his memory Having left no issue by his wife, an earldom was bestowed on his brother, and a sum of money voted by parliament for the purchase of an estate, which is to descend with the title to his collateral relatives. The life of this distinguished naval commander has been written by Mr M'Arthur, Dr J. Stanier Clarke and Dr Southey.—*Naval Chronicle*

NELSON (Robert) an English gentleman of good private fortune, which he employed in works of benevolence and charity, and from this circumstance, as well as from the devotional works, of which he was the author, is now generally distinguished from others of the same name, by the epithet of "The Pious." He was the son of a London merchant, engaged in the Levant trade, and was born in the English metropolis, June 22, 1656. His friends placed him for education on the foundation of St Paul's school, and he subsequently became a fellow commoner of Trinity college, Cambridge. Having gone through the customary course of study, he then proceeded to make a continental tour, in company with his friend Edmund Halley. While in Italy he was introduced to lady Theophila Lucy, daughter to the earl of Berkley, and widow of sir Kingsmill Lucy, bart. With this lady he formed a friendship, which on his return to England in 1682 terminated in marriage. It was not till some time subsequent to the formation of this connexion, that Mr Nelson discovered the religious principles of his wife not to be in accordance with his own, she having been for some time a convert to the Romish church. Strongly attached, however, as he himself was to the principles of the reformed faith, this difference of opinion did not form, as is too frequently the case, any bar to their conjugal happiness, although the lady actually wrote against the doctrines to which her husband was so sincerely attached. Protestant as he was, the notions of hereditary right had so strong an influence upon his mind, that on the accession of William he remained a nonjuror, associating and communicating principally with the recusant clergy. These opinions did not, however, interrupt his intimacy with archbishop Tillotson, whom he assisted in every work which had the good of mankind for its object, till the death of the worthy prelate, who expired in his arms in 1694, dissolved their friendship. In 1709 the arguments of some of his clerical friends had produced such a degree of conviction upon his mind, that he became a member of the Established church, and continued in that communion till his death, which took place at Ken-

sington, January 16th, 1715. There are few writers on devotional subjects whose works have been so popular as Mr Nelson's. His treatise, entitled "A Companion to the Festivals and Fasts," especially, has gone through a great number of editions. Among his other works, are "The Whole duty of a Christian," "The Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice," 8vo, "An Address on the Means of doing Good," "A Letter on the Trinity," "The Practice of True Devotion," 12mo, "Transubstantiation contrary to Scripture," 4to, "A Letter on Church Government," a life of his old tutor, bishop Bull, &c.—*Biog Brit.*

NEMESIUS, a learned heathen of Phœnicia, converted to Christianity about the close of the fourth century. He became afterwards bishop of Emessa, in his native country. A work of his, "On the Nature of Man," in which he advocates the opinion of the existence of the soul in a state previous to its junction with the body, is yet extant in an edition printed in 8vo, in 1671, at the Clarendon press.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NENNIUS, an ancient British historian, abbot of Bangor, is generally said to have flourished about the year 620, and to have taken refuge at Chester at the time of the massacre of the monks of that monastery. Bishop Nicolson, however, contends, that from his own book, it is evident that he did not exist before the ninth century. He composed several works, of which catalogues are given by Bale and Pits, but the only one remaining is his "Historia Britonum," or "Eulogium Britanniæ," which is published in Gale's Hist. Brit. Scrip. Oxon. 1691.—*Nicolson's Hist. Lib.*

NEPOS (Cornelius) an historian, who flourished under the two first Cæsars, and was especially favoured by Augustus. He is said to have been born at or near Verona in Cisalpine Gaul and wrote the lives of several of the most illustrious heroes of Greece and Rome. His work, formerly published under the name of Æmilius Probus, is a standard book, and from the simplicity, as well as the elegance and purity of its Latinity, is commonly used as an introductory one in most of our principal seminaries. Nepos is said to have enjoyed the personal friendship of Cicero and Pomponius Atticus, the life of the latter of whom is among his writings. The time of his death is uncertain. There are several editions of his works, the best of which is that printed at the Clarendon press in 1805.—*Biog. Class.*

NERI (Anthony) one of the earliest chemists who wrote on the art of glass-making. He was born at Florence, towards the middle of the sixteenth century. Though he adopted the ecclesiastical profession, he constantly refused to accept of any benefice, that he might be at leisure to study what have been termed the occult sciences. He visited several parts of Europe, and resided for a long time at Antwerp, but the period of his death is not exactly known. His treatise, entitled "Arte Vetraria distinta in libri sette," which has been often printed and translated into various languages, is still deserving of perusal, notwithstanding the great improvements in the art which have taken place in modern times.—*Biog. Univ.*

NERI (St Philip de) founder of the congregation of the priests of the Oratory in Italy, was born July 23, 1515, of a noble family in Florence. He was distinguished very early by his great devotion, and was ordained priest at the age of twenty-six, from which time, until his death, not a day passed without his celebrating mass or communicating. In 1550 he founded a fraternity for the relief of strangers, pilgrims, and destitute sick persons, which led the way to the celebrated institution of the Oratory, which was formally organized by him in 1564, and approved by pope Gregory XIII in 1574. The members of this society, which differs from the congregation of the Oratory, founded by cardinal Berulle in France, take no vows, their general is changed every three years, and their officer is to deliver such instructions every day in their church as are suited to all capacities. Each institution has produced some celebrated men, one of the first of whom was cardinal Baronius. Neri died at Rome in 1595, and was canonized by pope Gregory XV in 1622.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NERI (Pompeio) a native of Florence, and professor of law at Pisa in the eighteenth century. He was the author of "Observations on the Tuscan Nobility," a treatise on coinage, and another on the imposts of Milan. He founded a botanical institution at Florence, where he died in 1776.—*Moreri.*

NERLI (Philip de) an Italian historian, born in 1485, was a senator of Florence. He is supposed to have been the same who was governor of Modena for the church in 1526, and who was excluded from Florence, when attempting to return thither with Guicciardini. He died in 1556. He was the author of a work, entitled "I Commentari de' Fatti civili occorsi nelle citta di Firenze dal 1215, fino al 1537," which was published at Florence in 1728. Giannotti, in a letter to Varchi, complains of Nerli's misrepresentations and partiality, a natural consequence of the part which, as a person in authority, he took in the transactions of his day.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Tiraboschi.*

NESBIT (Alexander) a Scottish lawyer and antiquary, son of the lord president of that name. He was born in 1672 at Edinburgh, but though educated by his father for the bar, practised very little in his profession, dedicating his time almost exclusively to the study of the antiquities of his native country. Of these he wrote an able "Vindication," still preserved in the advocate's library at Edinburgh, though never printed. His other works are, "An Essay on the Use of Armories," a valuable treatise "On Heraldry," in two folio volumes, and an "Heraldical Essay on addition of Figures of Cadency." His death took place in 1725 at Dirlton, the family seat.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

NESTOR or HISTOPIS NESTOROVA, a

Russian historian, was born at Bielzier in 1056. He was a monk of Petchersti at Kiof, and is supposed to have died about 1115. He is chiefly known by a chronicle, in which he gives a geographical description of Russia, and an account of the Sclavonian nations, and lastly, a chronological series of the Russian annals, from 858 to 1113. This work continued in obscurity until Peter the Great ordered a transcript to be made of a copy of it, found in the library of Konigsberg. It is esteemed as the earliest monument of Russian history, and has been continued to 1203.—*Coxe's Travels in Russia. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NESTORIUS, a celebrated patriarch of Constantinople, from whom originated the sect of Nestorians, was born at Germanica, a city of Syria, in the fifth century. He was educated at Antioch, and on receiving the order of priesthood, he acquired so much celebrity by his sanctity and eloquence, that the emperor Theodosius appointed him to the see of Constantinople. He immediately began to distinguish himself by his zeal for the extirpation of heretics, and not above five days after his consecration he attempted to demolish the church of the Arians, who thereby rendered desperate, set fire to it themselves, and the conflagration reaching other buildings in the vicinity, much confusion was created, and Nestorius was ever afterwards stigmatised as an incendiary. He next assailed the Novatians, but was interrupted by the emperor, on which he proceeded to persecute the various congregations within his reach, who persisted in celebrating the feast of Easter on the fourteenth day of the moon, and for this unimportant deviation, several persons were murdered by his agents at Miletum and Sardis. At length the time arrived when he was to suffer from an intolerance equal to his own, for holding the opinion "that the Virgin Mary cannot with propriety be denominated the mother of God." The extraordinary devotion of the people for the virgin, the latent causes of which are curiously set forward by Bayle, greatly inflamed them against their bishop, which dissatisfaction was much increased by the haughty and turbulent Cyril, who was jealous of the influence of a prelate of a disposition so resembling his own. Each party assembled councils, and declared the other side heretical, until at length the third general council in the annals of the church assembled at Ephesus, in 431, and, under the influence of Cyril, deprived Nestorius of his see, and banished him to Tarsus, without even allowing him to explain his doctrines, which simply intended to assert, that the virgin was not the mother of the divine nature of Christ. In the first instance the deposed prelate was allowed to return to a monastery, but the inveteracy of religious hate procured his farther banishment to Oasis, in the deserts between Egypt and Lybia, and he was subsequently dragged and driven from place to place until his death, the exact time of which event is unknown. Little compassion is due to Nestorius, who, if victorious, would probably have treated Cyril and his adherents with equal rigour. His sect by no means died with him, in the tenth century the Nestorians abounded in Chaldea, and extended their opinions beyond mount Imaus into Tartary, and to the north of China. On this account, the court of Rome exercised all its policy to court them over to her dominion, and succeeded so far as to produce a schism, but the main body, whose pontiff resides at Mousul, have resisted every overture of the kind, and remain separate to this day.—*Cave. Mosheim.*

NETSCHER (Gaspar) an eminent painter, was born at Prague in 1639. Being left destitute by his father, who was a sculptor, he was taken under the protection of a physician at Arnheim, who perceiving his native taste for the arts, placed him under Gerard Terburg, and in a few years his pieces were deemed nearly equal to those of his instructor. The pictures of Netscher usually represent domestic subjects and conversations, which he treated with a lustre and delicacy that vie with the productions of Francis Mieris. He also excelled in portraits of a small size, in the production of which he was much employed. It is said, in Walpole's Anecdotes, that he visited England, upon the invitation of sir William Temple, where he painted the portraits of several persons of distinction. He died at the Hague in 1684.—He had two sons, Theodore and Constantine, each of whom excelled in portrait painting.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint and Eng.*

NETTELBLADT (Christian, baron de) a learned lawyer, born at Stockholm in 1696. He studied in the German universities, and obtained the professorship of law in the academy of Gripswald. In 1743 he was nominated assessor in the imperial court of Wetzlar, which office he filled with great reputation till his death in 1776. He published a Swedish library, 1728—36, five parts, 4to, designed to make known to foreigners the state of science and literature in Sweden, "Memoria Virorum in Suecia eruditissimorum rediviva," 1728 31, 4 parts, 8vo, "Themis Romano Suecica," 1729, 4to, besides other works.—*Biog. Univ.*

NETTELBLADT (Daniel) a juridical writer, born at Rostock in 1719. He studied in the university there, and afterwards at Marpurg and Halle, under Christian Wolff. Having taken his degrees, in 1746 he was made professor of the law of nature at Halle, whither his lectures attracted pupils from all parts of Germany. He was nominated a member of the privy council in 1765, and ten years after director of the university. He died September 4, 1791, leaving the character of having been one of the most profound jurists which Germany ever produced. Among his numerous and valuable works may be specified, "Systema elementare universæ Jurisprudentiæ naturalis," 8vo, and "Initia Historiæ litterariæ juridicæ universalis," 8vo.—Henry Nettelbladt, his brother, who was a counsellor, published some historical treatises relating to the dutchy of Mecklenburg, &c. He died in 1761.—*Idem.*

NETTLETON (Thomas) a physician and miscellaneous writer, was born at Dewsbury, in Yorkshire, in 1683. Having taken his degree of MD. at Utrecht, he settled at Halifax, in his native county, where he practised for many years with great success. Dr Nettleton instructed the celebrated Saunderson in the principles of mathematics, and in 1729 published a pamphlet, entitled, "Some Thoughts concerning Virtue and Happiness, in a Letter to a Clergyman," 8vo, reprinted in 1736 and 1751. The design of this production is to show, that happiness is the end of all our actions, and virtue the only means of attaining it. He died January 9, 1742. His other works are, "Disputatio de Inflammatione," and "An Account of the Method of Inoculating for the Small Pox."—*Watson's Hist. of Halifax.*

NEUMANN (Caspar) an eminent German chemist of the eighteenth century. He was at first an apothecary at Berlin, where his skill in pharmacy and chemistry attracted the notice of Frederick III, elector of Brandenburgh and king of Prussia, who supplied him with the means of pursuing his studies at the university of Halle. He afterwards travelled for improvement in England, France, and Italy, and on his return to Berlin he was nominated professor of chemistry at the Royal college. He took the degree of MD. at Halle in 1727, and was honoured by the king with the title of aulic counsellor. He died in 1737. Neumann contributed to the progress of science by his writings, which comprise some important facts and observations, and are still valuable though more recent discoveries have overturned the theories which prevailed in his time. His chemical works were translated into English, and published in 1759, 4to, and in 1773, 2 vols 8vo.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

NEVE (Timothy) an English divine, was born at Stanton Lacy, in Shropshire, in 1694, and was educated at St John's college, Cambridge. He was schoolmaster of Spalding and minor canon of Peterborough, and he afterwards became prebendary of Lincoln, archdeacon of Huntingdon, and rector of Alwalton in Huntingdonshire, where he died in 1737. He was the author of "An Essay on the Invention of Printing," which he communicated to the Gentleman's society at Spalding, of which he was a joint founder.—His son, Timothy, was born at Spalding, in 1721, and studied at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow. He took his degree of DD. in 1751, and was elected Margaret professor of divinity, and was installed prebendary of Worcester. He died at Oxford in 1798. His works consist chiefly of sermons, but he also published "Animadversions on Phillips's Life of Cardinal Pole."—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

NEVILE (Alexander) an English poetical writer, was son of Richard Nevile, esq of the county of Nottingham. He was born in Kent, in 1544, and educated at Cambridge where he took his degree of MA, and became secretary to the archbishops Parker and Grindal. He wrote a narrative in Latin of Kett's rebellion, under the title of "Kettus, sive de Furoribus Norfolciensium, Ketto duce," to which he added an account of Norwich. He also published the Cambridge verses on the death of sir Philip Sidney, and paraphrased the "Œdipus" of Seneca, in the collection translated by Stanley, Nuce, Heywood, &c. which version is highly spoken of by Warton. He died in 1614.—His brother, Thomas Nevile, was dean of Canterbury, and an eminent benefactor to Trinity college, Cambridge. He died in 1615.—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.*

NEVILE (Henry) a republican writer, the second son of sir Henry Nevile, of Billingbeare, in Berkshire, was born in 1620, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. At the commencement of the civil wars, he travelled to the continent, but returned in 1645, and became an active advocate of republican principles. In 1651 he was elected one of the council of state, but retired when he fully understood the ambitious views of Cromwell, and associated himself with Harrington, and other votaries of a commonwealth. On the Restoration he was taken into custody, but soon released, and from this time he lived privately until his death at Warfield, in Berkshire, in 1694. His principal publication was, "Plato Redivivus, or a Dialogue concerning Government," 1681, which was reprinted by Mr Hollis in 1760. His other works are, "The Parliament of Love," "The Isle of Pines," and poems, to be found in various collections. He also edited the works of Machiavel.—*Nichols's Poems. Biog. Brit. Athen. Ox.*

NEWBURGH (William of) or Gulielmus Neubrigensis, a monk of the abbey of Newborough, was born at Bridlington in Yorkshire, in 1136. He is called by many Parvus, or Little, but whether this be a surname or nickname, is doubtful. He wrote a chronicle, published at Paris, with Picard's notes, 1610, 8vo then by Gale, and lastly by Hearne, 3 vols 8vo, 1719. It is written in a good style, but with the credulity of his time and profession. He attacks Geoffrey of Monmouth with great asperity, but this is attributed to his disappointment at not succeeding him in the bishopric of St Asaph.—*Tanner. Nicolson.*

NEWCOMB, MA. (Thomas) a clergyman of Herefordshire, was born in 1675, and was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He was chaplain to the second duke of Richmond, and rector of Stopham in Sussex. He died about 1706. He published several poems, congratulatory odes, satires, &c. which were published in one vol. 4to, 1736. He was also the author of poetical versions of "The Death of Abel," "Hervey's Meditations," and other pieces, and of "Novus Epigrammatum delectus, or State Epigrams and Mimic Odes."—*Nichols's Poems.*

NEWCOME (William) archbishop of Armagh, a prelate of great learning and exemplary manners. He was a native of Barton le Clay, Bedfordshire, where he was born in

1729. His father being the incumbent of the vicarage of Abingdon, placed his son at the grammar-school in that town, and afterwards procured him a scholarship at Pembroke college, in the university of Oxford. From this society he removed on a fellowship to Hertford college, of which he became tutor, and reckoned among his pupils the late hon Charles James Fox. In 1765, having graduated as doctor of divinity, he went to Ireland, in the capacity of chaplain to the lord lieutenant, the earl of Hertford, and under the patronage of that nobleman became successively bishop of Dromore, Ossory, and Waterford over which latter diocese he presided upwards of sixteen years. In 1795 earl Fitzwilliam, the then viceroy, translated him to the primacy. Archbishop Newcome was the author of a great variety of theological tracts, the principal of which are 'A Revision of the English Translation of the New Testament," 8vo, 2 vols., "An Attempt towards an improved Version of the Book of Ezekiel," a similar attempt with respect to the twelve minor prophets, "On the Harmony of the Gospels," "An Historical View of the English Translations of the Bible," 8vo, "On our Lord's Conduct as a divine Teacher,' "A Review of the chief Difficulties in the Gospel Account of the Resurrection of our Lord, and "On the Duration of our Lord's Ministry,' in a letter to Dr Priestley, printed in 8vo. His death took place in the capital of that country in 1800.—*Gent Mag.*

NEWCOMMEN (————) a practical philosopher, distinguished for his successful efforts towards the improvement of the steam engine. He was a locksmith at Dartmouth in Devonshire, towards the close of the seventeenth century, and notwithstanding his humble situation, he engaged in scientific researches, and carried on a correspondence with his celebrated countryman Dr Robert Hooke, to whom he communicated his projects and inventions. Newcommen having had his attention excited by the schemes and observations of the marquis of Worcester, the French philosopher Papin, and by captain Savary's proposal to employ the power of steam in draining the mines of Cornwall, conceived the idea of producing a vacuum below the piston of a steam engine, after it had been raised by the expansive force of the elastic vapour, which he effected by the injection of cold water to condense the vapour. Thus an important step towards the construction of the very powerful instrument in question, appears to have been owing to the ingenuity of Newcommen, who, in conjunction with captain Savary and Switzer, took out a patent for the invention. To Watt, of Glasgow, and afterwards of Birmingham, the world is indebted for the extraordinary advances towards perfection, subsequently made in the construction of the steam-engine —*Biog Univ.*

NEWCOMEN (Matthew) a nonconformist divine of eminence in the middle of the seventeenth century. He was educated at St John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of MA On the triumph of the presbyterians, after the subversion of the authority of Charles I, Mr Newcomen became a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and assisted in drawing up the catechisms published by that association. But he is chiefly noted as having been one of the authors of the attack on episcopacy, entitled "Smectymnuus,' a word formed in the taste of the age from the initials of the names of the contributors, who were Stephen Marshal, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, M. Newcomen, and William Spurstowe. Our author held for some time the living of Dedham in Essex, from which he was ejected in 1662, when he retired to Leyden in Holland, where he died in 1666. —*Calamy. Empriere's Univ. Biog.*

NEWCOURT (Richard) a civilian of the seventeenth century, who practised in the court of arches, and was over the registry office of the diocese of Canterbury. He is principally known as the author of an ecclesiastical survey, entitled "Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense," in two folio volumes, 1708. He survived till 1716, when he died in extreme old age.—*Gough's Top.*

NEWDIGATE, bart (sir Roger) a munificent patron of learning, born at Arbury in Warwickshire, the family seat in 1719. His father sir Richard Newdigate, placed him at Westminster school, whence he removed to Oxford, as a gentleman commoner of University college. The death of his elder brother in 1735, vested in him the family title and estates, which induced him, seven years afterwards, to offer himself as a candidate to represent the county of Middlesex in the house of Commons. In this attempt he succeeded, and sat for it till the end of that parliament In 1751 the university of Oxford chose him as their representative, and as with some few exceptions has been usually the case, continued to return him as one of their members during every succeeding parliament till 1780, in which year he retired from public life. The university owes to his munificence an annual prize for the best copy of English verses on subjects connected with the fine arts, in length neither exceeding nor falling short of fifty lines, the composition of an under graduate, for this purpose he bequeathed the sum of 1000*l* There is a treatise on the harmony of the four Gospels from his pen. His death took place in 1780.—*Gent Mag.*

NEWTON (sir Isaac) a celebrated philosopher, admitted by the general consent of the learned to have been the greatest master of the exact sciences that ever existed. He was descended of an ancient and honourable family in Lincolnshire, and was born at the manor house of Woolstrope or Woolsthorpe, in the parish of Colsterworth, in that country, on Christmas day, O S. 1642 His father died previously to his birth, and his mother was remarried to a clergyman named Smith, by whom she had a second family. He was sent for education to a grammar school at Grantham, at the age of twelve when the natural bent of his disposition displayed itself in the construction of machinery, and in a taste for calcula-

tion, and the art of drawing. On the death of his father in-law he returned home, for the professed purpose of assisting his mother in the management of a farm, in which she had been previously engaged. But the young philosopher, who actually went to market with corn and other products of husbandry, left the sale of his goods to his servant, while he shut himself up at an inn to ruminate over the problems of Euclid, the laws of Kepler, or to meditate discoveries of his own, which should eclipse the glory of his predecessors. His mother had wisdom enough to relieve him from the superintendance of business, for which he was unqualified, and afford him facilities for the improvement of his talents, by sending him to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he entered as a student in 1660. Mathematics immediately engaged his attention, and he studied with avidity, not only the works of Euclid and Kepler, but also those of Descartes, Oughtred, Van Schooten, and others. But he soon displayed his genius by his original discoveries, one of the earliest of which was that of the various refrangibility of the rays of light, which led to his new theory of light and colours, and to vast improvements of the construction of telescopes. In 1664 he took the degree of BA. and the following year he was obliged to remove for a time from Cambridge, on account of the plague. This temporary interruption of his studies is singularly connected with one of his most important discoveries, for in his country retirement, sitting one day alone in his garden, the accidental observation of some apples falling from a tree, excited in his mind a train of observations on the cause of so simple a phenomenon, which he pursued till he had finally elaborated his grand theory of the laws of gravitation. Returning to the university he was chosen a fellow of his college in 1667, and the next year he was admitted to the degree of MA. In 1669 he was chosen professor of mathematics, on the resignation of Dr Barrow, and he then also began to read a course of lectures on optics. In 1672 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, to which learned body he communicated an account of his theory of light and colours, afterwards published in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1676 he explained his invention of infinite series, noticing the improvements he had made in it by his method of fluxions. This was done at the request of Leibnitz, who was engaged in similar speculations, and who appears to have independently arrived at the same conclusions with the English philosopher, to whom however the priority of discovery may fairly be assigned. He was engaged in 1680 in making astronomical observations on the comet which then appeared, whence he proceeded to inquiries concerning the laws of motion of the primary planets, and in 1683 he communicated to the Royal Society some propositions on that subject, which afterwards were printed under the title of "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica," containing in the third book what has been termed his cosmetic astronomy, or rather his system of the world. A second and improved edition of this work was published at Cambridge, under the superintendance of Cotes, the professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy. Fontenelle says, that this treatise, in which the author had built a new system of natural philosophy upon the most sublime geometry, was written with such profound judgment, and yet so concisely, that it required some time and skill to understand it properly, on which account it did not at first meet with the attention it deserved, but at length, when its worth came to be sufficiently known, nothing was heard from all quarters but a general shout of admiration. In 1687, Newton signalized himself as the defender of the privileges of the university of Cambridge, when they were attacked by James II, and in 1688 he became a member of the house of commons in the convention parliament. His extraordinary merit was now well known and generally acknowledged, and when under the ministry of Montagu, afterwards lord Halifax, the recoinage of our money was undertaken, Newton was appointed warden of the mint, in which office he performed very essential services to the nation. About three years after, in 1699, he was promoted to be master of the mint, a post which he held to the time of his death. Upon this promotion he constituted William Whiston his deputy in the mathematical professorship at Cambridge, and resigned the chair to him in 1703, on becoming president of the Royal Society. In 1704 he published a treatise on the reflections, refractions, inflections, and colours of light, which passed through many editions, and was translated into a variety of languages. In the following year queen Anne conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and in 1707 appeared his "Arithmetica Universalis." Soon after the accession of George I, he was applied to by parliament to decide on the merit of a scheme for the discovery of the longitude at sea proposed by Ditton and Whiston, with a view to the reward offered by government, when he delivered an opinion unfavourable to the projectors. In 1715 Leibnitz, who seems to have been jealous of the fame of Newton, proposed to him for solution the famous problem of the Trajectories, as the most difficult task which he could devise, but such was the transcendent genius of our countryman, that this puzzling question served as the mere amusement of his leisure, and he solved it the same evening he received it, though he had been fatigued that day with business at the mint. Newton became a great favourite with the princess of Wales, afterwards queen consort of George II, at whose request he drew up an abstract of a treatise on ancient chronology, a copy of which in manuscript being taken to France by the abbé Conti, it was there translated, and published with animadversions, in opposition to the wishes of the author, who at length however laid the work before the public in a legitimate form. His habitual temperance, and the constitutional equanimity with which he was endowed, con

tributed to the preservation of his health, and the enjoyment of his faculties to extreme old age, but he was at last attacked by a calculous disease, from which he suffered great pain, and which occasioned his death March 20, 1726, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His corpse lay in state in the Jerusalem chamber at Westminster, and on the 28th of March its interment took place in Westminster abbey, when the pall was supported by the lord chancellor, the dukes of Montrose and Roxburgh, and the earls of Pembroke, Suffolk, and Macclesfield A monument, with a Latin commemorative inscription was erected in the abbey, and his statue, by Roubiliac, has been placed in the college of which he was a member at Cambridge He left an estate of 32,000*l*, which, as he made no will, became the property of his legal heirs, the descendants of his sister, Mrs Conduit, having himself led a life of celibacy. The character of this great man has been thus drawn by Hume —"In Newton this island may boast of having produced the greatest and rarest genius that ever arose for the ornament and instruction of the species in philosophical, astronomical, and mathematical knowledge, cautious in admitting no principles but such as were founded on experiment, but resolute to adopt every such principle, however new or unusual, from modesty, ignorant of his superiority above the rest of mankind, and thence less careful to accommodate his reasonings to common apprehensions, more anxious to merit than acquire fame He was from these causes long unknown to the world, but his reputation at last broke out with a lustre which scarce any writer before his time ever attained While Newton seemed to draw off the veil from the mysteries of nature, he showed at the same time the imperfections of the mechanical philosophy, and thereby restored her ultimate secrets from that obscurity in which they had before lain, and in which, without his assistance, they would probably ever have remained.' Sir Isaac Newton left a vast mass of unpublished manuscripts, which, after his death, were examined by a committee of the Royal Society, but none were thought worth printing except his "Observations upon the Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse," which appeared in 1733, 4to "It is astonishing," says Dr Charles Hutton, "what care and industry Newton employed about the papers relating to chronology, church history &c., as on examining them it appears, that many are copies over and over again, often with little or no variation, the whole number being upwards of four thousand sheets in folio, or eight reams of foolscap paper, besides the bound books, of which the number of sheets is not mentioned." The best edition of Newton's "Principia," is that of fathers le Seur and Jacquier, 4 vols. 4to, 1739, his "Opuscula Mathematica, Philosophica et Philologica," were published by Castillion, Laus. 1744, 3 vols. 4to, and his "Arithmetica Universalis," with a commentary by the same editor, Amsterd. 1761, 2 vols. 4to. All his works were published by Dr S. Horsley, Lond. 1779, 5 vols. 4to, and an English translation of the Principia, is extant, by Motte.—*Martin's Biog Philos. Hutton's Mat. Dict.*

NEWTON (John) an English mathematician, of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Oundle in Northamptonshire, and was educated at Oxford, where he commenced a commoner of Edmund hall in 1637. He took the degree of BA in 1641, and that of MA. the following year. Having adopted the ecclesiastical profession, he was created DD. immediately after the Restoration, when he was also made one of the royal chaplains, and promoted to the rectory of Ross in Herefordshire. He died December 25th, 1678, aged fifty-six. Among his principal works, are "Astronomia Britannica," 4to, "Tables of Declination, Ascension, &c. for Calculations," "Trigonometria Britannica," folio, "Chiliades centum Logarithmorum," "Geometrical Trigonometry," "Mathematical Elements," "A perpetual Diary," "A Treatise on Gauging," "An Introduction to Astronomy," and "An Introduction to Geography" These publications manifest industrious application to study and no common degree of skill in the science of mathematics —*Martin's Biog Philos.*

NEWTON (John) an episcopal clergyman of Calvinistic principles, born in London in 1725. He did not enjoy the advantages of a regular education, having, in the early part of his life, been taken to sea by his father, who was master of a merchant ship. Becoming commander of a vessel employed in the slave-trade, he made several voyages to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of carrying on that disgusting traffic, and in the mean time contracted habits of dissipation and vice, which the brutalizing scenes he witnessed tended to originate and confirm. At length he grew serious and fond of study, and having relinquished the occupation of a mariner, he, in 1755, obtained the office of tide surveyor of the port of Liverpool There he remained several years, and during the latter part of that period he became a preacher, and made some abortive attempts to gain a settlement as pastor to a dissenting congregation. In 1764 he was ordained a clergyman of the church of England, by the bishop of Lincoln, and immediately after, through the intervention of lord Dartmouth, he was appointed curate of Olney in Buckinghamshire During a residence of fifteen years at that place, he formed an intimate friendship with the poet Cowper, whence originated a volume of hymns for public worship, their joint composition. In 1779 Mr Newton removed to London, on being promoted to the rectory of St Mary Woolnoth, which he held till his death in December 1807. He was the author of a "Review of Ecclesiastical History," 1770, 8vo, "Messiah, or a Series of Discourses on the Scriptural Passages which form the Oratorio of Handel" 1786, 2 vols. 8vo, and other works, which have been printed together, in 6 vols 8vo and 12 vols. 12mo.—*Evang. Mag.*

NEWTON (Thomas) an eminent English

divine and theological writer, born at Lichfield, December 21, 1703. He was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1744 he obtained the rectory of St Mary-le-Bow, London, and in 1745 he took the degree of DD. He published an edition of the Paradise Lost of Milton, with notes, and a memoir of the author, in 1749, and he afterwards edited, in a similar manner, the Paradise Regained. But his literary fame depends chiefly on his "Dissertations on the Prophecies which have been remarkably fulfilled, and are at this time fulfilling in the World," 1759, 3 vols 8vo, several times reprinted. In 1757 Dr Newton was made a prebendary of Westminster, and subsequently precentor of York, and in 1761 he was raised to the episcopal bench as bishop of Bristol, becoming at the same time a canon residentiary of St Paul's, he resigned his former preferments. He afterwards obtained the deanery of St Paul's, which he held till his death, which happened February 14th, 1782. His works were published with an autobiographical memoir, in two volumes, quarto.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

NEY (Michael) a French marshal under the government of Buonaparte. He was born at Sarre Louis in 1769, and having entered as a private into a regiment of hussars, he had attained the rank of a subaltern at the beginning of the Revolution. He was soon after made a captain, when he served with distinction at Nerwinde, Valenciennes, and on other occasions. His address and bravery as a partizan officer attracted the notice of Kleber, under whom he served as adjutant-general. He was next made general of a division, in which quality he commanded the French cavalry in 1798, during the inglorious invasion of Switzerland, when, however, Ney is said to have behaved with humanity to the unfortunate objects of republican tyranny. The following year he distinguished himself under Massena, and in 1800 he shared in the victories gained by Moreau at Moeskirch and Hohenlinden. In 1804 he was honoured with the bâton of marshal, and the following year he gained the victory to which he owed the title of duke of Elchingen. He was next employed against the Prussians and the Russians, when he greatly contributed to the success of the French at Friedland. His talents were then put into requisition in Spain, where he showed skill and courage in his retreat from Portugal before the duke of Wellington. In 1812 he accompanied Buonaparte to Russia, and his services at the terrible battle of Mojaisk, where he commanded the centre of the French army, procured him the title of prince of Moskwa. His conduct on this and other occasions also gained him the epithet of "the bravest of the brave." Having afterwards lost the battle of Dennewitz, in the campaign in Germany, the dissatisfaction of Napoleon induced him to retire to Paris, in a kind of disgrace. He was, however, again employed in 1814, and he afterwards contributed to induce the emperor to resign his authority, and he was one of the first of the imperial generals who offered submission to the Bourbons. He preserved, therefore, all his titles and pensions, and was created a peer of France. In February 1815, when Buonaparte escaped from the isle of Elba, Ney was at his estate in the country, and he received orders from the minister of war to repair to his government of Besançon. He went to Paris, where he made strong protestations of his loyalty to the king, and, it is said, promised to bring him, the disturber of Europe, *confined in an iron cage*. He then proceeded with some regiments towards Lyons, but instead of attacking the invader, he joined his standard, and became one of his most active partizans. He seems to have served his old master with fidelity, notwithstanding his conduct has been censured relative to the affairs which preceded the overthrow of Buonaparte at Waterloo. After that event Ney went to Paris, and then took refuge in Auvergne, where he was arrested on the 24th of July, being denounced as one of the authors of the revolution of the preceding 20th of March. Being conveyed to Paris, he was tried and convicted of treason, before a council of war, by whom he was condemned to death December 6, 1815. He was consequently shot on the following day, near the Luxembourg palace, displaying in his last moments the same firmness he had ever exhibited in the field of battle.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

NICAISE (Claude) a French abbe, eminent as one of the most learned antiquaries of the seventeenth century. He was born in 1623 at Dijon of a good family, and taking holy orders, obtained a canonry in the holy chapel of his native city. The duties of his office, however, interfering with the study of ancient monuments to which he was more especially devoted, he resigned it, and went to Rome, where he grew into favour with pope Clement XI, and continued to maintain a communication with most of the literati of Europe for several years. Among his printed works are, a treatise 'De Nummo Pantheo," another "On the Forms of the Sirens," and a third "On the Schools of Athens and Parnassus," two pictures by Raphael. He also left behind him, in manuscript, a small dissertation "De veterum Musicâ." His death took place in 1702 at Villy in France, while he was engaged in decyphering an ancient inscription, "Minervæ Arpharæ," then lately discovered in the vicinity of that village.

NICANDER, an ancient Greek physician, grammarian, and poet, flourished in the time of Attalus Galatonices, king of Pergamus, and was a native of Colophon. He is also said to have been a priest of the Clarian Apollo. His works were numerous, but only two have reached our time, the one entitled "Theriaca," a poetical description of the wounds made by venomous animals, with their cures, the other "Alexipharmaca," a treatise of poisons and antidotes. He also wrote "An Account of the Affairs of the Ætolians, (whence he has been called the Ætolian,) the Bœotians, and

the Colophonians Georgics, Metamorphoses, and several treatises in medicine. The best editions of his works are those of Aldus, 1522, Baudini, 1764, and Schnider, 1792.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

NICCOLS, or NICCOLLS (RICHARD) an English poet of some note in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was the editor of the most complete edition of the "Mirror for Magistrates," Lond. 1610, 4to, towards which he contributed "A Winter Night's Vision," together with "England's Eliza," &c. He seems to have availed himself of the attraction arising from the adoption of popular topics for the exercise of his poetical talents, as he published in 1616 a poem, entitled "Sir Thomas Overburie's Vision with the Ghoasts of Weston, Mrs. Turner, the late Lieftenant of the Tower, and Franklin," 4to, ornamented with curious wood cuts. This very rare poem is omitted by Wood in his enumeration of the works of Niccols, who was the author of several other pieces.—*Wood's Athen Oxon.*

NICEPHORUS CALLISTUS XANTHOPULUS, an ecclesiastical historian, was born at Constantinople in the fourteenth century. He wrote a "History of the Church," which he addressed to the emperor Andronicus Palæologus the elder, and divided into twenty three books from the birth of Christ to the death of the emperor Leo the philosopher, in 911. Nicephorus has been called the "Ecclesiastical Thucydides" and the "Theological Pliny," both for the elegance and the credulity of his work. Besides this he was the author of "A Catalogue of the Constantinopolitan Imperors,' and "A Catalogue of the Constantinopolitan Patriarchs, and an "Abridgement of the Scriptures," all in Greek iambic verse.—*Mosheim Hist. Eccles. Fabricii Bibl Græc. Cave's Hist Lit. Dupin.*

NICEPHORUS GREGORIAS, one of the Byzantine historians, flourished in the fourteenth century, and was a favourite of Andronicus Palæologus the elder, who made him librarian of the Constantinopolitan church, and sent him on an embassy to the prince of Servia. In the disputes with Barlaam and Palamos he defended the part of the former with so much vigour, that he was cast into prison, whence he was liberated by John Palæologus. He wrote eleven books of the Byzantine history, from 1204 to 1341, but in a barbarous style, and very inaccurately. Gregorias also wrote the life of his uncle John, metropolitan of Heraclea, and composed scholia on Synesius, "De Insomnis," besides other pieces still in manuscript.—*Vossii Hist. Græc. Morери.*

NICERON (JOHN FRANCIS) a French ecclesiastic of the order of Friars Minims, distinguished for his writings on optics. He was a native of Paris, and an intimate acquaintance of the celebrated Descartes. His works are, "L'Interpretation des Chiffres, ou Regle pour bien entendre et expliquer facilement toutes sortes des Chiffres simples, &c.,' "Thaumaturgus Opticus, sive admiranda optices, catoptrices, et dioptrices," and "La Perspective Curieuse." Niceron died in 1646, aged thirty-three.—*Biog. Univ.*

NICERON (JOHN PETER) a Barnabite friar, eminent as a literary historian. He was born at Paris in 1685, and having entered into the clerical order of the Barnabites, he became a teacher of rhetoric and classical literature at the college of Loches in Touraine. He afterwards removed to Montargis, and at length became professor of the belles lettres at Paris, where he died in 1738. Father Niceron published "Mémoires pour servir a l'Histoire des Hommes illustres dans la Republique des Lettres, avec un Catalogue Raisonne de leurs Ouvrages,' 42 vols. 12mo, the last two of which were printed after his death. Much valuable information is comprised in this work, which, however, is defective in point of arrangement, and the taste and judgment of the author are not always to be commended in his selection of subjects.—*Id.*

NICETAS, or NICETIUS (St) a bishop of Heraclea in the eleventh century, canonized by the Romish church after his decease. He wrote the life of Gregory Nazianzen, and some annotations on the Scriptures, and is said by Borkel to be the real author of the hymn "Te Deum Laudamus,' erroneously attributed to St Ambrose.—There were also two historians of this name DAVID, a Paphlagonian by birth, who wrote the life of St Ignatius in Greek, translated into Latin by Ruderi in 1604. He flourished in the ninth century.—The other who lived in the thirteenth, was surnamed ACHOMINATUS, and was a native of Colossi, a town in Phrygia. When the Franks in 1204 stormed Constantinople, where he held a situation in the service of the Greek emperor, he fled to Nice in Bithynia. His annals, which embrace a period of time from the early part of the twelfth to the commencement of the thirteenth century, appeared at Paris 1647. His death took place in 1206.—*Moreri.*

NICHOLS, MD FRS. (FRANK) body physician to king George II. He was a native of London, born in 1699, and educated on the foundation of Westminster grammar-school, whence he went off in due course to Christchurch, Oxford, and there graduated in medicine in 1729, having previously filled the situation of anatomical reader to the university. Returning to the metropolis, he commenced there the practice of physic, and rose to considerable eminence in his profession. He was elected by the college of physicians Gulstonian reader, and appointed to deliver the surgical lectures in that society in 1734, in which discourses he was accused of favouring too much the doctrine of materialism. Dr Nichols married the daughter of Dr Mead in 1743, and succeeded sir Hans Sloane ten years afterwards as physician to the king, of whose last illness and death he published an account, to be found in the transactions of the Royal Society. His works are, "De Anima Medicâ," "De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis, &c.," and a tract against man-midwifery. His death

took place in 1779, at Epsom —*Life by Dr Laurence.*

NICHOLS (John) fellow of the antiquarian societies of London, Edinburgh, and Perth, and for nearly half a century editor of the Gentleman's Magazine. He was born at Islington, February 2, 1744, and having received a liberal education, he became at an early age an apprentice to Bowyer, the learned printer. He was subsequently admitted into partnership with his master, on whose death he succeeded to the management of one of the first typographical establishments in the metropolis, and long conducted it with high reputation. In 1778 he became coadjutor with Mr David Henry, in the publication of the Gentleman's Magazine, and on the decease of that gentleman, the duties of editor devolved on Mr Nichols, who, besides his regular contribution as conductor of that useful miscellany, inserted in almost every number some of the productions of his pen, relating chiefly to British topography and antiquities. He was admitted into the common council of the city of London in 1784 to which he belonged till 1801, and in 1804 he was chosen master of the Stationers' company. In 1808 his printing-office was destroyed by fire, when a great number of valuable works perished in the flames. Among his numerous literary publications may be mentioned, "Anecdotes, literary and biographical, of William Bowyer," 1778, 8vo, which formed the basis of his "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," 9 vols. 8vo, "Illustrations of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century," 3 vols. 8vo, supplementary to the preceding work, and 'The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire," folio. Mr Nichols died Nov. 26. 1826 —*Autobiog. Mem. in Lit. Anec.*

NICHOLS, DD. (William) born at Donnington, Bucks, in 1644, was a divine of great learning and piety, and distinguished as an able polemic. From Magdalen hall, Oxford, of which he had become a member after going through St Paul's school, he removed to Wadham college. This society he also quitted on obtaining a fellowship at Merton college, in 1684. Nine years afterwards he graduated as doctor in divinity, and was presented to the living of Selsey, Sussex, in the neighbourhood of Chichester. His principal works consist of a "Defence of the Church of England," written originally in Latin, but afterwards printed in English also. Of this tract there are two editions, one in 12mo, 1707, the other published subsequently in 8vo. "On the English Liturgy," in folio and 8vo, "The Religion of a Prince," "A Conference with a Theist," 8vo, 2 vols., "On the Thirty nine Articles," "A Paraphrase on the Book of Common Prayer" and an essay, "On the Contempt of the World." His death took place in 1712.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

NICHOLSON (William) an industrious and ingenious writer on mathematics, natural philosophy, and chemistry. He was born in London in 1753, and went to India when young in the maritime service. In 1776 he became an agent on the continent for Mr Wedgewood, the manufacturer of Staffordshire-ware, and he afterwards settled in the metropolis as a mathematical teacher. An academical establishment which he had formed proved unsuccessful, and he became a bankrupt. He took out patents for various inventions, and published a "Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts," which was continued for several years, but some fatality seemed to attend all his speculations, which proved of little emolument to the projector. He was at one time employed as engineer to the Portsea Water works company, which situation he lost, and died in poverty in 1815. His works are principally compilations, but being executed with judgment, they are many of them extremely useful. The most important are, 'An Introduction to Natural Philosophy," 1782, 2 vols 8vo, "The First Principles of Chemistry," 8vo, and a Dictionary of Chemistry, 2 vols 4to. With the Encyclopædia published under his name, he is understood to have had but little concern. [See Joyce, Jeremiah]—*Gent Mag*

NICOLAI (Christopher Fredlrick) a learned and ingenious German writer He was born in 1733, at Berlin, where his father was an eminent bookseller, and after having been educated in the schools of Berlin and Halle, he was sent to Frankfort on the Oder, to acquire a knowledge of the details of business In 1752 he returned home, and assisted his father in his trade, but at the same time he devoted much of his attention to literature. He became acquainted with Lessing and Mendelsohn, with whom he engaged in conducting a periodical journal, called the Library of the Belles Letties, continued from 1757 to 1760, and forming 24 vols 8vo. With Abbt and others, he afterwards published Letters on Modern Literature, 24 vols. 8vo and this was succeeded by the General German Library, which he edited from 1760 to 1792, in 107 vols. After an interruption of some years, this undertaking was resumed, under the title of the New General German Library, 1800—1805. Nicolai died January 8, 1811. Besides his periodical productions, he published "The Life and Opinions of Sebaldus Nothanker," a novel, which has been translated into English, "An Account of a Tour in Germany and Switzerland in 1781," "Characteristic Anecdotes of Frederick II," and several other works.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

NICOLAUS DAMASCENUS, a philosopher and historian, was a native of Damascus, and flourished in the time of Augustus. Herod the Great chose him for his preceptor in philosophy, and took him with him to Rome, where he introduced him to Augustus, who also honoured him with his friendship. At the request of Herod, Nicolaus wrote a "Universal History," which is often quoted by Suidas, Josephus and others, but of which only a few fragments are preserved. He also wrote "A Dissertation on the Manners of various Nations," "Memoirs of Augustus,"

and his own life, of which some fragments are preserved by Valesius, and a complete edition was published in 1804, by Orellius, under the title of "Nicolai Damasceni Historiarum excerpta et fragmenta quæ supersunt."—*Vossii Hist. Græc. Moreri.*

NICOLE (Francis) a celebrated French mathematician, was born at Paris in 1683. He was instructed in mathematics by Montmart, and early secured the respect of the scientific world, by detecting the fallacy of a pretended quadrature of the circle, which a M. Mathulon so confidently believed he had discovered, that he deposited three thousand livres in the hands of a public notary at Lyons, to be paid over to any person who, in the judgment of the Academy of Sciences, should demonstrate his solution to be erroneous. This deposit was paid over to M. Nicole, who gave it to the hospital at Lyons. In 1707 the academy nominated him assistant mechanician, and in 1724, pensioner. He died in 1758. The numerous able papers of this expert mathematician, are inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

NICOLE (Peter) a celebrated French divine in the seventeenth century, was born at Chartres in 1625. He received his early education from his father, under whom he attained a high proficiency in the learned languages, after which he was sent to the university of Paris, and having graduated MA, entered upon a course of divinity at the Sorbonne. He also devoted a portion of his time to the instruction of youth placed under the care of Messieurs, of the Port Royal, which led to his becoming an associate of the celebrated Arnauld in his defence of Jansenius. He was solicited to take orders, but remained only a tonsured priest, in consequence of the refusal of the bishop of Chartres, who disliked his Jansenism, to ordain him. He continued undisturbed at Paris until 1677, when a letter which he wrote to pope Innocent IX, in favour of the bishops of St Pons and Arras, excited a storm which obliged him to quit the kingdom, and seek refuge in the Netherlands. He was, however, soon allowed to return, and to live privately at Chartres, under another name At length, in 1683, he was permitted to return to Paris, where he spent the remainder of his life in the composition of numerous new works. During the latter years of his life he entered into two celebrated disputes, concerning monastic studies and quietism, in which he much distinguished himself. He died in 1695, aged seventy-five. The principal works of this able controversialist, are "Moral Essays," 14 vols. 12mo, "Lettres Imaginaires et Visionnaires," 2 vols. 12mo, "The Perpetuity of the Faith of the Roman Catholic Church concerning the Eucharist," 3 vols. 4to, "Les Prejugés Legitimes contre les Calvinistes," "Traite de l'Unité de l'Eglise," "Epigrammatum Delectus," 1659, 12mo, and a Latin translation of "The Provincial Letters," with notes.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Moreri.*

NICOLSON (William) archbishop of Bioo. Dict.—Vol. II.

Cashel, in Ireland, a prelate of extensive knowledge and deep erudition. He was the son of the rev. Joseph Nicolson, rector of Hemland, in Cumberland, at Orton, in which county, the subject of this article was born in 1655. In his twenty-fourth year he was elected to a fellowship of Queen's college, Oxford, when he had taken his bachelor's degree in arts, and entering the church became domestic chaplain to Rainbow, bishop of Carlisle, who in 1681 gave him a stall in his cathedral, and in 1682 made him his archdeacon. His literary reputation, both as a divine and an antiquary, from this period, continued to increase till 1702, when he was farther promoted to the bishopric of the same diocese, over which he presided sixteen years, and was then translated to the see of Londonderry. In January 1727, he was made archbishop of Cashel, a dignity which includes that of primate of Munster, but never lived to take possession, dying on the 13th of the month following. Besides his correspondence, which has lately appeared, he was the author of an "English Historical Library," 1696—9. A similar work connected with Scotland, and another on Ireland. These tracts were collected in 1776 into one quarto volume. "An Essay on the Border Laws," and "A Description of the Kingdoms of Poland and Denmark." He also wrote the prefaces to Chamberlayne's Polyglott of the Lord's Prayer, and to Wilkins's "Laws of the Anglo-Saxons," and in 1717 especially distinguished himself by the zeal and ability with which he entered into the Bangorian controversy. Browne Willis speaks in terms of the greatest respect of his research and character as an antiquary.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

NICOT (John) a native of Nismes in France, who obtained the office of master of requests at Paris. In 1559, being sent on an embassy to Portugal, he brought home on his return, the plant tobacco, which thence obtained the appellation of Nicotiana, adopted as a generic name by Linnæus and other botanists. Nicot died in 1600. He was the author of a French and Latin Dictionary, "Traité de la Marine," &c.—*Dict. Hist.*

NIELD (James) celebrated for his benevolence and philanthropy, was born at Knutsford in Cheshire, May 21, 1744. He was in the first instance designed for agriculture, but in his sixteenth year he became apprentice to a goldsmith in London, and when out of his time commenced business in St James's-street, where he realized a handsome fortune. Having been much impressed by a visit which he paid, early in life, to the King's Bench prison, and possibly smitten by the example of the benevolent Howard, he explored all the prisons of the country with a view to the amelioration of human wretchedness, and the alleviation of the misery of his fellow creatures under confinement. It was his constant practice in these excursions to wait upon the magistrates in the cities and boroughs, and represent to them what he saw amiss in their jails, or what his experience might suggest for

their improvement. In this manner he occupied himself for thirty years, producing many substantial benefits, and by his example and communications to the Gentleman's Magazine, exciting kindred beneficence in others. This excellent person was also the prime founder of the society for the relief and discharge of prisoners confined for small debts, formed in 1773, and to which he was unanimously appointed treasurer. Mr Nield died universally lamented, February 16, 1814. Besides his communications to the Gentleman's Magazine, he was author of the interesting reports of the society to which his benevolence gave existence.—*From a Memoir by Himself.*

NIEULAND (PETER) a Dutch author, was the son of a carpenter, and was born at Dimmermeer, near Amsterdam, in 1764 At the age of ten years he wrote tolerable poetry, and solved several mathematical problems without having had any instructor. The Batavian government appointed him one of the commissioners of longitude, and he became successively professor of mathematics at Utrecht and Amsterdam. He died in 1794 His principal works are, treatises "On the Means of enlightening a People," "Of the System of Lavoisier," and "On Navigation," "Poems in the Dutch Language," with other treatises on scientific subjects.—*Rees's Cyclop. Dict. Hist.*

NIEUPOORT (WILLIAM HENRY) a learned writer on classical archæology, born in Holland about 1670. He applied himself especially to the study of ancient history, of which he became professor in the university of Utrecht. His death took place about 1730. Nieupoort was the author of a treatise, entitled "Rituum qui olim apud Romanos obtinuerunt succincta explicatio," 8vo, which has been often printed, and "Historia Reipublicæ et Imperii Romanorum, contexta ex monumentis veterum," 1723, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog Univ.*

NIEUWENTYT (BERNARD) an ingenious Dutch philosopher and mathematician, born in 1654. He was intended for the clerical profession, which was that of his father, but having a stronger taste for mathematics than theology, he applied himself chiefly to mathematical and physical studies, to which he added that of jurisprudence. He became counsellor and burgomaster of the town of Purmerend in North Holland, and a member of the states of the province. He died in 1718. His works are, Considerations on the Analysis of Infinites, the Analysis of Curve Lines by means of the Doctrine of Infinites, Considerations on the Principles of the Differential Calculus, a Treatise on the use of Tables of Sines and Tangents, and Contemplations on the Universe, translated into English by John Chamberlayne, and published under the title of "The Religious Philosopher," 2 vols. 4to.—*Martin's Biog. Philos. Biog. Univ.*

NIGHTINGALE (JOSEPH) a dissenting minister, of considerable literary talent, born at Chowbent in Lancashire, in 1775. Having officiated for some short time to a congregation in the Wesleyan connexion at Macclesfield, he was induced to settle in the metropolis, where he supported himself principally by the exertion of his talents as an author. In this capacity he compiled several volumes of the "Beauties of England and Wales," "English Topography," fol. 1816, "A Portraiture of Methodism," 8vo. This last work he published in 1807, having previously become a convert to Unitarianism. "Sermons preached at Hanover street and Worship-street chapels," 8vo, 1807, "A Portraiture of Catholicism," 8vo, 1812, and "Refutation of a recent anonymous Pamphlet, entitled 'A Portraiture of Hypocrisy,'" 8vo, 1813. His death took place August 9, 1824.—*Ann. Biog.*

NIGIDIUS FIGULUS (PUBLIUS) a Roman author and senator, and friend of Cicero, whom he assisted in defeating the conspiracy of Catiline. Cicero speaks highly of the attainments of Nigidius, and ascribes to him the revival of the Pythagorean philosophy. It has been thought that he was exiled for some of the deceptions which he practised under the veil of this philosophy, but the real cause of his banishment was his attachment to Pompey. He died BC. 45. His works were, "De Augurio privato," "De Animalibus," "De Extis," "De Vento," "De Diis," and commentaries on grammar, of which fragments only remain, which were published by Janus Rutgersius.—*Vossius de Scient. Math. Fabricii Bibl. Lat. Brucker.*

NIPHUS (AUGUSTINE) a learned Italian, was born at Sessa, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1473, and was appointed professor of philosophy at Padua. He composed a treatise "De Intellectu et Dæmonibus," in which he maintained that there is but one soul which animates all nature. He gained so much reputation by his works, however trifling they may now appear, that he was offered professorships in the most celebrated universities of Italy, and he was created count palatine by Leo X. The philosophy of Niphus, however, was only in theory, being, even in his old age, remarkable for his levity and intrigue. He died in 1537. He left "Commentaries in Latin on Aristotle and Averroes," 14 vols. folio, "A Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul," "De Amore, de pulchro Veneris et Cupidinis venales," &c.—*Tiraboschi. Dict Hist.*

NITHARD, a French historian of the ninth century, was the son of Angilbert, abbot of St. Riquier, and of Bertha, daughter of Charlemagne. He was born about the year 790, and appears to have been distinguished both as a soldier and a politician. He was author of a chronicle which gives an account of the divisions between the children of Louis le Debonnaire, which was published in 1594, by M. Pithou, in his Annalium et Historiæ Francorum Scriptores.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NIVERNAIS (LOUIS JULES BARBON MANCINI, duc de) a French statesman and man of letters, born of an Italian family at Paris in 1716. He filled the office of ambas-

sador at Rome, Berlin, and London, having been sent to England to conclude the treaty of Paris in 1763. He was subsequently admitted a member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at Paris, and he distinguished himself as the author of fables, songs, dialogues of the dead, and other light and elegant productions, original and translated, which have been collected and published in ten volumes octavo. His death took place in 1798.—*Biog. Univ.*

NIZAM UL MULK, an enlightened Persian, who, in the eleventh century, rose from obscurity to be vizier to the sultan Alp Arslan, and to his son Malek Schah. He was at once an able statesman, a consummate general, and a zealous patron of learning. His palace was not only always open to men of genius, but many of them were pensioned by his liberality. He also founded and endowed numerous seminaries of education, and particularly the once flourishing college of Bagdad He himself wrote a valuable history of his own times, which work abounds in much interesting matter of fact and description. Nizam, who was one of the most extraordinary characters of his age, was stabbed at the age of ninety, while reading a petition presented to him by an assassin, or subject of the old man of the mountain.—*D'Herbelot.*

NIZOLIUS (Marius) a learned Italian, was born at Brescello, in the dutchy of Modena, in 1498. When his writings had made him known, he was invited by the princess Farnese to Parma, to give lectures in rhetoric, and he was afterwards appointed principal of the new university of Sabionetta. The work by which he is chiefly distinguished was a dictionary of the words which occur in Cicero, entitled, "Thesaurus Ciceronianus," of which the latest edition was printed at Padua in 1734, folio. Nizolius carried his admiration of Cicero from his language to his philosophy, in favour of which he maintained a strenuous contest with several of his learned contemporaries. In the course of this dispute he wrote a treatise "De veris Principiis et vera Ratione Philosophandi," which so struck Leibnitz by its philosophy and elegance, that in order to expose the obstinacy of the remaining adherents of Aristotle, he gave a new edition of it, with critical notes of his own, 1670, 4to.—*Tiraboschi.*

NOAILLES (Louis Antoine de) a celebrated French prelate, was the second son of Anne, duc de Noailles. He inherited at his birth, which took place in 1651, the dukedom of St Cloud, with the signory of Aubrach, and the dignity of a peer of France. An early inclination for literature, and a devotional turn of mind, induced him, however, to forego these temporal advantages, and to enter the church at so early an age, that in his twenty fifth year he had already become a doctor of the Sorbonne, where he had applied himself to the study of divinity. As his connexions were of the first importance in the state, his rise was proportionably high and rapid, until he at length became archbishop of Paris, and primate of France. In this exalted situation he gained much credit, not only by the excellent regulations which he introduced for reforming the lives and manners of the French ecclesiastics, but for the strictness and impartiality with which he caused them to be carried into execution. The progress of the Jansenists and Quietists, which at this period excited so much attention in the councils of the Vatican, he exerted himself with much zeal and vigour to arrest and terminate. His labours in the cause of the Romish church on this occasion raised him high in court favour, both at Paris and at Rome, and were at length rewarded in 1700 by his elevation to the purple. Fifteen years afterwards, however, his opinions militated so strongly against those then expressed by the papal court in the famous bull Unigenitus, respecting Pasquier Quesnel's work on the New Testament, that not only did his popularity in that quarter decline, but a sentence of banishment was issued against him, through the influence of Lelher and the Jesuitical party, who loudly accused him of a tendency to heresy, and the encouragement of schismatical doctrines. His disgrace, however, proved to be but of short duration, and he so far recanted as to reconcile himself to the sovereign pontiff, by which he was enabled to turn the tables on his old antagonist, father Lelher. His death took place at Paris, May 4, 1729. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NOEHDEN, LLD. &c. (George Henry) a learned and amiable German writer, many years domiciled in this country. He was born January 23, 1770, at Gottingen, in Hanover, and received the rudiments of education at the grammar school there, after which he entered the university, and applied himself more particularly to the study of Greek and Roman antiquities, having for his instructor the learned Heyne, whom he assisted in his edition of Homer. In 1791, being recommended by his master to an English gentleman named Lawrence, at that time residing in Gottingen, as tutor to his children, he became domesticated in the family, and through that connexion was introduced, in the winter of 1793, to the late sir William Milner, whose son, the present baronet, he attended to Eton, in the capacity of private tutor. Here he obtained the friendship of Jacob Bryant, Herschel, &c. till the education of his pupil being completed, he accompanied a younger son of the same family to Gottingen, where he wrote a dissertation "De Porphyrii Scholiis in Homerum." After visiting the courts of Brunswick and Berlin, they returned to Eton, and in 1800 Noehden published his German and English grammar, which has since gone through five editions, and is considered the best extant. In the Milner family he continued to reside till the death of sir William in 1811, some time after which a vacancy occurring among the librarians of the British Museum, his well-earned reputation carried the election against thirty opponents. He was at Weimar, superintending the education of the hereditary grand duke's children, when this event oc-

curred, and he lost no time in returning to England in 1820. The year following he translated Goethe's observations on the "Last Supper" of Leonardo da Vinci, with a prefatory essay and notes, and soon after succeeded to the superintendance of the numismatic department in the Museum, for which his essay on the "Northwick Coins" evinces him to have been peculiarly adapted. His work he had intended to comprise in twelve numbers, but his death, which took place in March 1820, prevented its extension beyond the fourth number. Among his papers after his decease were found, a translation of part of Winckelman's "History of Art," another of part of Lessing's "Laocoon," some memoranda of his travels, and "An Introduction to Numismatology." A cast was taken from his face after his death, for the Asiatic Society, of which he had been elected president in 1823.—*Ann. Biog.*

NOGAROLA (Ludovico) a noble Veronese, born in 1509. He was as distinguished by his learning and abilities as by his rank, and served his country in several diplomatic missions, especially in one to the Venetian senate, from whom he received the honour of knighthood. He was afterwards created generalissimo of the papal forces at Rome, but returning at length to his native city, died there in 1558. Among his writings are, an oration delivered by him at the council of Trent, "On the Divorce of the Queen of England," "On the Cause of the overflowing of the River Nile," "On the treatise De Universâ Natura of Ocellus Lucanus," and an "Essay on illustrious Authors, Natives of Italy, who have written in the Greek language."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NOLDIUS (Christian) a learned Danish divine, was born at Hoybia in Scania, in 1626. He was educated at the university of Copenhagen, and in 1650 he was nominated rector of the college of Landscroon. He afterwards travelled in Europe, and in 1660 he became tutor to the sons of the lord of Gerstorff. In 1670 he was ordained minister and professor of divinity in the university of Copenhagen. He died in 1683. He is said to have been the first opposer of demonology, and was the author of the following works, "Concordantiæ particularum Hebræo-Chaldaicarum," &c. a much esteemed work, "Sacrarum Historiarum et Antiquitatum Synopsis," "Leges distinguendi seu de Virtute et Vitio Distinctionis Opus," "Historia Idumæa seu de Vita et Gestis Herodum Diatribe;" "Logica," a "New Edition of Josephus's History."—*Freheri Theatr. Vir Erud. Clar. Morer. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NOLLEKINS (Joseph) a celebrated sculptor, was born in London in 1737. He was the son of Joseph Francis Nollekins, a painter of more ingenuity than original talent, who distinguished himself by his close imitation of Watteau. The subject of this article was placed early under Scheemakers, and in 1759 and 1760 gained premiums from the Society of Arts. He subsequently repaired to Rome, where he obtained the instructions of Cavaceppi, a sculptor of considerable note, under whom he studied so successfully, that he soon had the honour of receiving a gold medal from the Roman academy of painting and sculpture. At the same time he materially improved his fortune by becoming a dealer in antiques, as well as in the productions of Italian art generally. He remained nine years at Rome, during which time he executed the busts of many Englishmen of distinction, and returning in 1770, soon after married the youngest daughter of Mr Justice Welch, with a handsome fortune, and speedily took the lead in his profession, and acquired great riches. The chisel of Nollekins was chiefly distinguished by its careful and accurate imitation of nature, and by the absence of any peculiarity of manner. His "Venus with the Sandal" is esteemed his principal production in the ideal line of art, but his professional reputation rests principally upon his busts. This artist, who was a great favourite with George III, was eccentric in many points of his character, and in particular was distinguished by that sort of avarice, which, while rigidly penurious in small matters, is capable of occasional expensive acts of generosity. Mr. Nollekins, who became a royal academician in 1772, died April 23, 1823, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and in the possession of a fortune amounting to nearly 200,000*l.*—*Ann. Biog*

NOLLET (John Anthony) an eminent natural philosopher of the last century. He was a native of Pimbre, in the diocese of Noyon in France, and died at Paris in 1770, at the age of sixty-nine. He was lecturer on experimental philosophy to the duke of Savoy, and afterwards to the royal family in his native country, and he also held the professorship of physics at the college of Navarre at Paris. He was the author of "Leçons du Physique Experimentale," 6 vols. 12mo, "L'Art des Experiences," 3 vols. 12mo, "Recueil de Lettres sur l'Electricité," 3 vols. 12mo, besides other works.—*Biog. Univ. Dict Hist.*

NON (Claude Richard de St) born in 1728, and advantageously known as the author of a splendid work published at Paris by subscription, under the title of "Voyage Pittoresque de Naples et de Sicile," which was afterwards abridged by Keerl, secretary to the court of Anspach. In the composition of this book, which is valuable, as well for its biographical notices as for the mode in which it treats of every thing connected with the arts or antiquities of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, he was assisted by his brother, and by the painters Fragonard and Robert, in some masterly views and delineations which it contains. He was in the earlier part of his life a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and died in that capital in 1791.—*Biog. Univ.*

NONIUS or NONNIUS. There were four of this name, Marcellus, a peripatetic philosopher, critic, and grammarian, was a native of Tibur, (now Tivoli) in the fourth century, and was the author of a treatise, "De proprietate Sermonis, sive de variâ significatione

verborum," in nine books, edited by J. Mercier, with a commentary, Paris, 8vo, 1614.—Another of this name, called also sometimes Nonnus Panopolita, flourished in the succeeding century at Panopolis in Egypt, and was the author of a metrical paraphrase of St John's Gospel, printed at the Aldine press, Venice, in 1501, and of an heroic poem, in forty eight books, entitled "Dionysiacs," printed at Antwerp, with a Latin translation by Eilhard Lubin, in 1609.—LEWIS NONNIUS, born at Antwerp, in the early part of the seventeenth century, was a physician of considerable eminence, celebrated as well for his professional ability as for his intimate acquaintance with classical and general literature A treatise of his "De re Cibariâ," Antwerp, 1646, is valuable for the light it throws upon the domestic luxury of the ancients, as described by their own poets His other works are, an account of the principal rivers in Spain, and a Numismatic treatise on the Greek medals, and those struck by the first three Cæsars This last appeared in 1620, illustrated by some admirable engravings of Goltzius.—PETER NONIUS or NUNEZ, an eminent Portuguese mathematician, was born in 1497 at Alcazar, anciently called Salacia, whence he is sometimes styled "Salaciensis." He obtained the mathematical professorship in the university of Coimbra, and was elected, on account of his talents, by king Emanuel, to superintend the education of his son, Don Enriquez, with the title of cosmographer royal. He published a treatise "On Navigation," "Mechanical Problems on the movement of Vessels by Oars," "Observations on the Planetary Theory of Purbachius," "De Crepusculo," some notes on Aristotle's works, and a valuable treatise on algebra and geometry, published in Portuguese and Spanish His death took place in 1577.—*Nouv. Dict Hist*

NOODT (GERARD) a learned jurist, was born at Nimeguen in 1647 He visited the universities of Leyden, Utrecht, and Franeker, where he took the degree of doctor of law in 1669 On his return to Nimeguen, he was chosen professor of law, and in 1684 he was appointed professor in the university of Utrecht. He afterwards removed to the same station at Leyden, where he died in 1725 His works were collected and published in 1713 and 1724, and include two treatises, "De jure Summi Imperii et Lege Regia," and "De Religione ab Imperio jure Gentium libera." The style is pure, but they are so concise as sometimes to be obscure —*Moreri. Nouv Dict Hist.*

NORBERG (GEORGE) chaplain and historian of Charles XII of Sweden. He was born at Stockholm in 1677, and having finished his studies at Upsal, he entered into the church, and in 1703 became almoner to the Swedish army. In 1707 he was made almoner to the king, with whom he was at the battle of Pultowa, where he was taken prisoner Having been sent to Russia with count Piper, he was not liberated till 1715, when he joined king Charles in Pomerania. Soon after he obtained the office of pastor to a church at Stockholm, where he died in 1744. Norberg was distinguished as a pulpit orator, and he published a good many funeral discourses, but his history of Charles XII is the only work which entitles him to notice. The materials which he used were partly furnished by the Swedish government, and the manuscript was corrected by queen Ulrica Eleonora, the sister and successor of Charles XII The history was published at Stockholm, 1740, 2 vols. folio, and a French translation appeared at the Hague in 1742, 3 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

NORDEN (FREDERIC LEWIS) an eminent geographer and traveller, was born at Gluckstadt in Holstein, in 1708. He entered the marine service, and became so excellent a draughtsman, that the king of Denmark sent him to travel in Europe, in order to study the construction of ships By command of the same monarch he afterwards went to Egypt, to examine the curiosities of that country, and he published the result of his observations in a work entitled, "Travels in Egypt and Nubia." In 1739, when the war broke out between England and Spain, he entered the English navy, but his health being very delicate, he went to France, and died at Paris in 1742. His "Travels" were translated into French by Des Roches de Parthenais, and published at Copenhagen in 1755, there is also an English translation by Dr Peter Templeman. Norden was also the author of "Drawings of some Ruins and Colossal Statues at Thebes of Egypt, with an Account of the same, in a Letter to the Royal Society," 1741.—*Dict. Hist.*

NORDEN (JOHN) a topographer and engraver, was born in Wiltshire in 1548, and was admitted of Hart hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of MA in 1573. He was patronized by lord Burleigh, and became surveyor to Henry, prince of Wales. He surveyed the counties of Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, but the last of his county maps is that of Surrey. He died in 1626. His works are, "England, an intended Guyde for Englishe Travailers, &c." London, 1625 4to, "Speculum Britanniæ, a Topographical and Historical Description of Cornwall," "An Historical and Chorographical Description of Middlesex and Hertfordshire," "A Delineation of Northamptonshire," 8vo, "The Surveyor's Dialogue," 4to —*Gough's Topog. Athen. Oxon.*

NORGATE (EDWARD) a native of Cambridge, celebrated as an excellent illuminator of manuscripts in the seventeenth century. A beautiful specimen of his talents is yet extant, in the ornaments to the original patent of the government of Nova Scotia, granted by Charles I to lord Stirling, in whose family it is preserved. He died in 1650, being at the time Windsor herald, and one of the clerks to the signet —*Biog. Brit.*

NORIS (HENRY) a learned cardinal, was born at Verona in 1632, of a family originally Irish His father, Alexander Noris, was the author of a "History of Germany." At the age of fifteen he was admitted a pensioner at

the jesuits' college at Rimini, and determining to embrace the ecclesiastical profession, he took the habit in the convent of the hermits of St Augustine. When his noviciate expired, the general of the order sent for him to Rome, and he was afterwards appointed to teach philosophy and theology at Pezaro and Perugia, where he took his degree of DD. He then proceeded to Padua, where he finished his "History of Pelagianism," which was printed at Florence in 1673, and in 1674 the grand-duke of Tuscany invited him to Florence, and appointed him his chaplain, and professor of ecclesiastical history in the university of Pisa. In 1692 he was made under librarian of the vatican, and in 1695 he was created a cardinal. In 1700 he was appointed librarian of the vatican, and two years after he was directed to undertake the reformation of the calendar, but while employed on this he was attacked by a dropsy, of which he died in 1714. The numerous controversial and learned works of this cardinal were all published at Verona in 1729-1732, in five volumes folio.—*Landi Hist. de la Lit. de l Italie. Dupin. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NORRIS (John). There were two of this name, the first a learned but enthusiastic and mystical divine, was the son of the incumbent of Collingbourne Kingston, in Wiltshire, where he was born in 1657. From Winchester grammar school he proceeded to Exeter college, Oxford, which he quitted in 1680, on obtaining a fellowship at All Souls. Here he took his master's degree in arts, but vacated this preferment in 1689, by his marriage, on succeeding to the living of Newton St Lo, Somerset, two years after he was farther promoted to that of Bemerton in Wiltshire. He was a great controversialist, but visionary in his ideas, espousing Malebranche's opinion of seeing all things in the Divinity, and is considered one of the principal of the English Platonists. Among his works, which are numerous, are, "An Idea of Happiness," "A Picture of Love unveiled," "Theory and Regulation of Love," "On the Beatitudes," "Poems and Discourses," "On the Conduct of Human Life," "On the Love of God," "On Christian Prudence," "On Humility," "An Essay towards the Theory of the Ideal or Intelligible World," 8vo, "On the natural Immortality of the Soul," "Reason and Religion," with four volumes of sermons, some poems, and other miscellaneous pieces. His death took place in 1711.—The second John Norris was a native of the county of Norfolk, born in 1734, and educated at Eton, whence he proceeded on the foundation to King's college, Cambridge. Mr Norris was a gentleman of good private fortune, and at his death in 1777, bequeathed to the university, of which he had been a member, property to the value of 190*l.* per annum, for the endowment of a divinity professorship and a theological prize essay, both which still bear his name. He was the intimate associate of Porson, who owed much to his friendship.—*Biog. Brit. Gent. Mag.*

NORTH (sir Edward) a lawyer of eminence in the reign of Henry VIII and queen Mary, by the latter of whom he was created baron North, of Catlidge in Cambridgeshire. He belonged to the court of augmentation, and he was a benefactor to the college of Peterhouse at Cambridge.—His great grandson, Dudley, lord North, was born in 1581, and succeeded to the title in 1600. He belonged to the court of Henry prince of Wales, and in the civil war under Charles I, he adopted the cause of the parliament. He was the author of a piece, entitled "A Forest of Varieties, Exonerations, and Privadoes or Extravagants." His death took place in 1666.—Dudley, lord North, eldest son of the preceding, received his education at the university of Cambridge, and afterwards entered into the army. Walpole has given him a place in his "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," in consequence of his having published "Observations and Advices Economical," "Passages relating to the Long Parliament," and "A History of the Life of Edward, Lord North." He died in 1677, leaving four sons, who attained political or literary eminence.—1. Francis North, baron Guildford, lord keeper of the great seal under Charles II and James II, was the second son of the last-mentioned. He was born about 1640, and became a student of St John's college, Cambridge, after which he entered at the Middle Temple, and was regularly called to the bar. He gradually made his way to the first dignities of his profession, rather by his prudence and dexterity than by the influence of extraordinary talents. He was promoted to the office of solicitor general in 1671, when he received the honour of knighthood, in 1673 he was made attorney-general, the next year chief justice of the common-pleas, and in 1683 he was appointed lord-keeper, and raised to the peerage. He was much esteemed by Charles II, who, one evening, when a courtier invidiously observed that North was no lawyer, immediately replied, "Whoever said so did not know the lord chief-justice North." He died in 1685. Besides some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, lord Guildford was the author of "A Philosophical Essay on Music," which has been highly praised as a scientific performance, which contributed greatly to the improvement of the art of which it treats.—2. Sir Dudley North, brother of the lord keeper, engaged in commercial pursuits, and became an eminent Turkey merchant. He travelled to the Levant, and was for some time president of the English factories at Smyrna and Constantinople. Returning home, he was appointed a commissioner of the customs, and afterwards one of the lords of the treasury in the reign of Charles II. He wrote observations on the manners, customs, and jurisprudence of the Turks, published in his brother's family biography. He died in 1691.—3. Dr John North, another brother, embraced the ecclesiastical profession. He was born in 1645, and was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1672 he was

chosen professor of Greek, and the following year he was created DD. He subsequently obtained the mastership of Trinity college, Cambridge, and was nominated clerk of the closet to Charles II. Dr North was a man of considerable erudition, and is said to have been a particular admirer of the writings of Plato, a selection of whose dialogues, including "Crito," "Phædo," with the "Apologia Socratis," he published in Greek and Latin, 1673, 8vo. His death took place in 1683.—4. Roger North, a younger brother of the same family, belonged to the legal profession, and was attorney-general under James II, and steward of the courts to archbishop Sheldon. It is, however, as the historian of his family that he principally merits notice. His life of the lord keeper, lord Guildford, 1734, 4to, was reprinted in 1808, 2 vols. 8vo, and his lives of sir Dudley and Dr John North, 1744, 4to, recently appeared in a new edition with the preceding 3 vols. 8vo. He was also the author of an "Examen, or Inquiry into the Credit and Veracity of Kennet's History of England," 1740, 4to, which, though the work of a partizan of the Stuarts, and designed as a vindication of Charles II, abounds with curious information and anecdote, giving it a degree of positive value beyond most works of the kind. He likewise wrote other pieces, among which is a "History of Esculent Fish," 1794, 4to. He died in 1733.—*Fuller's Worthies. Walpole. Biog. Brit. Rees's Cyclop. Biog. Univ.*

North (Frederick) earl of Guildford, an English statesman of the same family with the foregoing. He was the eldest son of Francis, the second earl of Guildford, and was born in 1732. He received his education at Eton school, and Trinity college, Oxford, after which he passed some time at Leipsic. Returning to England, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, and in 1759 he was appointed a commissioner of the treasury. On the resignation of lord Bute in 1763, he was advanced to the head of that board, which post he held till 1765, and the next year he was made joint receiver and paymaster of the forces. At length, in 1767, he became chancellor of the exchequer, and in 1770 first lord of the treasury. His administration lasted till 1782, during a period of peculiar difficulty and danger. Having accepted of office at a time when the court party had become unpopular, on account of the secret influence supposed to be possessed by lord Bute, something of that unpopularity attached to the whole course of lord North's ministry. But this was greatly augmented by the unfortunate contest which was carried on with our North American colonies, and which ended in the loss of that part of the British empire, after the expenditure of a vast deal of the national wealth, and the sacrifice of multitudes of lives. For this disastrous measure of subjugating America, the premier appears to have been a sincere advocate, and in defending his proceedings against the attacks of Mr Fox and his party in parliament, he evinced a degree of political skill and resolution which would have done honour to a better cause. It is a circumstance by no means creditable to his opponents, that after his dismission from office, instead of instituting against him that impeachment with which they had often threatened him, a league was formed between his lordship and the Whigs, which led to the famous coalition ministry, but this heterogeneous administration lasted only a few months, after which lord North held no responsible station in the state. He succeeded to the earldom of Guildford in 1790, on the death of his father, and died in 1792. Lord North was much esteemed in private life, and was distinguished for urbanity of manners, and a turn for repartee. He was afflicted with blindness several years before his death, and his political antagonist, colonel Barré, was subject to the same misfortune. Replying to some observations of the colonel in the house of Commons, lord North said, "Notwithstanding the hostility which the honourable gentleman opposite has shewn towards me, yet I am certain that there are no two persons in the world who would be more happy to see each other."—*Bridges's Edit. of Collins's Peerage.*

North (George) an English antiquary and writer on numismatics. He was born in London in 1710, and received his education at St Paul's school, and Benet college, Cambridge, where he proceeded MA. in 1744. He was rector of Codicote in Hertfordshire, and died in 1772. Mr North was the author of "A Table of English Silver Coins, from the Conquest to the Commonwealth, with Remarks," "An Epistolary Dissertation on some supposed Saxon Gold Coins," "Remarks on some Conjectures relative to an ancient Piece of Money found at Eltham in Kent," and "An Answer to a Libel, entitled the Impertinence of Modern Antiquaries displayed."—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

Norton (Thomas) a dramatic writer of the sixteenth century, a native of Sharpenhoe, Bedfordshire, principally known as the author of the first three acts of "Ferrex and Porrex," to which Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset, added the fourth and fifth, and published the whole under the title of "Gorboduc." He was a staunch Calvinist in his religious opinions, and put into metre twenty-seven of the Psalms in Sternhold and Hopkins's version, these may be distinguished by his initials affixed in the first edition. His other writings are, some controversial tracts against the Roman Catholics, and translations of Nowell's "Greater Catechism," Calvin's Institutes, &c. He made the law his profession, and acted as counsel to the Stationers' company. His death took place about 1584.—There was also a John Norton, a whimsical writer of the time of Charles II, who, in a strange work, entitled "The Scholar's Vade Mecum," proposed to alter the whole structure of the English language.—*Biog. Brit.*

Norwood (Richard) an English geometrician, who first measured a degree of the meridian in this country. This undertaking

was executed in 1635, the operations being carried on between London and York. Norwood was the author of a treatise on Trigonometry, printed at London in 1667, though the dedication is dated 1634. The work was republished in 1694, with two others relating to navigation and fortification. He also published letters and papers in the Philosophical Transactions, on the flux and reflux of the tide, on the mensuration of an arc of the meridian, and on other subjects.—*Biog. Univ.*

NOSTRADAMUS (MICHAEL) a celebrated empiric of the sixteenth century, born December 14th, 1503, at St Remy in Provence. After studying at Avignon and Montpellier, and graduating in physic at the latter city in 1529, he practised medicine at Agen, Marseilles, Lyons, and Aix. Here he acquired great credit by a chemical composition of such prevailing virtue, real or supposed, that the plague which had been raging with great violence in the neighbourhood was arrested by its presumed influence, and the physician received some substantial tokens of the gratitude of the citizens. The reputation of a skilful physician, however, was not sufficient for his ambition, he aimed at the higher character of an astrologer and adept in the occult sciences, by virtue of which he pretended to foretell future events, and published a volume of obscure metrical rhapsodies in 1555, under the title of "Prophetical Centuries." Henry II and Catherine de Medicis yielded implicit credence to his pretensions, and loaded him with favours, a circumstance which naturally induced him to prosecute still farther a trade so profitable, and his prognostications were consequently soon increased from three hundred stanzas to a thousand. The king at length dying of a wound received from the lance of the count de Montgomeri, at a tournament, it was soon after discovered that an enigmatical expression in one of the prophecies of Nostradamus could refer to no other event. His fame now reached its zenith, and all ranks, from the palace to the cottage, vied in chaunting his praises. Charles IX himself came in person to Salon, where he now resided, for the purpose of visiting him, and appointed him his first physician. He did not, however, long survive this honour, dying on the 2d of July, 1566. There is an English translation of his book in one folio volume.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

NOTT, MD. (JOHN) a polite scholar, an elegant poet, and philological writer, born at Worcester, December 24th, 1751. Having studied surgery under Mr Hector, of Birmingham, and sir Cæsar Hawkins, he visited Paris, in order to avail himself of the opportunities afforded by the French school of medicine, and subsequently went out to China, as surgeon to an East Indiaman. While in the East he acquired an extensive acquaintance with the Persian language; his proficiency in which, as well as his poetical taste, he evinced, on his return to Europe, by some elegant translations of the odes of Hafiz. In 1788 he graduated in medicine, and soon after attended the duchess of Devonshire to the continent, in quality of family physician. In 1793 he returned to England, and settled at Bristol Hot-wells, where he continued to reside till his death in 1826, the last eight years of his life being those of suffering, arising from a painful state of paralysis, amounting to hemiplegia. Among his writings are, "Alonzo, a poetic Tale," 4to, 1772, a translation of the "Basia" of Johannes Secundus, 8vo, 1775, "Leonora, an Elegy," 4to, 1775, "Poems from the Italian of Petrarch," 8vo, 1777, "Original Pieces and Translations," 8vo, 1780, "Heroic Epistle from monsieur Vestris in London to madame Heinel in France," 4to, 1781, the "Cynthia" of Propertius, 8vo, 1782, "Chemical Dissertation on the Springs of Pisa and Asciano," 8vo, 1793, "On the Hot-wells of Bristol," 8vo, 1793, an edition of "Catullus," with the Latin text rendered into English verse, and classical notes, 2 vols. 8vo, 1794, a translation of the "Kisses of Bonefonius of Auvergne," with the Latin text annexed, 8vo, 1797, another of "The first Book of Lucretius," with the Latin text, 8vo, 1799, "The Odes of Horace," with the Latin text revised, 8vo, 2 vols. 1803, "Sappho, after a Greek Romance,' 12mo, 1803, 'On the Influenza which prevailed at Bristol in 1803," 8vo, 1803, a farther "Selection from Petrarch, with Notes," 8vo, 1808, select poems from the "Hesperides" of Herrick, 8vo, 1810, 'A Nosological Companion to the London Pharmacopœia," 12mo, 1811, and an edition of Decker's "Gull's Horn Book," with notes and illustrations, 4to, 1812, besides several works left incomplete in manuscript, especially a translation of Silius Italicus.—*Ann. Biog.*

NOUE (FRANCIS de la) surnamed Bras de Fer, an eminent warrior and statesman, was born in 1531, of an ancient family in Britanny. In his youth he served in Italy, but on returning to France he embraced the Calvinistic religion, of which he became a zealous supporter. In 1567 he took Orleans from the Catholics, and afterwards he distinguished himself at the battle of Jarnac. His left arm being broken at the capture of Fontenay, he had it replaced by one of iron, whence he derived his surname. In 1571 he surprised Valenciennes, and on his return the king gave him the command of the troops sent against Rochelle, but his indignation at the massacre of St Bartholomew overcoming his fidelity, he betrayed his trust, and used the forces for its defence. He rendered signal services to his party, and on the accession of Henry IV, he continued to serve with glory under him until he was killed by a musket shot at the siege of Lamballe, in 1591. He was the author of Discours Politiques et Militaires," composed in prison, they have been several times reprinted, and are still esteemed.—His son, JUDET de la NOUE, was the author of "Poésies Chrétiennes," Geneva, 1504. He died between 1611 and 1620.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist*

NOVATIANUS, a Greek philosopher, converted to Christianity in the earlier part of the third century. He became a member of

the priesthood, although, from some irregularity, the bishop refused to confirm his ordination. Notwithstanding this, he subsequently so far prevailed upon a few ignorant prelates, that they ordained him a bishop, and, although excommunicated by St Cyprian, he became a candidate for the popedom in 257. Foiled in his attempt by the election of Cornelius, he separated himself from the communion of the Romish church, and became the head of a sect called, from their pretensions to superior sanctity, Catharites, (puritans,) or Novatians, from their founder. It was one of their tenets to refuse the Eucharist to reconverted heretics, as also to those who contracted second marriages, and they caused all those who had been baptised into the church, to undergo the rite a second time. This sect, after the council of Nice, fell into disrepute in the Western empire, but continued to prevail for a much longer period in the East. There is an edition of his works published by Jackson, 4to, London, 1728.—*Cave. Moreri. Dupin.*

NOVERRE (John George) reformer of the art of dancing in Europe, was born at Paris in 1727. His father was an adjutant in the army of Charles XII, and he was destined for the military profession, but his taste led him to prefer dancing to fighting, and he became the pupil of the famous dancer Dupré. After attracting the notice of royalty in his own country, he went to Berlin, where he was equally well received. He returned to France in 1746, and composed for the comic opera his noted Chinese ballet, which made no extraordinary sensation He afterwards produced other pieces of the same kind, and acquired so much celebrity, that Garrick invited him to England, where his talents attracted great admiration. Returning to France, he published, in 1767, "Lettres sur la Danse," in which he started some new ideas, and proposed a radical reformation of his art. He afterwards became master of the revels to the duke of Wurtemberg, with whom he continued some years, and then held a similar office at Vienna. He went to Milan, on the marriage of the archduke Ferdinand, and also visited the courts of Naples and Lisbon, where his merit was rewarded with the cross of the order of Christ. After a second journey to London, Noverre entered into the service of Marie Antoinette, queen of France, who appointed him chief ballet-master of the royal academy of music. He suffered greatly at the revolution, and passed the later years of his life in indifferent circumstances. His death took place November 19, 1810. He published, in 1807, a new and enlarged edition of his "Lettres sur les Arts imitateurs, et sur la Danse en particulier," 2 vols. 8vo, and at the time of his death he was engaged on a dictionary of the art of dancing, intended to rectify the errors of the Encyclopedie on that subject.—*Biog. Univ.*

NOWELL. There were two learned dignitaries of the church of this name in the sixteenth century, brothers, and natives of Readhall, in Lancashire.—Alexander, the elder, born in 1507, removed from Middleton school to Brasennose college, Oxford, where he obtained a county fellowship in 1540. In 1543 he was appointed to the second mastership of Westminster school, to which was added, eight years after, a stall in the abbey. On the accession of Mary, his religious opinions soon made it advisable for him to seek a temporary asylum on the continent, where he continued to reside during the whole of that reign. The re-establishment of Protestantism under Elizabeth, induced him to return, and in 1560 he was raised by that sovereign to the deanery of the metropolitan church, with the rectory of Great Hadham, Herts. The convocation for settling the Liturgy chose him their prolocutor, soon after which he published his "Greater" and "Lesser" catechisms, in Latin, the latter being an abridgment of the former. Besides a free grammar-school at Middleton, he founded and endowed thirteen fellowships in the college of which he was a member, and which, in 1595, elected him its principal. His death took place in the spring of 1602.—Lawrence, the younger brother, was an able antiquary, and compiled a dictionary of the Saxon tongue, the manuscript of which is still preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford. He died dean of Lichfield in 1576.—*Life by Churton.*

NOY (William) an eminent lawyer of the seventeenth century, in whose counsels the fatal civil wars, which, during a part of that period, desolated England, may be said to have originated. He was a native of St Buian, in Cornwall, and after going through a course of university education at Exeter college, Oxford, became a member of the society of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar. In his profession he rendered himself remarkable by his plodding industry and indefatigable research into ancient charters and records, which, together with his cynical temperament and unbending sternness, rendered him afterwards a very powerful instrument in the hands of the court. The outset of his parliamentary career, however, gave little token of the line of politics which he eventually thought proper to follow. Being returned for Helstone, and afterwards for St Ives, in the time of the first James, he distinguished himself by the violence of his opposition to the measures of the court, and in these opinions he persevered during the first part of the succeeding reign, till, in 1631, being suddenly appointed (without solicitation, it is said,) attorney-general, he veered about at once, and became one of the most strenuous supporters of that prerogative he had formerly laboured to abridge. The fatal project of attempting to raise supplies, by what was called ship-money, is said to have originated with him. He did not, however, live to see the whole of the misery which he was preparing for his country, but died in the August of 1634, at Tunbridge Wells, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, and was buried at Brentford, in Middlesex. He was

considered a sound lawyer, where politics did not interfere, and was the author of "The Grounds and Maxims of English Law;" "The perfect Conveyancer," "The complete Lawyer," "Arguments of Law, and Speeches," and a collection of Reports.—*Biog. Brit.*

NUCK (ANTHONY) a skilful anatomist and surgeon, was a German by birth, but settled in Holland. He was professor of anatomy and surgery in the university of Leyden, and president of the college of Surgeons. He died in 1672. He acquired great celebrity by his skill in dissection, and he was the discoverer of a new salival duct, of the communication between the red veins and the lymphatics, and of a mode of making preparations of the lungs by inflation. His works are, "De Ducta Salivali novo, Salivâ, ductibus aquosis et humore aqueo oculorum," Leid. 1686, "De Vasis aquosis Oculi," ibid 1685, "Adenographia curiosa et Uteri fœminei Anatome nova cum Epistola ad Amicum de Inventis novis," "Operationes et Experimenta Chirurgica," "Sialographia et Ductuum aquosorum Anatome nova." The three last were published together at Lyons in 1722, in 3 vols. 12mo.—*Eloy Dict. Hist de la Medecine Moreri.*

NUGENT (ROBERT CRAGGS, earl) a minor poet of the last century. He was a native of Ireland, and of a family professing the Catholic faith, in which he was educated. Becoming a Protestant, he obtained a seat in the English house of Commons, where he thrice sat as member for the city of Bristol. In 1767 he was created viscount Clare, and raised to the earldom of Nugent in 1776. He published a volume of poetry in 1739, and some of his works will be found in Dodsley's collection. One of his performances is a copy of "Verses to the Queen, with a New Year's Gift of Irish Manufacture," (a piece of linen) printed in 1775. To this nobleman Goldsmith addressed his poem, entitled, "The Haunch of Venison." Lord Nugent died in 1788.—*Park's edit. of the Royal and Noble Authors.*

NUGENT (THOMAS) an ingenious literary compiler and translator, who was born in Ireland, and died in London April 27, 1772. He was a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and in 1765 he obtained from the university of Aberdeen the diploma of LLD. Among his publications are, "Travels through Germany," 1768, 2 vols. 8vo, "Observations on Italy and its Inhabitants," 1769, 2 vols. 8vo, and a French and English dictionary, which has been often reprinted. He translated Henault's Chronological Abridgment of the History of France, the Life of Benvenuto Cellini, and several other works.—CHRISTOPHER NUGENT, MD. FRS. was a native of Ireland, and was the father-in-law of the celebrated Edmund Burke. He published "An Essay on Hydrophobia." He practised with much reputation as a physician in the metropolis, and died November 12, 1775.—*Gent. Mag.*

NUNEZ (FERNAN DE GUZMAN) a knight and commander of the order of Santiago, was born at Valladolid in the sixteenth century. His inclination leading him to literature, he went to Italy to study the dead languages, and when cardinal Ximenes founded the university of Alcala, he, and Demetrius the Cretan, were appointed Greek professors, and he was employed by the same cardinal on his celebrated Polyglott. He distinguished himself in the cause of liberty, endeavouring to win the people of Alcala to the side of the Commons of Castile, but the tide rising against him, he removed to Salamanca, where he was also appointed Greek professor. He died in 1553. His principal works are, "Annotationes in Senecæ Philosophi Opera," "Observationes in Pomponium Melam," "Observationes in loca obscura et depravata Hist. Nat C. Plinii," folio, "Refranes o Proverbios en Romance," folio, "Glosa sobre las obras de Juan de Mena."—*Auton. Bibl. Hisp.*

NYE (PHILIP) an eminent nonconformist divine, who distinguished himself by his support of the parliament against Charles I during the discussions in the assembly of divines at Westminster, was born in Sussex about 1596. He took his degrees in arts in Magdalen hall, Oxford, after which he became minister of St Michael's church, Cornhill. Here he continued, until by his resistance to archbishop Laud he rendered himself obnoxious to the episcopal court, and to escape persecution fled into Holland. There he remained until 1640, when finding that his party was gaining the ascendancy, he returned, and was made minister of Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire. He was one of the assembly of divines, and distinguished himself by his great zeal, for which he was rewarded with the rectory of Acton, near London. In 1647 he was appointed one of the chaplains who attended the commissioners empowered to treat with Charles I, in the Isle of Wight. He continued to make himself conspicuous by the active part he took in politics, until the Restoration, when he was ejected from the rectory of St Bartholomew behind the Exchange, and an act was passed, restraining him from holding any office, civil or ecclesiastical. He died in 1673, "and," says Calamy, "left behind him the character of a man of uncommon depth, who was seldom, if ever, outreached." He published several treatises and exhortations on controversial subjects, but they are now obsolete.—*Wood's Ath. Ox. Biog. Brit. Calamy. Neal's Hist. Purit.*

NYSTEN (PETER HUBERT) an eminent physician and physiologist, born at Liege in 1771. He was intended for the legal profession, but preferring the study of medicine, he went to Paris for improvement in that science, and distinguished himself by his researches concerning galvanism. In 1802 he was appointed member of a medical committee despatched to Spain to make observations on the yellow fever. Returning to Paris, he published several works, and through the interest of M. Halle he was made physician to the Foundling Hospital. He died, owing to an attack of apo-

plexy, in 1818. Among his writings are,—"Nouvelles experiences faites sur les Organes Musculaires de l'Homme, &c." 1803, 8vo, "Récherches de Physiologie et de Chimie pathologique," 1811, 8vo; besides two medical dictionaries, produced in conjunction with M. Capuron.—*Biog. Univ.*

OATES (TITUS). This infamous character was born about 1619. He was the son of a baptist preacher, and educated at Merchant Tailors' school, whence he removed to Cambridge, and afterwards took orders In 1677 he turned Roman Catholic, and was admitted into the society of jesuits, but subsequently declared himself a Protestant, and in conjunction with one Dr Tongue, gave information of a pretended popish plot, for the destruction of the Protestant religion, and falsely accused the Catholic lords Petre, Powis, Bellasis, Arundel, of Wardour, and other persons of quality, several of whom, including lord Stafford, were executed, of being concerned in the conspiracy. Such was the heated credulity of the times, this versatile and unworthy character was rewarded with a pension of 1,200*l.* per annum, and lodged for safety at the palace of Whitehall. On the accession of James II, however, he was thrown into prison, and indicted for perjury, and being convicted, was sentenced to stand in the pillory five times a year during his life, and to be whipped from Aldgate to Newgate, and thence to Tyburn, the last part of which sentence was executed with extraordinary severity. Though the whipping was so harshly inflicted, he was enabled, by the care of his friends, to recover, and at the Revolution, the current of popular prejudice again setting in his favour, he was rewarded with a pension of 1000*l.* per annum. In 1698 he sought to be restored to the congregation of baptists, to which he had primitively belonged, but in the course of a few months was excluded as a hypocrite and disorderly person. He died in 1705. Hume says, that this execrable tool of faction had, in early life, been chaplain on board the fleet, from which he was dismissed for unnatural practices, and it was then that he became a convert to the Catholic religion, as he boasted, with a view to obtain the secrets of its adherents. On all sides, the infamy of his character is allowed, and the credit given to a miscreant so utterly unworthy of confidence, to the destruction of several persons of respectability, and even consequence, affords a memorable demonstration of the opposing bigotry which predominated in that most disgraceful period of English history.— *Hume. Burnet.*

O'BEIRNE, DD. (THOMAS LEWIS) a learned prelate, a native of the county of Longford in Ireland, born in 1748, of a Catholic family, by whom he was sent to St Omers at an early age, together with his brother John, with a view to the priesthood. In the latter instance, the wishes of their relations were complied with, John, taking orders in due course, and becoming a Catholic priest in the diocese of which his brother was eventually the Protestant bishop.—THOMAS, on the contrary, saw reason to renounce the creed in which he had been educated, in favour of that of the Established church. At the commencement of the American war, having taken orders in the Protestant communion, he accompanied lord Howe, as chaplain of the fleet. On his return to England he published a vindication of his patrons, the Howes, whose conduct was at that time a subject of parliamentary investigation, which he followed up by a spirited pamphlet on the opposition side, entitled "The Gleam of Comfort." His connexion with this noble family introduced him to the then duke of Portland, whom in 1782 he accompanied to Ireland, as private secretary, and obtained, the following year, from his grace, two valuable livings in Northumberland and Cumberland. Becoming afterwards first chaplain to the new lord lieutenant, earl Fitzwilliam, he was promoted to the see of Ossory, from which, on the death of Dr Maxwell, he was translated to that of Meath. As a prelate he was highly popular among the clergy of his diocese. His writings, some of which were published anonymously, are "The Crucifixion," a poem, in 4to, 1776, "The Generous Impostor," a comedy, 1780, "A short History of the last Session of Parliament," 8vo, anonymous, "Considerations on the late Disturbances, by a consistent Whig," 8vo, "Considerations on the Principles of Naval Discipline and Courts-Martial," 8vo, 1781, and several sermons and charges on various occasions. His lordship died February 15th, 1823.—*Gent. Mag.*

OBERKAMPF (CHRISTOPHER PHILIP) the founder of the manufacture of printed linens of Jouy, and of the cotton manufacture of Essonne in France. He was born in 1738, in the territory of Anspach in Germany, and was the son of a dyer, who, after exercising his occupation in several parts of Germany, had taken up his residence at Arau in Switzerland. Young Oberkampf having acquired the art of making printed linens, quitted his father at the age of nineteen, and two years after he commenced, on a small scale, a manufactory in the valley of Jouy. The design of the figures, the printing, and the dyeing of the goods, were all performed by a single individual, who, in spite of various difficulties with which he was surrounded, acted with such spirit and perseverance, that in the progress of time he collected a population of 1,500 persons in a spot which had been almost a desert, and by the supply

of printed linéns at home, put an end to the importations of those articles into France. The benefits he had bestowed on the country were properly appreciated. Louis XVI conferred on Oberkampf letters of nobility, and in 1790, the council-general of the department decreed the erection of a statue in honour of him, which mark of gratitude, however, he declined. In 1793 his life was in danger, but he fortunately escaped proscription. Some years after he was offered a place in the senate, which he refused, but he accepted the cross of the legion of honour, bestowed on him by Buonaparte. Oberkampf, in the latter part of his life, established a cotton manufactory at Essonne, and thus naturalized that important branch of industry in France. The commotions which accompanied the overthrow of Buonaparte, had a disastrous influence on the manufactories of Jouy, and deeply afflicted the mind of the proprietor, whose death took place October 4th, 1815. *Biog. Univ.*

OBERLIN (Jeremiah James) a learned and industrious antiquary and philologer, born at Strasburg in 1735. He studied in the university of his native city, and in 1758 he obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy. He afterwards attended lectures on theology, but his researches were devoted chiefly to sacred criticism and antiquities. At the age of twenty he became an assistant to his father, who was a tutor at the gymnasium, and whom he succeeded in 1770, at which period he was likewise appointed professor of Latin eloquence at the academy. He also gave lectures on archæology, ancient geography, diplomatics, &c. relative to which subjects he published elementary treatises, which have been used as text-books in many of the German seminaries. In 1778 he was nominated professor extraordinary at the university of Strasburg, and in 1782 he obtained the chair of logic and metaphysics, to which, in 1787, was added, the office of director of the gymnasium. The French Revolution interrupted his learned labours, and in 1793 he was imprisoned at Metz, and treated with great cruelty. The termination of the tyranny of Robespierre restored him to liberty, and he returned to Strasburg to resume his literary occupations. On the establishment of the central schools, he was appointed librarian of that of the Lower Rhine. He died October 10th, 1806. He published valuable editions of Tacitus and Cæsar, and various other works, of which a list may be found in the annexed authority.—*Biog. Univ.*

OBRECHT (Ulric) a native of Strasburgh, who became professor of history and rhetoric, in the university of that city. Such was his reputation for variety and extent of learning, that he was termed the epitome of human science. Among his principal writings are, "Exercitatio de Philosophia Celtica," "Excerptorum *Historicorum* et Juridicorum de natura successionis in Monarchiam Hispaniæ," "Prodromus Rerum Alsaticarum." He published an edition of the Trojan history, ascribed to Dictys Cretensis, and also wrote commentaries on the treatise of Grotius "De Jure Belli ac Pacis." He was originally a Protestant, but in 1684 he became a Catholic, and was subsequently employed in affairs of state. His death took place in 1701, at the age of fifty-four.—*Niceron Mem.*

OCARIZ or OCARIIZ (don Joseph, chevalier d') a Spanish diplomatist, who distinguished himself by his attempts to prevent the execution of Louis XVI. He was born about 1750, near the frontiers of Biscay, and having completed his studies at Madrid, he became secretary of the embassy at Turin, and then at Copenhagen. In 1788 he was sent to Paris as consul-general, and in August 1792 he held the post of chargé d'affaires. Shortly after, he wrote to the French minister, Lebrun, a letter in favour of Louis XVI, which seems to have produced a strong impression in the National Convention, and on the 17th of January, 1793, he wrote a second letter, addressed to the Convention, in which he offered the mediation of his sovereign to engage Prussia and Austria to terminate the war with France, on condition of the suspension of judgment against the king. When war was declared against Spain in the following month of March, the chevalier Ocariz quitted Paris, whither, however, he returned some time after, on the restoration of peace. He occupied other diplomatic situations, and at length, having been nominated Spanish ambassador at Constantinople, he died on his way thither at Varna in Hungary, in 1805.—*Biog. Univ.*

OCCAM or OCKHAM (William) an eminent divine and philosopher of the fourteenth century. He was a native of Ockham in Surrey, and was educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he studied under the celebrated Duns Scotus, whose opinions he, notwithstanding, controverted, becoming the founder of the philosophical sect of the nominalists, as Scotus was of the realists. Occam entered into the Franciscan order of Friars Minor, or Cordeliers, and he also took orders in the church, and became archdeacon of Stowe, in the diocese of Lincoln, which preferment he resigned about 1320. He wrote against pope John XXII, whom he treated as a heretic, and joined the anti-pope Nicholas V, set up by the emperor Lewis of Bavaria. Occam having been excommunicated, betook himself to the protection of the emperor, exclaiming, "Defend me, O prince, with thy sword, and I will defend thee with my pen." He died at Munich in 1347. Trithemius says, he was well acquainted with the Scriptures, and with the philosophy of Aristotle; and that he possessed a subtle genius, and a great deal of eloquence. Among his works are, "Commentarium super Sententias," lib. iv.; "Quodlibeta," "De Ingressu Scientiarum," and a treatise against the pope, "De Paupertate Christi et Apostolorum." The philosophical tenets of Occam seem to have approached those of Malebranche and Berkeley. He obtained the title, among the schoolmen, of the Invincible Doctor.—*Trithem. de Script. Eccles. Stollii Introd. in Hist. Lit. Professor Stewart's Prel. Disc. to Encycl. Brit*

OCCO (Adolphus) an eminent writer on numismatics, born in 1524, at Augsburg. He received a medical education, and took the degree of MD. at the academy of Ferrara in Italy. Having returned to his native place, he practised his art with success, and on the establishment of the college of medicine at Augsburg in 1582, he held an official situation in it for some time, and was deprived by the senate for having opposed the introduction of the Gregorian calendar. He then devoted himself entirely to the study of antiquities and the science of medals, relative to which he produced a work of importance, entitled, "Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum, à Pompeio Mag. ad Heraclium," printed at Antwerp, 1579, 4to, and with additions at Augsburg in 1601. Occo also published a Pharmacopœia, and other works. He died in 1605 or 1606.—*Biog. Univ.*

OCELLUS LUCANUS, so called from being a native of Lucania, was a Pythagorean philosopher who flourished about BC. 500. He wrote a treatise "On the Universe," which is still extant, and from which Aristotle, in his treatise on generation and corruption, seems to have borrowed freely. Some critics have been of opinion, that this book was compiled from the writings of Aristotle, but Brucker thinks with little reason, as this book passed out of the hands of Æschylus into those of Plato, and consequently must have existed previously to the time of Aristotle. This remnant of philosophical antiquity was first published in 1539. Of succeeding editions, the best is that by Gale, in his "Opuscula," with the Latin translation of Nogarola.—*Fabricii Bibl. Gr. Brucker.*

OCHINUS (Bernardin) a celebrated Italian monk, was born at Sienna, in 1487. He was at first a Cordelier, but applying himself to the study of physic, he threw off the monastic habit, which in 1534 he again resumed, embracing the reformed sect of the Capuchins, of which he became vicar-general. He also became father confessor and chaplain to pope Paul III. In 1541, whilst at Naples, he became acquainted with John Valdes, a Spaniard and Lutheran, who, by his arguments, succeeded in bringing him over to his faith, which Ochinus began to preach with great boldness. To avoid the persecutions which must necessarily follow his conversion, he went to Geneva, thence to Lucca, where he married, and then proceeded to Augsburg, where he published some sermons. In 1547, on the invitation of archbishop Cranmer, he accompanied Peter Martyr to England, for the purpose of assisting in the Reformation, but upon the death of Edward VI, being forced to leave this country, he returned to the continent in 1555, and became minister of an Italian church at Zurich, where he remained until 1563, when he was banished thence on account of some dialogues, in which he maintained the doctrine of polygamy. He afterwards proceeded to Moravia, where he fell in with the Socinians, and then proceeded to Poland, on quitting which country on his way back to Moravia, he fell ill of the plague, and died at Slawkaw in 1564. He was the author of a great number of sermons, dialogues, &c. which have been translated into English.—*Gen. Dict. Moreri. Strype's Life of Cranmer.*

OCHS (Peter) chevalier and grand tribune of the state of Basle, one of the most celebrated statesmen of modern Helvetia. He was born at Basle about 1749, and having finished his academical studies, he received lessons on politics from Isaac Iselin. He had long been distinguished for his legal knowledge, when in 1795 he was chosen by his fellow citizens to negotiate with M. Barthelemy, agent of the French directory. He subsequently assisted in other diplomatic transactions, and at length became member of the Helvetic senate, and president of the assembly convened to organize a constitution for the state of Basle, under the influence of France. Political intrigues occasioned him to be displaced, and in 1800 he went to Paris, where he remained some time. Having attended at the Consulta, held at Paris when Buonaparte was First Consul, for the purpose of preparing a federative constitution for Switzerland, Ochs was appointed a member of the council of state at Basle, under the new government, which subsisted till the return of the Bourbons to France in 1814. He died at Basle, June 19, 1821. Ochs was distinguished as an author, having published "Histoire de la Ville et du Pays du Bale," 1786—1821, 5 vols. 8vo, "Projet de Constitution Helvetique," and some dramatic pieces.—*Biog. N. des Contemp.*

OCKLEY (Simon) an eminent Orientalist of the last century. He was born at Exeter in 1678, and received his education at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of MA. He entered into holy orders, and obtained the vicarage of Swavesey in Cambridgeshire. In 1708 he published "The Life of Hai Ebn Yokdan," a kind of moral romance, translated from the Arabic of Abu Jaafar Ebn Tophail, and the same year appeared his great work, "The History of the Saracens, illustrating the Religion, Rites, Customs, and Manner of Living of that warlike People," with a life of Mahomet, 2 vols. 8vo, of which a new edition was published in 1757. This very learned and industrious scholar met with little encouragement in the prosecution of his studies, and after having been imprisoned for debt, he died in poverty in 1720. Besides the publications mentioned, he was the author of "Introductio ad Linguas Orientales," 1713, 8vo, and other works.—*Biog. Brit.*

ODLRIC OF PORTENAU, one of the most famous travellers of the fourteenth century. He was born in Friuli about 1286, and entered young into a convent of Franciscans at Udina. He visited as a missionary many parts of Asia, then almost unknown, among which were the islands of Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, the southern provinces of China Chinese Tartary, and Tibet. He returned to Europe, after sixteen years' absence, about 1330, and hastening to the pope at Avignon, he endeavoured to obtain assistance towards new

efforts for the conversion of the infidels. The affairs of the church did not admit of this being afforded him, and he returned to his convent at Udina, where he died in the beginning of 1331. The travels of Oderic were published in the collection of Ramusio, and also by Hakluyt.—*Biog. Univ.*

ODERICO (Gaspar Lewis) a learned antiquary and medallist, who was a native of Genoa. He entered into the society of the Jesuits, and going to Rome, became professor of theology, but ancient coins, medals, inscriptions, and other monuments of Greek and Roman antiquity, were the principal objects of his researches. He was admitted a member of the Etruscan academy of Cortona, under the name of Theodemio Ostracimio. On the suppression of the order to which he belonged, he retired to Genoa, where he was made conservator of the university library, and in 1787 he went to Turin with his brother, to conduct some negotiations, and remained there six years. The revolution at Genoa deprived him of his office, but on the reorganization of the university he was replaced, and at the same period he was chosen a member of the Institute. He died of apoplexy, December 10, 1803, aged seventy-eight. He published some valuable works relative to ancient medals and inscriptions, and he left in MS "Notizie istoriche sulla Iaurica fino all, anno 1475," written at the request of the empress Catherine II.—*Biog. Univ.*

ODIER (Lewis) one of the founders of the medico-surgical society of Geneva, a correspondent of the French Institute, and a member of many scientific associations, was a physician at Geneva, where he was born in 1748. He studied at Edinburgh, where he proceeded MD. and afterwards visited Leyden and Paris. Returning to Geneva, he commenced a course of lectures on chemistry, in which he unfolded the great discoveries which had been made in that science by the English and French philosophers. He practised medicine with great reputation in his native city, where he exercised several public functions, and he assisted in the arrangement of a new code of criminal law. His death took place April 13, 1817. He was the author of a "Manual of Practical Medicine," and many scientific memoirs in periodical works. He also distinguished himself by his successful endeavours to introduce vaccine inoculation on the continent.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. N. des Contemp.*

ODINGTON (Walter) or Walter of Evesham, a monk of that monastery in Worcestershire, who flourished in the reign of Henry III. He was an astronomer and mathematician, and is said to have been the author of "De Motibus Planetarum et de Mutatione Aeris." He also wrote a treatise, entitled, "Of the Speculation of Music," preserved in the library of Bene't college, Cambridge, of which Dr Burney says, that if all other musical tracts, from the time of Boethius to Franco and John Cotton were lost, with this MS. our knowledge would not be much diminished.—*Burney's Hist. of Music.*

ODO (Saint) a celebrated abbot of Clugni, was born at Tours in 879. At the age of nineteen he was made a canon of St Martin's, in that city, and he afterwards went to Paris, where he became a disciple of St Rhemy of Auxerre. In 912 he took the habit in the monastery of Beaume, in the diocese of Besançon, and in 927, having taken orders, he became second abbot of Clugni, and by his efforts the order or discipline of that monastery obtained a very high character. So high stood Odo's reputation for sanctity and wisdom, that the popes, bishops, and princes paid the greatest deference to his opinions, and frequently made him the arbiter of their disputes. He died at Rheims in 942. He was the author of "The Life of St Gerard, Count of Aurillac, in four Books" "Sermons," "Hymns," which Duchesne has edited in his "Bibl Cluniac," and "Moralium in Job lib. xxxvi," which are chiefly taken from the "Morals of St Gregory." All these pieces may be seen in the "Bibl. Patr."—*Moreri. Dupin. Mosheim.*

Œcolampadius (John) a distinguished reformer, was born in Franconia, in 1482. He studied at Heidelberg, after which he became tutor to the son of the elector palatine, and was presented to a benefice. In 1520 he entered into a convent near Augsburg, but on reading the books of Luther, he quitted his cell and repaired to Basil, where he was made professor of divinity. He embraced the doctrine of Zuinglius on the sacrament, but conducted himself, controversially, with great moderation. In 1528 he married the widow of Cellarius. The writings of Œcolampadius, which evince a great extent of learning, are too numerous to be particularized here, but a list of them will be found in our authorities. He appears to have been held in high estimation even by his opponents. He died of the plague in 1531.—*Melchior Adam. Dupin. Mosheim.*

OECUMENIUS, an ancient Greek commentator upon the Scriptures, flourished in the tenth century, and is said to have been bishop of Trica, in Thessaly. He was the author of "Commentaries" upon the Acts of the Apostles, the fourteen epistles of St Paul, and the seven Catholic epistles, which, besides his own remarks, contain those of many of the ancient fathers. He is thought also to have written a commentary upon the four Gospels, but this is not extant. His works were published in Greek at Verona, in 1532, and in Greek and Latin at Paris, in 1631, in 2 vols. folio. To the latter is added, the "Commentary" of Arethas, upon the book of Revelation.—*Cave. Lardner. Fabricii. Bibl. Græc. Moreri.*

Oeder (George Louis) an eminent physician and botanist, born at Anspach, in 1728. He studied under Haller, at Gottingen, and after having practised as a physician at Brunswick, he was, in 1752, invited to take the botanical chair at Copenhagen. He travelled

through many of the provinces of Denmark and Norway, to investigate the native plants, and the result of his labours was a work entitled, "Flora Danica," the first part of which appeared in 1763. He also turned his attention to political economy and finance, and in 1769 he published a memoir on the civil and political state of the peasantry. Count Bernstorff often consulted him on affairs of administration, and under Struensee he was appointed counsellor of finance, and president of the council of revenues of Norway. The fall of that minister occasioned his removal from Copenhagen. He was made bailli of the duchy of Oldenburgh, where he employed himself in the establishment of a fund for the benefit of widows, and other financial undertakings. He died the 28th of October, 1791 Besides the works already referred to, Oeder published, "Elementa Botanica," 1762—64 2 vols. 8vo, "Nomenclator Botanicus,' 1769, 8vo, "Figures of Plants growing spotaneously in Denmark and Norway," 1766, folio "Observations on a Bank for Widows," Copenhagen, 1771, 8vo, besides many memoirs inserted in periodical journals. Linnæus gave the name of Œdera to a genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, in honour of this botanist.—*Biog. Univ.*

OELRICHS (John Charles Conrad) a German historian and bibliographer, born at Berlin in 1722. He was educated at Frankfort on the Oder, where he proceeded LLD. and in 1752 he was appointed professor of history and civil law at the academy of Stettin. Notwithstanding his official occupations, he published a number of curious dissertations, chiefly relating to the history of Germany in the middle ages. At the age of fifty he married a widow, who brought him considerable property, and resigning his chair, he settled at Berlin. In 1784 he obtained the post of counsellor of legation, and resident of the duke of Deux-Ponts, at the court of Berlin. His death took place December 30, 1798. Besides the Berlin Library, a literary journal, carried on in conjunction with Moehsen, from 1747 to 1750, he published many valuable works in Latin and German, the most important of which are mentioned in the Biographie Universelle. Prefixed to the catalogue of his library, which was sold after his death, in 1800, is his life, written by himself in Latin —*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

OELRICHS (Gerard) a learned lawyer, born at Bremen, in 1727, who studied at Gottingen and Utrecht. After having been for some time resident of the emperor at Frankfort, he abandoned diplomacy to become syndic of Bremen, where he died in 1789. Oelrichs was particularly skilled in the ancient dialects of the Teutonic language. He published, "Glossarium ad Statuta Bremensia antiqua," 1767, 8vo, a collection of the ancient and modern laws of Bremen, the laws of the city of Riga, with a glossary; and other works.—John Oelrichs, professor of theology, and rector of the gymnasium of Bremen, who died in 1801, aged seveven seven, distinguished himself by some important publications relative to German and Northern literature, among which is an "Anglo-Saxon Christomathy," with a German version, 1798, 4to. — John George Arnold Oelrichs, a native of Hanover, died in his twenty fourth year in 1791, at Gottingen, where he had studied under Hayne and Heeren, and excited much notice by his early proficiency. In 1787 he published a dissertation on the philosophy of Plato, and in 1788, another on the philosophy of the Fathers of the Church; but his greatest work was published posthumously by professor Heeren, under the title of "Commentarii de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ Latinæ priorum sex sæculorum," Lips. 1791, 8vo —*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv des Contemp.*

OENOPIDAS, or OENOPIDES, of Chio, a Pythagorean philosopher, who lived in the fifth century BC. Like others of the Grecian sages, he visited Egypt in search of knowledge, and there he made himself acquainted with geometry and astronomy Some of the problems of Euclid are attributed to this mathematician, who chiefly distinguished himself by the invention of a cycle for the regulation of the year, which was afterwards improved by Meton. Oenopides engraved on a table of brass his astronomical calculations, applied to a period of fifty nine years which he considered as marking a revolution of the stars, and called it the great year. He consecrated this table at the Olympic games, that it might be preserved for the use of the public —*Biog. Univ.*

OETER (Samuel William) a German historian born in 1720, in the dominions of the margrave of Bareuth. He studied at Erlang, and having adopted the ecclesiastical profession, became pastor at Linden in 1749, and removed in 1762 to Makterlebach His historical productions having made him advantegeously known, he was appointed historiographer of Brandenburg, Anspach, and Bareuth, and member of the consistorial council of his district. He died in 1792. He possessed an extensive acquaintance with history, diplomatics, and antiquities, especially those of Franconia, and he illustrated a multitude of obscure transactions, but he was deficient in taste and was too fond of conjectural etymologies He was the author of "An Essay towards a History of the Burgraves and Margraves of Brandenbourg and Franconia," founded on coins, seals, and documents, 1751 —58, 2 vols. 8vo, and many other works, of which an account may be found in Schlichtegroll's Necrology —*Biog. Univ*

OEXMELIN (Alexander Olivr) a traveller and historian, who was probably a Fleming In July 1666, he was at Tortue, in America, in the service of the West India company, where he was sold to a planter for thirty crowns After three years' servitude, he joined some freebooters, and remained with them till 1674, engaging in all their enterprises. He then embraced an opportunity to return to Europe, thanking God, as he says,

that he had been enabled to relinquish such a miserable kind of life. He afterwards made three other voyages to America, with the Dutch and with the Spaniards, and he was at the taking of Carthagena in 1697. He wrote an account of his adventures, published in French at Paris in 1686, 2 vols. 12mo, and afterwards at Trevoux, 1744 and 1775. 4 vols. 12mo. From some passages in his narrative, it seems probable that he exercised the profession of a surgeon.—*Biog. Univ.*

OGDEN (SAMUEL) an eminent divine of the establishment, was born at Manchester, in 1716, and educated at the grammar-school there, from which he was removed to King's college, Cambridge, and next to St John's, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1744 he became master of the grammar-school at Halifax, but in 1753 returned to Cambridge, where he took his degree of DD. and was presented to the living of Damerham, in Wiltshire. In 1766 he was appointed Woodwardian professor, and subsequently received the rectories of Lawford in Essex, and of Stansfield in Suffolk. He died in 1778. Two volumes of sermons by this divine were published in his lifetime, which being short, animated, and striking, obtained considerable celebrity. A new edition of these were published in 1780, by his friend bishop Halifax, with a memoir of his life, in which some objections to his style and manner are freely canvassed.—*Life by Halifax. Wakefield's Memoirs.*

OGE, a creole of St Domingo, belonging to the class called in the colonies Quarteroons, who was, at the commencement of the Revolution, engaged in commerce at Cape Français. Mercantile affairs having drawn him to Paris, he was there admitted into the society of Friends of the Negroes, (Amis des Noirs,) and aided by some of the most active members, he warmly solicited the National Assembly in favour of his brethren. But he soon perceived that solicitations alone would not procure the rights of equality for men of colour, and returning to St Domingo, he resolved to adopt some more efficacious means for their liberation. Having made his way to the quarter of Dondon, where he was born, he began by spreading a proclamation, inviting all the people of colour, and negro slaves to join him. The insurrection took place in November, 1790, in the quarter denominated Grande Riviere. The insurgents at first demanded nothing but what was just, freedom and political equality, but their cause was ere long disgraced by crimes equally useless and atrocious. These, however, were not attributable to their leader, but to his lieutenant Chavannes, a sanguinary wretch, who delighted in deeds of violence. Troops of the national guard and of the line were sent against the blacks, who were obliged to give way to superior force. Ogé, with a few of his intrepid followers, took refuge in the Spanish territories, and being given up by the governor to the French, he was tried before the superior council at Cape Français, and condemned to be broken on the wheel, as also was his lieutenant. Oge, on hearing his doom, took a quantity of black seeds, and placing them in the hollow of his hand, covered them with a small quantity of white grains, he then shook them together, and the former remaining uppermost, he exclaimed to his judges, "Where are the Whites?" This impressive allegory was terribly verified in the subsequent revolution of St Domingo.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. N. des Contemp.*

OGIER (CHARLES) a man of learning, was born at Paris in 1595. He was for some time an advocate, but becoming disgusted with his profession, he accepted the post of secretary to Claude de Mesmes, count d'Avaux, whom he accompanied in his embassy to the northern courts in 1634 and 1635. He drew up an account of his travels, which was first published in 1656, with this title, "Caroli Ogerii Ephemerides sive iter Danicum, Suecicum, Polonicum, cum esset in comitatu illustr. Claudii Memmii comitis Avauxii ad septentriones reges extraordinarii legati," 12mo. This journal contains some curious particulars of the negotiations of the count of Avaux, the manners, customs, &c. of the countries which he visited. Ogier also published two Latin poems to the memories of D. Petau and Peter du Puy. He died in 1654.—FRANCIS OGIER, his brother, was an ecclesiastic, and attended the count d'Avaux when he went to sign the peace of 1648. He defended Balzac in his quarrel with Goulu, and wrote several works, of which the most esteemed is "Jugement et Censure de la Doctrine curieuse de Fr. Garasse." He died in 1670.—*Moreri Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

OGILBY (JOHN) an industrious writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1600. His father becoming a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench, the son bound himself apprentice to a dancing master in London, and with the first money he procured, he released his father. A strain, which he received in cutting a caper, disabled him in his profession, and he was obliged to seek other means of subsistence. After suffering great vicissitudes, he at length overcame his want of a literary education so far as to translate from the Latin and Greek, and to compose verses of his own, which, however, were but very indifferent. He made a translation of Homer, which, though very wretched, was esteemed at the time it appeared, and had the honour of kindling a poetical flame in the youthful breast of Pope. The cuts to his translation of Virgil were greatly valued, and served for a splendid Latin edition of that poet. In London, after the great fire, he erected a printing-office, and was appointed the king's cosmographer and geographic printer, and he printed some volumes of a great Atlas. He also published an account of the great and cross-roads of the kingdom, from his own actual survey and mensuration. He also built a theatre at Dublin.—*Biog. Brit.*

OGILVIE (JOHN) a divine of the church of Scotland, was born in 1733. He was educated at the university of Aberdeen, by which

he was honoured with the degree of DD, and he became minister of Midmar, in the same county. He also became a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and was much esteemed both as a divine and man of literature. His works are, "Poems on several Subjects," 2 vols 8vo, 'Sermons," 8vo, "Paradise, a Poem' 4to, "Rona, a Poem," "Philosophical and Critical Observations on Composition,' 2 vols. 8vo, "An Inquiry into the Causes of Infidelity and Scepticism," 8vo, 'Theology of Plato, compared with the Principles of Oriental and Grecian Philosophers," 8vo, "Examination of the Evidence of Prophecy in behalf of the Christian Religion,' 8vo, "Britannia a Poem,' 4to.—*Gent Mag*

OGLETHORPE (JAMES EDWARD) an English general officer, was the son of sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, of Godalming, Surrey He was born in London in 1698 and was educated at Corpus Christi college Oxford on leaving which he obtained a commission in the guards. He subsequently went abroad and served under prince Eugene and on his return, obtained a seat in parliament In 1733 he distinguished himself by his exertions to found the colony of Georgia for which he obtained the royal charter He also conducted a colony of emigrants to the province, at which time he was accompanied by the two Wesleys In 1734 he returned with some Indian chiefs in his suite, who were presented to the king, and in 1736 revisited Georgia with another band of emigrants and proceeded very successfully in the settlement of the colony. On the rupture with Spain, he was made general and commander in chief of the English forces in Georgia and Carolina, with which he successfully repelled the attempts of the Spaniards, but was unsuccessful in an expedition against St Augustin. In 1745 he was promoted to the rank of major general, and was employed to follow the rebels under the Pretender, but not being able to come up with them, he was tried by a court martial for neglect of duty, and acquitted. The private character of general Oglethorpe was extremely amiable, and he has been eulogized both by Thomson, Pope, and Dr Johnson. He chiefly claims distinction, however, for his benevolent and judicious settlement of Georgia.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

O'HARA (KANE) an Irish dramatist, who was a younger brother of a good family. He had much musical taste, and a happy talent of adapting verses to old airs In the latter part of his life he was afflicted with loss of sight, and employed an amanuensis, whom he kept constantly near him, as he was often making alterations in his theatrical pieces, which are all burlettas or ballad operas. His first production was "Midas," acted at Covent Garden in 1764, which was extremely well received and is still a favourite entertainment. His other works are, "The Golden Pippin," 1773, "The Two Misers" 1775, "April Day," 1777, and "Tom Thumb," 1780. His death took place June 17, 1782.—*Thesp. Dict.*

OLZIL, or OUZEL (JAMES) a learned civilian, was born at Dantzic in 1631. He received his education at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree and published an excellent edition of Minutius Felix. After travelling in Europe in 1667, he was appointed professor of law at Groningen. He died in 1686 He likewise published an edition of Aulus Gellius, Leyden, 1666, 8vo, and a treatise, entitled, "Thesaurus selectorum Numismatum antiquorum ære expressorum," Amst 1677, 4to, a scarce and curious work. He was the friend of Puffendorf, between whose ideas and his own there existed a great conformity.—*Chaufepie Niceron. Moreri.*

OUSEL, or OUSELEL (PHILIP) a learned German reformed professor of divinity, and Oriental scholar, was born at Dantzic in 1671. He became minister of the German church at Leyden, and was afterwards appointed professor of divinity at Frankfort on the Oder. It is related of him, that when he was upon his death bed, and his colleague was reciting for his consolation passages of scripture in Latin or German, he corrected the language of the version made use of by him, according to the original Hebrew or Greek, with the same accuracy and calmness as if seated in his academical chair. His principal works are, "Introductio in Accentuationem Hebræorum Metricam,' "Introductio in Accentuationem Hebræorum Prosaicum,' 1715, 'De Lepra,' and several treatises on the ten commandments —The above mentioned, JAMES OUSELI, who wrote notes on the "Octavius' of Minutius Felix was his relation—*Nouv. Dict Hist L'Advocat's Dict Hist et Bibl. Portatif.*

OKOLSKI (SIMON) a Dominican, was born in Russia and became provincial of his order in Poland in 1619 He was the author of a work entitled "Orbis Polonus,' or a history of the Polish nation, with learned researches concerning the origin of the Sarmatians It is very scarce and valuable, but the author is somewhat partial. He also published a work, entitled "Preco divini verbi Albertus episcopus Ratisponensis '—*Moreri.*

OLAHUS (NICHOLAS) a learned prelate, was born at Hermanstadt in 1493 After various preferments he was nominated by Ferdinand, king of Hungary, bishop of Zagrab and chancellor of that kingdom. He afterwards became bishop of Agria, and was present at the siege of that town by the Turks in 1552, at which, by his liberality and exhortations, he greatly supported the inhabitants in their defence. The next year he was appointed archbishop of Strigonia, and held two national councils at Tyrnau, the acts of which were printed at Vienna in 1560, and was instrumental in founding the first jesuit's college in Hungary. In 1562 he was created palatine of the kingdom. He died at Tyrnau in 1568. His works are, "A Chronicle of his own Times," "A History of Attila," Presb. 1538, and "A Description of Hungary."—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict Hist*

OLAVIDES (PAUL ANTHONY JOSEPH) a Spanish statesman, one of the modern victims

of the inquisition. He was born in 1725 at Lima in Peru, and was of wealthy and respectable parentage. At an early age he displayed an ardour for study, and having given proofs of his capacity, he was appointed auditor of the province of Lima. Having, by the liberality of his opinions, given offence to the monks and friars, they contrived to get him recalled to Spain, where he was committed to prison by the inquisition, but his innocence was at length established, and he was liberated. He took up his residence at Madrid, and being appointed agent for his Peruvian countrymen, he employed his talents and influence for their benefit as well as for that of the kingdom in general. He powerfully seconded the measures of the Spanish minister, the count d'Aranda, for the expulsion of the jesuits, and having displayed on many occasions enlightened policy and genuine patriotism, the government appointed him intendant of the province of Andalusia. He there founded a new colony, which flourished under his auspices, becoming the seat of agricultural and commercial industry. From this establishment he endeavoured to exclude as much as possible the monastic and mendicant orders, whose enmity being excited, they charged Olavides with heresy, on account of some regulations which he had made relative to his colonists, many of whom were Swiss and German Protestants. In November 1776, he was arrested and thrown into a dungeon of the inquisition, and after two years' confinement he was brought before that merciless tribunal to receive his sentence. Among the charges against him was that of having in his library the French Encyclopedie, Bayle's Dictionary, Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, and the works of Voltaire and Rousseau. The remaining imputations were equally nugatory and absurd, including those of having taken a journey to see Voltaire, and having in his possession a letter from that philosopher to himself, wherein was the phrase—"It is much to be wished that Spain possessed forty such persons as yourself." Olavides denied the charge of heresy, notwithstanding which he was condemned to eight years' seclusion in a monastery to practise exercises of piety, and to be afterwards banished twenty leagues from the court and all great cities, and to be incapable of public employment, and subject to certain degrading privations. He contrived to escape from the convent, and took refuge in France, whither monastic hatred pursued him, and he was forced to seek an asylum at Geneva. After the death of Charles III, he was permitted to return to France. He resided there at the Revolution, and under the reign of terror he was imprisoned at Orleans, but was released after the fall of Robespierre. He employed the period of his confinement, and his subsequent leisure, in writing a work, entitled "The Triumph of the Gospel," which attracted much notice in his own country, passed through many editions, and was translated into French. Its success induced the zealots who had persecuted the author to assume the merit of having converted an infidel philosopher, and they obtained his recal to Spain. He went thither in 1798, and after a short stay at Madrid, retired to his estate in Andalusia, where he died in the bosom of his family in 1803.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

OLDCASTLE (sir JOHN) lord Cobham, the first martyr among our nobility, was born in the fourteenth century, in the reign of Edward III. He obtained his peerage by marrying the daughter of that lord Cobham, who so firmly opposed Richard II. He excited the resentment of the clergy by his zealous adherence to the doctrines of Wickliffe, whose works he collected and transcribed, distributing them among the people. In the reign of Henry IV, he was at the head of an English army in France during the Orleans and Burgundian factions, and he obliged the duke of Orleans to raise the siege of Paris. Under Henry V he was accused of heresy, but the king, with whom he was a favourite, delayed the prosecutions against him, and tried to reason with him, and to convince him of his alleged errors, but in vain, and he soon after left him to his fate. He was then cited before the archbishop of Canterbury, and not being able to satisfy his accusers, he was condemned as a heretic, and committed to the Tower, whence he escaped into Wales. A report was then zealously circulated by the clergy, and sent to the king, that 20,000 Lollards were assembled at St Giles's for his destruction, with lord Cobham at their head. This accusation seems to have been fully credited by Henry, though there does not appear to have been really the slightest foundation for it, on which a bill of attainder was passed against lord Cobham, and he was burnt alive in St Giles's fields in 1417. He was a man of high spirit and warm temper, which his misfortunes could not subdue. His acquirements were extensive, and his thirst after knowledge first made him acquainted with the doctrines of Wickliffe. In conversation he was remarkable for the poignancy and readiness of his wit. He wrote "Twelve Conclusions, addressed to the Parliament of England," published in Bale's "Brefe Chronycle concernyng the Examynacyon and Death of the blessed Martyr of Christ, syr Johan Oldecastle the lorde Cobham," which was reprinted in 1729.—*Gilpin's Lives. Bale. Fox's Acts and Monuments.*

OLDENBURG (HENRY) a mathematician and natural philosopher, who was a native of the duchy of Bremen, and is said to have been descended from the counts of Oldenburg in Westphalia. He was born in 1626, and about the middle of the seventeenth century he was sent to London as consul for his countrymen. Losing that office he went to Oxford, and in 1656 entered as a student of the university, with a view to avail himself of the advantages of consulting the books and MSS. of the Bodleian library. He acted as a private tutor, and formed an acquaintance with many of his scientific contemporaries, with whom he contributed to the foundation of the Royal Society, and on its incorporation he

became one of the secretaries. In 1663 he commenced the publication of the Philosophical Transactions, which he continued till 1677, when he was succeeded in his office by Dr Nehemiah Grew. He carried on an extensive correspondence both at home and abroad, and translated into Latin many of the philosophical memoirs of Mr Boyle and others. About 1674 he became involved in a dispute with Dr Robert Hooke, who complained to the Royal Society that Oldenburg had not properly noticed in their Transactions his invention of spiral springs for watches, but on an inquiry taking place, the doctor's complaint was declared to be unfounded. This philosopher interested himself much in theological controversy, and at one time attempted to effect a union between the followers of Luther and Calvin, but he afterwards became a decided Calvinist, sat in the Westminster assembly of divines, and joined in the measures of the independents till the Restoration. He died at his residence at Charlton, near Greenwich in Kent, in August 1678. A list of his works, which relate to politics, divinity, and philosophy, may be found in Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary.—*Martin's Biog. Phil.*

OLDFIELD (Ann) a celebrated English actress, born at Westminster in 1683. Her father held a commission in the guards but dying while she was young, he left his family in such circumstances that the daughter was apprenticed to a sempstress. She and her mother resided for some time with a relation, who kept a tavern in St James's market, where her talents attracted the notice of Farquhar, the author of the "Beaux Stratagem," who introduced her to sir John Vanbrugh through whose means she obtained a theatrical engagement in 1699. She first distinguished herself in the character of Alinda, in the 'Pilgrim' of Beaumont and Fletcher, but it was not till 1703, when she appeared as Leonora, in "Sir Courtly Nice," that her merits were properly appreciated, and having the advantages of a good figure and a fine voice, she soon became a general favourite. Her great excellence lay in comedy, and the parts of lady Betty Modish, in the "Careless Husband," and lady Townly, in the "Provoked Husband" of Cibber, were those in which she was most admired, but she sometimes also appeared in tragedy, and in such characters as Calista and Cleopatra, her talents were very conspicuous. Though much esteemed in private life, her character was not immaculate. She was the acknowledged mistress of Mr Arthur Maynwaring for some years previously to his death in 1712, and she afterwards became connected with general Churchill. Her death took place October 23d, 1730, and her corpse, after lying in state, was interred in Westminster abbey.—*Biog. Brit. Thesp. Dict.*

OLDFIELD (T. P.) a youth, whose history exhibits an extraordinary instance of precocious genius. At the age of five he was seized with scarlet fever, which produced such constitutional debility, that he became subject to paralysis of the lower extremities, and consequent permanent lameness, and after ten years of suffering, he was affected with dropsy and hæmoptysis, which occasioned his death at Margate, July 10th, 1804, in the sixteenth year of his age. He possessed great quickness of apprehension, and an extraordinary memory, so that almost all that he read was easily remembered. He made himself acquainted with mathematics, natural philosophy, geography, history, and painting. He could recite the principal events in the histories of Greece and Rome, and of his native country, and had become familiar with the discoveries of modern astronomers. The works of Newton and Locke were the favourite objects of his studies. He displayed taste and talent as an artist, and is said to have produced, from memory, admirable likenesses of persons whom he had seen. His temper was as amiable as his capacity was excellent. Though a constant invalid, he bore his sickness without repining or impatience, and he seems to have exhibited a union of virtues and abilities seldom to be found in one individual.—*Gent Mag.*

OLDHAM (John) an English poetical satirist of the seventeenth century. He was born in 1653, at Shipton in Gloucestershire, and received his education at the neighbouring town of Tetbury. His father, who was minister of the parish at the time of his birth, but was afterwards dismissed for nonconformity, is said to have suffered much uneasiness in consequence of his youthful irregularities. But his dissipation did not prevent his application to learning, and from school he went to Edmund hall, Oxford, where he took but one degree, after which he obtained the situation of usher to the free school of Croydon. There his talents as a poet procured him the notice of some persons of distinction, and he was taken into a gentleman's family as a domestic tutor. He subsequently resided with the earl of Kingston, in whose house he was seized with the small pox, and died at the age of thirty. Oldham's principal work is his "Four Satires upon the Jesuits," written in 1679, which, with his other poems, have since his death been published in 3 vols 12mo. He displays force and spirit in his conceptions, and his language is nervous and expressive, though sometimes deficient in elegance and propriety, but these faults may be excused on the score of the youth and premature death of the author. His licentious sentiments admit of no apology or extenuation but the miserable taste of the age, which infected most of the contemporary bards.—*Biog. Brit. Fd.*

OLDISWORTH (William) a miscellaneous writer in the reigns of queen Anne and George I, but of whom little more is known than the titles of his books, which are, "State and Miscellany Poems," "A Translation of the Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare of Horace," "The Life of Edmund Smith," "Timothy and Philatheus, against Tindal's Rights of the Church," "State Tracts." He also published a translation of "The

Accomplished Senator" of Goslski, bishop of Posnia, in the preface to which he defends his own character as a writer for the prerogative and the ministry, and admits that he wrote under the earl of Oxford. Oldisworth was one of the original authors of the "Examiner," and continued to write in it as long as it existed. He died in 1734.—*Nichols's Lit Anec.*

OLDYS (WILLIAM) a bibliographer, was the natural son of Dr Oldys, a civilian, and was born in 1696. Little is known of the early part of his life, but in 1726 he succeeded Wanley in the care of lord Oxford's library, of which he partly formed the catalogue, he was also employed in the selection, entitled "The Harleian Miscellany." His circumstances always appear to have been moderate, at one time he was confined in the Fleet prison, where he acquired such a liking for the company he found there, that during the rest of his life he always passed his evenings at a house within the rules with people of that class. In return for the pleasure he received from his life of sir Walter Raleigh, his principal work, the duke of Norfolk gave him the post of Norroy king-at arms, and this was the only situation he ever held. During the latter part of his life he abandoned himself to drinking, which contributed to shorten his days, and he died in 1761. He was the author of a great many works, of which the following are the principal "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," "The British Librarian," "Tables of the eminent Persons celebrated by the British Poets," this does not seem to have been printed, "The Scarborough Miscellany," "The Universal Spectator.' He also wrote several lives in the "Biographia Britannia," "General Dictionary," &c. The following ingenious anagram is in one of his MSS.

In word and WILLIAM a friend to you,
And one friend OLD is worth a hundred new
Biog. Brit.

OLEARIUS (ADAM ŒLSCHLAGER, or) a German traveller, the son of a tailor, at Aschersleben, in the country of Anhalt, where he was born about 1600 He studied at Leipsic, and having taken his degrees, he entered into the service of Frederick, duke of Holstein Gottorp, who appointed him secretary to an embassy which he sent to the czar of Muscovy and the king of Persia. The ambassadors left Gottorp in October 1633, and after travelling through various parts of Persia, and visiting the borders of the Caspian sea, they returned home in 1639. Olearius, who had received the title of ducal counsellor, was on his return appointed librarian and mathematician to the duke, which offices he held till his death in 1671. He published an account of his travels, Sleswick, 1647 folio, of which there are several other editions, and French, English, and Dutch translations, the Gulistan of Saadi, translated from the Persian, the Fables of Lokman, from the Arabic, and the Chronicle of Holstein.—*Biog. Univ.*—GODFREY OLEARIUS, doctor of theology, and superintendant of Halle, who died in 1687, at the age of eighty-one, was the author of a body of theology for the use of the Lutherans.—His son, JOHN OLEARIUS, professor of rhetoric, and afterwards of theology, at Leipsic, was one of the first authors of the literary journal published there under the title of "Acta Eruditorum" He also wrote an "Introduction to Theology," and other works. He died at Leipsic, in 1713, aged seventy-four.—*Dict. Hist.*

OLEARIUS (GODFREY) a learned German writer on divinity and philology, born at Leipsic in 1672. He studied in the universities of Germany and Holland, after which he visited England, and staid for some time at Oxford. Returning to Leipsic, he obtained the chair of Greek literature, which, in 1708, he exchanged for that of theology. He translated into Latin Stanley's History of Philosophy, to which he added dissertations, "De Philosophia Eclectica," "De Dæmonio Socratis," and "Exercitatio ad dialogum I. Allatii de Scriptis Socratis." He also published an edition of the Life of Apollonius of Tyana, by Philostratus and augmented Frankenstein's Introduction to the Roman and German History, besides which he produced "Observations on St Matthew's Gospel," and other theological works. He died in 1715.—*Stollii Introd. in Hist. Lit. Dict Hist.*

O'LEARY (ARTHUR) a Roman Catholic divine, was born in the city of Cork, but in what year is not recorded. He studied at the college of St Mark, in Britanny, and subsequently entered into the Franciscan order of capuchins. He acted for some time as chaplain to the English prisoners of the Catholic religion, during the seven years' war, for which he received a small pension from the French government, until the Revolution. He subsequently returned to Ireland, and was enabled to build a small chapel at Cork, where he distinguished himself by entering into a controversy in defence of the divinity of Christ. When the parliament of Ireland shewed a disposition to relax the rigour of the penal laws against the Catholics, and framed the Test Act, now in force, he published his "Loyalty Asserted, or the Test Oath Vindicated" by which address he induced many Catholics to comply with the provisions of the legislature. These, and similar services, in which he ably and eloquently endeavoured to show that the Catholics might legally swear that the pope possessed no temporal power in Ireland, procured him the friendship of many eminent Irish political and literary characters. He also distinguished himself by the most laudable attempts to produce subordination, and induce the lower class of Catholics to be less lawless in their resistance to the tythe proctors of the Protestant clergy. These and kindred services induced the Irish government, on his departure for London, to recommend him to persons in power in England, and accordingly he was much countenanced, and officiated for many years as principal minister in the Roman Catholic chapel in Soho-square. He died at an

advanced age in January 1802. Mr O'Leary was eminently gifted with wit and humour, and as a writer his style is fluent, bold, and figurative, but sometimes deficient in grace and incorrect. He was author of several "Addresses to the Catholics in Ireland," "Remarks on Mr Wesley's Defence of the Protestant Association," which, with several other tracts, were collected in one vol octavo. He also wrote a very spirited "Defence of the Conduct and Writings of the rev Arthur O'Leary," in answer to Dr Woodward, bishop of Cloyne.—*Month. Mag. Gent Mag.*

OLLASTER (JEROME) a learned Portuguese Dominican of the sixteenth century, was born at Azambuja. In 1545 he attended the council of Trent, as theologian, from John III, king of Portugal, and upon his return he was nominated bishop of St Thomas's in Africa, which dignity he refused. He was then made inquisitor, and held with honour the principal offices of the Dominican order in his province. He died in 1563. He has left "Commentaries on the Pentateuch," Lisbon, 1556, 1558, five parts, in one vol folio, much sought after by collectors, from its not having been subjected to the examination of the holy office. His "Commentaries on Isaiah" were published at Paris in 1623 and 1658.—*Antonii Bibl Script Hisp Moreri Nouv. Dict. Hist*

OLIVA (ALEXANDER) a celebrated Italian cardinal, was born of humble parents, at Sassoferrato, in 1409. He entered among the hermits of St Augustine, and was appointed professor of philosophy at Perusia, and afterwards attorney-general of his order. His modesty prevented his displaying his talents and erudition at the public disputations, but he preached with great reputation at Venice, Naples, Bologna, Florence, Mantua, Ferrara, &c. In 1459 he was made general of his order, and the following year he was promoted to the purple. He died at Tivoli in 1463. He was the author of various works, of which the principal are "De Cœna cum Apostolis Facta," "De Christi Ortu Sermones Centum," "Orationes Elegantes, lib I," "De Peccato in Spiritum Sanctum."—*Moreri. Nouv Dict Hist.*

OLIVA (GIOVANNI) a learned antiquary, was born at Rovigo, in the Venetian territory, in 1686. He was ordained priest in 1711, and was immediately after nominated professor of belles lettres at Azzolo. In 1719 he was invited to Rome by Clement XI, and in 1722 the cardinal de Rohan appointed him his librarian, in which office he remained during his life, dying in 1757, at Paris. The abbé Oliva was the author of two dissertations, one, "De Antiqua in Romanis Scholis Grammaticorum Disciplina," the other, on the discovery of a four-footed marble of Isis. He also published an edition of some hitherto unpublished letters of Poggio. His works were printed after his death, with a third dissertation on the necessity of adding the study of medals to that of history.—*Moreri.*

OLIVAREZ (GASPAR GUSMAN, count-duke d') a famous Spanish minister of state, descended from the ancient Castilian family of Gusman. He was born at Rome, where his father was sent on an embassy to pope Sixtus V. Having finished his studies at Salamanca, he was called to court, and soon obtained the confidence of the prince royal, who, on succeeding to the crown as Philip IV, in 1621, abandoned the management of public affairs entirely to Olivarez, though the title of minister was bestowed on his uncle Bernard de Zuniga, who had been the king's governor. He enjoyed, during a period of twenty-two years, almost unbounded authority. The commencement of his administration was distinguished by some useful regulations, adapted to increase the population and resources of the country. The system he pursued with regard to foreign affairs, however, was unfortunate, and being constantly thwarted in his schemes by the bolder genius of the French minister Richelieu, he had the mortification to witness the revolt of the Catalonians, the dismemberment of Portugal from the crown of Spain, and the loss of Brazil and other foreign colonies, which fell into the hands of the Dutch. These national misfortunes rendered him so unpopular, that the king was forced to dismiss him in 1643, when he was succeeded by his nephew Don Louis de Haro. A justificatory memoir which he published, is said to have irritated his enemies, and prevented his recal, and he died at Toro, a few months after his removal from the ministry.—*Dict. Hist. Bog. Univ.*

OLIVET (JOSEPH THOULIER d') a member of the order of the jesuits, distinguished as a classical editor. He was born at Salins, in France, in 1682, and died at Paris in 1768. He devoted himself to the cultivation of the belles lettres, and becoming a member of the French academy, he published a continuation of the history of that literary society. In 1723 appeared his translation of Cicero's Dialogues on the Nature of the Gods, and he also translated the speeches against Catiline, and other works of that orator, as well as the Philippics of Demosthenes, all which have been repeatedly printed. But the most important literary labour of the abbé d'Olivet was his edition of the entire works of Cicero, published at Paris, in 1740, 9 vols. 4to, and reprinted at Geneva and at Oxford. He was likewise the author of a treatise on French prosody.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

OLIVER OF MALMESBURY, a Benedictine monk of the eleventh century, famous for his skill in mechanics. He was born at Malmesbury in Wiltshire, and became a member of the monastery at that place. The historian, William of Malmesbury, says that he was skilled in mathematics and astrology, and farther informs us, that though not deficient in learning or abilities, he undertook one enterprise when he had arrived at years of maturity, which savoured strongly of juvenile audacity. Having affixed wings to his hands and feet, he ascended a lofty tower, whence he took his flight, and was borne upon the air for the space of a furlong, but owing to the

violence of the wind, or his own fears, he then fell to the ground, and broke both his legs. From this concise narrative it is impossible to determine what degree of merit is due to this monkish aeronaut. It may, however, be concluded that his machinery was constructed on the principles of the parachute, and he appears to have been the first Englishman who attempted to travel through the aerial regions. Oliver, who died a little before the Norman conquest, wrote on astrology and mathematics, but none of his works are extant.—*Moffatt's History of Malmesbury. Biog. Univ.*

OLIVEYRA (Francis Xavier d') a Portuguese gentleman, a knight of the order of Christ, born at Lisbon in 1702. At the age of fourteen he was admitted into a public office, and in 1732 he went to Madrid, where his uncle, who held a diplomatic situation, presented him to the king of Spain. His father dying, he succeeded him as secretary of embassy at Vienna, and having had a dispute with the count de Taronca, the ambassador, he resigned his employment, and went to Holland in 1740. His connexions with some Lutherans at Vienna had excited in his mind prepossessions against the Catholic faith, to which he gave vent in "Memoirs of his Travels," and "Familiar Letters," which he published in 1741 and 1742. These works were censured by the inquisition, and the author, having removed to England, made an open profession of Protestantism in 1746. He published a "Pathetic Discourse to his countrymen, on the earthquake at Lisbon in 1756," and the following year a second discourse. In September 1762 he was declared a heretic at an Auto-da-Fé, and condemned to be burnt in effigy, on which he published a book, entitled, "The Chevalier d'Oliveyra burnt in Effigy as an Heretic, why and wherefore? Anecdotes and Reflections on the Subject laid before the Public by himself." He died at Hackney, near London, in 1783. He published some pieces, besides those mentioned, and left a great number of MSS. including "Oliveyriana, or Memoirs, historical and literary," 27 vols. 4to.—*Gent. Mag.* for 1724. *Biog. Univ.*

OLIVIER, a French author, member of the academy of Lyons, who, in 1750, wrote an essay on the advantages derivable from music in the cure of diseases. His theory supposes that there exists a certain sympathy between the human body and the surrounding atmosphere, and that the former is consequently acted upon by the vibrations of the latter, which produce a kind of electrical effect. He was also the author of a work entitled "L'Esprit d'Orphée, ou de l'Influence de la Musique," printed at Paris in 1798.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

OLIVIER (Guillaume Antoine) an eminent French naturalist and traveller, member of the Institute and of the Agricultural Society of Paris. He was born near Frejus in 1756, and studied at Montpellier, where he received the degree of MD at the age of seventeen. Natural history, and especially botany and entomology, were his favourite pursuits, and at the age of twenty-three he went to Paris, to assist in the composition of a work relative to the natural history of the district in which that metropolis is situated. He was afterwards sent into England and Holland, to collect materials for a general history of insects, and he was also employed on the entomological part of the "Encyclopedie Méthodique." The Revolution having arrested the progress of both these enterprises, Olivier travelled to Persia, together with M. Bruguieres, another man of science, on a diplomatic mission planned by the minister Roland, whose death deprived the envoys of the financial resources and official protection on which they had calculated. Olivier returned to Paris in December 1798, after an absence of six years, during which he visited Egypt, Greece, Turkey, Arabia, Persia, and other eastern countries. He brought home numerous and valuable collections of curious objects of natural history, of which he published an account in his "Voyage dans l'Empire Ottoman, l'Egypt, et la Perse," 3 vols. 4to. with an atlas and plates. This scientific traveller died suddenly at Lyons, in 1814.—(See Bruguieres, J. W.)—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

OLIVIERI (Annibal) a learned Italian antiquary. He was born at Pesaro, in the Marche of Ancona, on the 17th June, 1708, of an ancient family. After being educated at the college of noblemen at Bologna, he studied civil law at Pisa, and became honorary chamberlain to pope Clement XIII, and perpetual secretary of the academy of Pesaro. He had scarcely attained his twenty-eighth year, when he published his admired work, entitled "Marmora Pesaurienaia Notis illustrata," 2 vols. folio. In 1744 appeared his "Memoirs of the ancient Port of Pesaro," 4to, and in 1780 his "History of the Church of Pesaro in the Thirteenth Century." He also composed the "Memoirs of the Chevalier Passeri."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist*

OLYMPIODORUS, an Alexandrian philosopher, who flourished about the year 430, and is celebrated for his knowledge of the Aristotelian doctrine. He is to be distinguished from a Platonist of the same name, who wrote a "Life of Plato," which has been published in a Latin version by James Winder. He also wrote a "Commentary upon Plato," preserved among the MSS. in the royal library at Paris.—There was also a peripatetic of the same name, who flourished in a later age, and wrote a "Commentary upon the Meteorology of Aristotle.—Another Olympiodorus was a Greek monk, who is placed under the year 501. His works are, "A Commentary on Ecclesiastes," "A Commentary upon the Lamentations of Jeremiah," and "A Commentary upon Job."—*Suidas. Enfield's Hist. Phil. Cave. Moreri.*

OLYMPUS. There were two celebrated musicians of antiquity who bore this name; the one a scholar of Marsyas, born in Mysia, flourished before the Trojan war, and is mentioned honourably by Plato, Aristotle, and

Plutarch, who speak of his productions as still extant in their time. Suidas, and Julius Pollux, also notice him as an elegant elegiac poet. The other, who died about the close of the seventh century before the Christian æra, was contemporary with Midas, by birth a Phrygian, and, according to Suidas, the author of several poetic effusions, sometimes erroneously attributed to his predecessor of the same name.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

OLZOFFSKI (ANDREW) an eminent Polish divine, was born in 1618. He was much favoured by Ladislaus IV, who made him prebendary to the crown, and promoted him to the see of Culm. On the death of that monarch, he was for some time in disgrace, because he opposed the queen in her design of establishing a French prince upon the throne of Poland, nevertheless he was made vice-chancellor of the crown, and on the ascension of Michael Koribut he became grand-chancellor. On the death of Koribut he interested himself zealously in procuring the election of John Sobieski, who rewarded him with the archiepiscopal see of Gnesna, and would have made him a cardinal, had he not protested against it. He died at Dantzic, in 1678. His works are, "Singularia Juris Patronatus R. Poloniæ," "Vindiciæ Polonicæ," and some other political treatises.—*Moreri.*

OMAR I, caliph of the Saracens, the second of the successors of Mahomet. Under his reign the empire of the Moslems was greatly extended. His generals, Kaled and Abu Obeidah, drove the Greeks out of Syria and Phœnicia, and the caliph himself took possession of Jerusalem in 638, which city remained in the hands of the Infidels till it was reconquered by Godfrey of Bouillon, at the end of the eleventh century. Under Omar, also, Amru became master of Egypt, and after taking Alexandria he is said to have destroyed the famous library there, by the express order of the caliph, who declared that the books of which it consisted, if they agreed with the Koran, were superfluous, if they contradicted it, erroneous, and therefore in either case useless. It however ought to be observed, that this story is regarded by modern historians as of doubtful authenticity. The conquests of the Mahometans in the reign of Omar extended to Mesopotamia and Persia, and having fixed his residence at Jerusalem he was there assassinated by a Persian slave in the tenth year of his government, AD 643. Omar is distinguished for having collected and arranged the chapters of the Koran, which assumed its present form under his direction, from the collation of various copies of different portions dispersed among the disciples of Mahomet, or preserved by oral tradition.—*Ockley's Hist. of the Saracens.*

ONESICRITES, a Greek historian, a native of the island of Egina, and a disciple of the Cynic philosopher Diogenes. He was taken into the service of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied in his expedition to India, and wrote an account of that undertaking on the plan of Xenophon's Expedition of Cyrus. He is treated by Strabo, and others of the ancients, as a fabulous and romantic writer: but it is probable that the ignorance of the Greeks and Romans relative to India contributed not a little to render the narrative of Onesicrites incredible to his countrymen. He survived Alexander, but the exact time of his death is not known. His History is no longer extant, though some of his details relative to the geography and natural history of the regions he visited have been preserved by Strabo, Ælian, and Pliny. —*Biog. Univ.*

ONKELOS, a Jewish rabbi, supposed to have been the disciple of Hillel the elder, and to have lived in the beginning of the first century. He was the author of the earliest Targum, or Chaldee interpretation of the Hebrew scriptures, extending however only to the Pentateuch. The Targum of Onkelos consists of little more than a verbal translation, but it is distinguished for accuracy and purity of style, and is therefore much esteemed both by Jews and Christians. The other Targums are that of Jonathan Ben Uzziel, on the historical and prophetic books of the Bible, from Joshua to Ezekiel inclusive, composed nearly at the same period with the preceding, and approaching to it in the style and manner of its execution, the Targum on the law of Moses, ascribed to Jonathan, but disgraced by the introduction of legendary tales and ridiculous digressions, and probably not of earlier date than the seventh century, the Jerusalem Targum, a Chaldee paraphrase on select parts of the law, apparently a compilation from various authors made in the seventh or eighth century, the Targum on the Hagiographa, or Psalms, Proverbs, &c. said to have been the work of rabbi Joseph the Blind, in the third century, but from its legendary character, and the corruptions of style which it exhibits, it is obviously the production of a much later period, the Targum on the Megilloth, or books of Canticles, Ruth, &c. apparently written in the sixth century, and, like the last, abounding in fables, three Targums, on the book of Esther, written in very corrupt Chaldee, and the Targum on the books of Chronicles, of a late date, and of little authority. The earliest and most important of these Targums are printed in Walton's Polyglott Bible.—*Moreri. Prideaux. Horne's Introd. to the Holy Script.*

ONOSANDER, a Greek writer, who flourished about the middle of the first century. He wrote commentaries on Plato's Treatise on Politics which are no longer extant, and he was also the author of a work on Strategetics, or the duties and virtues of the general of an army, published at Nuremberg, 1762, folio, and of which there are various translations.—*Biog. Univ.*

OPIE (JOHN) professor of painting at the Royal academy, was born in 1761, in the parish of St Agnes, near Truro, in Cornwall. His father was a carpenter, and he was intended for the same occupation, but when very young he manifested a taste for study, and a strong predilection for the arts of design. His

talents attracted the notice of Dr Walcot, then a physician at Truro, who gave Opie some instructions, and enabled him to visit some of the neighbouring towns as a portrait-painter. He returned from his expedition with twenty guineas, which he had earned by his pencil, and he thenceforward resolved to devote himself to the profession of painting When about nineteen he removed to London, where he improved the various advantages for study which the situation afforded, but it was not till 1786 that any of his pictures were admitted into the exhibition at Somerset house. He was shortly after nominated an associate of the academy, and then an academician. The first specimen he gave of his literary ability was in a life of sir Joshua Reynolds, in Dr Wolcot's edition of Pilkington's Dictionary. He then published "An Inquiry into the requisite Cultivation of the Arts of Design in England," and he delivered lectures at the Royal Institution In 1804 he succeeded Mr Fuseli as professor of painting, when he read four lectures on painting, which have been published He died April 9, 1807, and was interred in St Paul's cathedral. Opie holds a high station among modern historical painters, and his pencil was employed on the pictures exhibited in the Boydell and Macklin galleries.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint and Eng*

OPITZ, or OPITIUS (Henry) a divine of the Lutheran persuasion, eminent as an Oriental scholar. He was born at Altenburg, in Germany, in 1642 and after studying the Eastern languages in his native country, he came to England, and pursued his researches under professor Pocock, at Oxford. In 1675 he obtained the Greek professorship at Kiel, to which was added three years after, that of Oriental literature. He became professor of divinity in 1689, and subsequently ecclesiastical counsellor to the duke of Holstein He died in 1712, leaving many useful works relating to the study of the Hebrew language and Biblical literature, comprising a grammar and lexicon, and a tract entitled "Atrium Linguæ Sanctæ, quo exhibetur Consilium de Studio Ling Sanct.' 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

OPITZ VON BOBERFIELD (Martin) known also by his Latinized name Opitius, a celebrated German poet of the seventeenth century. He was born at Bunzlau in Silesia in 1597, and commenced author by the publication of Latin poems, entitled, "Strenarum Libellus," in 1616 The following year he became a teacher at the gymnasium of Bentheim on the Oder, and besides poetical compositions, he published his 'Aristarchus, sive de Contemptu Linguæ Teutonicæ,' 4to. He then studied at Frankfort on the Oder, and having afterwards visited many cities in Germany and Holland, he went in 1621 to the court of the duke of Liguitz, whence, in about a year, he removed, to become professor of philosophy and classical literature at the university of Weissembourg, then newly founded by Bethlem Gabor. The situation proving unpleasant, he soon returned to Bunzlau, and afterwards to Liguitz. Becoming distinguished for his talents, he went to Vienna, where the emperor Ferdinand II bestowed on him the poetical crown, and afterwards gave him letters of nobility, when he assumed the title of von Boberfeld. He returned to Silesia, and became secretary to the Burgrave of Dohna, but on losing his patron by death, he entered anew into the service of the duke of Liguitz At length he was appointed secretary and historiographer to the king of Poland, and he passed the last five years of his life at Dantzic, where he died August 20, 1639 Among his works are, a poem on mount Vesuvius, Silvæ, Epigrams, &c. He has been termed the father of German poetry, and the Malherbe of Germany, having greatly contributed to polish the poetical style and language of his countrymen —*Moreri. Biog Univ*

OPORINUS (John) a learned printer and classical scholar of the sixteenth century. He was the son of John Herbst, a painter, and was born at Basil in 1507. After finishing his education at Strasburg, and experiencing great difficulties from the narrowness of his circumstances he became teacher in the school at the abbey of St Urban, in the canton of Lucerne. He afterwards was made professor of classical literature at Basil but he was obliged to quit that situation, because he had not taken the degree of master of arts. He then studied medicine, which pursuit he relinquished to engage in business as a printer, in partnership with another person, and he then changed his family name for the Grecised appellation of Oporinus This typographical undertaking was unsuccessful, and the partnership being dissolved, Oporinus carried on business afterwards on his own account. He printed fine editions of a great number of ancient authors many of which were accompanied with translations and annotations from his pen, highly creditable to his learning and industry. He wrote notes on some of the works of Plutarch, Solinus, Cicero, and Demosthenes, and he translated into Latin those of Xenophon, Theocritus, and Hesiod. He died in 1568, having been four times married, and by the last of his wives he left one son.—*Teissier Eloges des H S Biog. Univ*

OPPENHEIMER (David Ben Abraham) a rabbin of the eighteenth century, who was a native of Worms in Germany. He was educated at Nicolsburg, in Moravia, and presided over the synagogue there, and afterwards over that of Prague, where he died in 1737, at the age of seventy. He was distinguished for his learning, and formed a most valuable library of Hebrew books and MSS. which was of great use to Wolfius in the composition of his Bibliotheca Hebraica. A catalogue of this collection was published at Hamburg in 1782, 4to. Oppenheimer left a great number of works in manuscript, and he published a "Preface for the Pentateuch," in the rabbinical Bible of Berlin, 1705, 8vo, and other pieces —*De Rossi Dizion. Stor. degli Autori Ebrei. Biog. Univ.*

OPPIAN, a Greek poet, who lived under the emperor Caracalla, in the beginning of the

third century. He was a native of Cilicia, and apparently of Grecian descent, as his father's name was Agesilaus, and his mother's Zenodota. He wrote poems distinguished for elegance and sublimity, but two only of his productions are now extant his "Halieuticon," or five books on fishing, and four books on hunting, entitled "Cynægeticon." Caracalla, the Roman emperor, to whom the latter work was presented, was so pleased with it, that he gave the author a piece of gold for every verse, whence the poem has been stiled the golden verses of Oppian. He died in his thirtieth year, AD. 213, and his countrymen erected statues in honour of him. The best edition of his works is that of Schneider, Strasb. 1776 8vo, and there is another by the same editor, 1810, 8vo His Halieutics have been translated into English, by Jones Oxford, 1722, 8vo —*Litton's Spec. of Classic Poets Biog Univ.*

OPSOPÆUS or OBSOPÆUS (John) a German physician, born at Brettin in the Palatinate, in 1506. Having received a classical education at Neuhausen, and at the college of Wisdom at Heidelberg he went to Frankfort on the Mayne, where he became corrector of the press, for the printer Wechelius There he also applied himself to the study of medicine, and after remaining six years, he visited England and Holland, when returning to his native country, he obtained the medical chair in the university of Heidelberg. He became physician to the elector Frederick IV, whom he attended on a visit to Hamburg and being taken ill immediately after his return home, he died in 1596 He published several of the treatises of Hippocrates with Latin versions and notes, the Sibylline Oracles with remarks, "Zoroastris Magica, cum Scholis Plethonis et Pselli," and 'Oracula Metrica Jovis,' printed altogether at Paris, in 1607 —Simon Opsopæus brother of the preceding, was also professor of medicine at Heidelberg where he died in 1619, aged forty four He enjoyed high reputation as a physician and published some works on his profession — *Moreri Hutchinson Biog. Univ.*

OPSOPÆUS (Vincent) a learned philological writer, born in Franconia, towards the end of the fifteenth century He opened a school of classical literature at Anspach, and employed his leisure in the revision of such manuscripts as he could procure. He endeavoured to stimulate the German printers of his time to follow the example of Aldus Manutius, in publishing editions of ancient authors, instead of employing their presses on the futile productions of their contemporaries. The details of his life are little known, but he died about 1540. He translated into Latin the letters of Luther, and from the Greek several books of the Iliad, the history of Polybius, that of Diodorous Siculus, and the romance of Heliodorus. He was likewise the author of a curious poem "De Arte Bibendi;" a treatise on rhetoric, and other works. —*Biog. Univ.*

ORA

ORATUS, a saint in the Roman calendar, was bishop of Melevia, a town of Numidia, and flourished in the fourth century, under the empire of Valentinian and Valens. He acquired much reputation by a work which he wrote in favour of the Catholics against the Donatists in six books, to which a seventh has been added by another hand. This work has been published several times, the last and best edition is that of Dupin, in 1700 in which he has inserted the notes of the other editors, with a collection of the acts of councils, edicts of emperors letters of bishops, proconsular acts, and acts of martyrs which in any way regard the history of the Donatists. It also contains two other dissertations of Optatus, one containing the 'History of the Donatists' the other upon "The Sacred Geography of Africa'—*Cave Dupin*

ORANGE (Philibert de Chalons, prince of) a famous military officer of the sixteenth century. He was in the service of Francis I of France which he quitted in 1520, through pique at being deprived of his apartments at Fontainebleau to make room for the Polish ambassador. He went over to the emperor Charles V, who recompensed him for the loss of his principality and the government of Britanny, by giving him the principality of Amalphi, the dutchy of Gravina, various territories in Italy and Flanders, and the order of the golden fleece He commanded the Spanish infantry at the siege of Fontarabia in 1522 but his greatest exploit was the capture of Rome in 1527, after the death of the constable de Bourbon to the command of whose army he succeeded He was killed at the battle of Pistoia in 1530 at the age of twenty eight Dying unmarried, he left his estates to René de Nassau, the son of his sister, and thus the principality of Orange to which Philibert had been restored by the treaty of Madrid descended to the house of Nassau —Orange (William of Nassau, prince of) succeeded to the title on the death of his cousin Rene in 1544 He was appointed by the States general of the Dutch United Provinces chief of their republic to the establishment and security of which he had contributed on their throwing off the yoke of Spain He was a great captain and a wise politician, and he was so much dreaded by the Spaniards, that not being able to overcome him by force of arms, they resorted to the infamous expedient of taking him off by assassination In 1582 he was wounded by a pistol shot as he was rising from table, by Jauregui, the servant of a ruined banker, who was suspected of having poisoned Don John of Austria The prince recovered from the effects of this injury but he was killed by Balthasar Gerard, a Burgundian, employed by the Spaniards June 10, 1584. He had four wives, and left twelve children, of whom two of his sons became successively stadtholders of the United Provinces —Orange (Maurice of Nassau, prince of) the second son of William, succeeded his elder brother Philip William in 1618, in the hereditary principality,

but the states of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht had previously chosen him for their governor on the death of his father. He made himself master of all the places belonging to the Spaniards in Holland. In 1590 he surprised Breda, and took it by stratagem, and in a short time he recovered all Friseland, Groningen, Overyssel, Nimeguen, and the county of Gueldres, till at length the seven provinces were united under his government. In 1600 he defeated the archduke Albert, at the famous battle of Nieuport, in which 6000 Spaniards were left on the field. A truce for twelve years, concluded in 1609, between Spain and the Dutch states, was the important result of his enterprises. Prince Maurice, who has been reckoned the greatest general of his age, was only calculated to shine in war. His endeavours to obtain the sovereignty of Holland, and his barbarous treatment of Barneveldt and other patriots who opposed him, tend greatly to tarnish the glory he had previously acquired. In 1621 war was renewed with the Spaniards, under the marquis Spinola, who, having taken Breda from the Dutch in 1625, contrary to the expectations of prince Maurice, he was so chagrined at the misfortune, that he died shortly after, at the age of fifty-five.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

ORDERICUS VITALIS, an historian of the twelfth century. He was of a French family, but was born in England, and at the age of ten he was sent for education to an abbey in Normandy, in which his father, who had become a widower, had taken the religious habit. He also entered into the order of priesthood, but never attained to any of the dignities of his profession, having devoted his life to literary studies. He died after 1143 He wrote an "Ecclesiastical History," in thirteen books, published in Duchesne's "Historiæ Normannorum Scriptores," and in other collections. This work, amidst a multitude of frivolous details and religious fables contains many interesting facts relating to Normandy and England, which are not to be found in any contemporary author.—*Dict Hist. Biog Univ*

ORELLANA (Francis) a Spanish officer, who is regarded as the discoverer of the great river of the Amazons in South America In 1539 he embarked near Quito, on the river Coca, which, lower down the stream, takes the name of Napo. From this river he passed to another, which gradually became more extensive, and following the course of the current, he at length arrived at Cape North, on the coast of Guyana, after a navigation of nearly 1800 leagues. Orellana perished ten years after, with three vessels, with which he had been intrusted by the Spanish government to explore the river he had previously discovered, but the opening of which he was not able to find. The denomination of the river, as well as of the country through which it flows (Amazonia) originated from an encounter of Orellana with some armed females during his first expedition.—*Robertson.*

ORFFIREUS or ORFFYREUS (John Ernest Elias) a German mechanic, whose proper name was Bessler. He was born in 1680, of a mean family in Lusatia. He first studied divinity and medicine, but at length devoted himself entirely to the cultivation of the mathematical sciences, and especially of mechanics. After travelling through various parts of Germany, and experiencing a multitude of adventures, he entered into a convent as a lay-brother, but getting tired of the confinement, he made his escape, and went to Italy. He then turned empyric, and subsequently devoted himself to researches after the perpetual motion. In 1712 he exhibited a machine, in the construction of which he professed to have attained his object, but this he afterwards destroyed. In 1716 he obtained the patronage of the elector of Hesse, who invited him to Cassel, to renew his operations, and he was so far successful, that he produced a piece of mechanism, which was examined by the philosopher S'Gravesande, who was convinced that it was set in motion by no external power, though it continued moving for an indefinite length of time. Orffyreus, displeased at the investigations of S'Gravesande, to whom he refused to exhibit the interior of his machine, broke it in pieces. He afterwards obtained a house and estate at Carlshaven, where he undertook to re-construct his machine on a large scale, and he settled there in 1722, but he made no further attempt, devoting his time to other projects, equally nugatory. He died in November 1745. He published a tract, entitled "The Perpetual Motion triumphant," Cassel, 1719, 4to, and other works.—*Biog. Univ.*

ORIBASIUS, a celebrated Greek physician of the fourth century, born at Pergamus. He was the pupil of Zeno of Cyprus, and became physician to the emperor Julian, whom he accompanied in his expedition to Persia, and witnessed his death. Under the succeeding emperors, Valens and Valentinian, he fell into disgrace, was deprived of his property, exiled, and obliged to take refuge among the barbarians. At length his merit was acknowledged and he was recalled, and recompensed for his losses He lived till towards the middle of the fifth century. Notwithstanding his misfortunes and his travels, he composed many professional works, some of which are still extant. The most important is his treatise on anatomy, published at Paris, 1556, 8vo, and at Leyden, 1735, 4to, enriched with notes, by Dr W. Dundas.—*Biog. Univ. Hutchinson.*

ORIGEN, one of the most celebrated among the Christian fathers of the third century. He was called also Adamantius, and was born about AD. 185, at Alexandria in Egypt, being the son of Leonides, who suffered martyrdom in the reign of the Roman emperor Severus. He studied under the philosopher Ammonius, and afterwards under Clement of Alexandria. He was but seventeen at the death of his father, and it is reported that his zeal would have induced him to share the fate of Leonides, had not his mother prevented his purpose. Origen then betook himself to the office

of a grammatical tutor, in order to support his widowed parent and several younger brothers, who were reduced to poverty. At length he was made professor of sacred literature at Alexandria, where his lectures were much frequented, and he had among his hearers several persons who afterwards attained great eminence in the church. He then devoted himself to preaching, and practised extraordinary mortifications, never sleeping on a bed, and abstaining from wine and flesh, with a variety of other austerities intermixed with religious exercises. If, however, his enthusiasm carried him to all the lengths which have been reported, he must have had less confidence in the strength of his resolution than has fallen to the share of most ascetics, since it would appear that he resorted to physical means to secure himself against temptation. At this period he commenced his celebrated "Hexapla," which first suggested the idea of Polyglott Bibles. This work contained the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, with the Greek versions of the Septuagint, and those of Aquila, Theodotion, and Symmachus, together with other versions of some portions of the Scriptures. Fragments alone of the Hexapla have been preserved, which were collected and published by father Montfaucon. Origen having taken the order of priesthood in Palestine, Demetrius, bishop of Alexandria, was displeased at his conduct, and professing to have discovered errors in his writings, he prevented him from teaching, and procured his banishment. He then went to Cæsaria, where his fame is said to have attracted the notice of Mammæa, the mother of the emperor Alexander Severus, who sent for him to Antioch, and was highly edified by his apostolic zeal, and the eloquence of his discourses When the Christians were persecuted in the reign of Maximin, Origen took refuge at Athens, where he employed himself in writing Scholia, or commentaries on the Scriptures. He subsequently converted Beryllus, bishop of Bostra, who had fallen into error relative to the pre-existence of Christ, and he also assisted at a council in which the heresy of some Arabians was condemned, who, like the modern Unitarians, maintained that the soul dies with the body, and will be revived at the resurrection. Origen himself, however, was charged with holding various heterodox opinions, among which the most formidable is that of the finite duration of future punishment, and the ultimate salvation of devils, which, as may be supposed, gave great scandal to the church. His attachment to the philosophy of Plato, in which he had been instructed by his master Ammonius, also appears in his explanations of the Scriptures, which abound in allegory and mystical allusion. He, however, in some measure atoned for his errors by his noble defence of the Gospel against the Epicurean philosopher Celsus, in a treatise which is still extant. Hence Cassiodorus says of Origen, "Ubi bene nemo melius; ubi male nemo pejus." In the Decian persecution he was imprisoned and tortured, and, according to some accounts, he suffered martyrdom, though it is generally supposed that he died a natural death at Tyre, AD. 254. His works were published by Huet, but the best edition is that of the Benedictines, Paris, 1733, 4 vols. folio. *Trithemius. Huetii Origeniana. Cave's Lives of the Fathers.*

ORIGNY (Anthony John Baptist Abraham d') born at Rheims in 1734, held the office of counsellor of the mint, and dedicated his leisure to the cultivation of letters. He was a member of many provincial academies, and died in October 1798. He published "Dictionnaire des Origines, ou Epoches des Inventions, Decouvertes, &c." Paris, 1776, 778, 6 vols. 8vo, "Abrégé de l'Histoire du Théatre Français," tome quatrieme, 1783, n continuation of a work by Mouhy, and "Annales du Theatre Italien," 1788, 3 vols. 2o.—*Biog. Univ.*

ORIGNY (Peter Adam d') a writer on classical antiquities, who was a native of Rheims in France, and died there September 9, 1774. In the early part of his life he entered into the army, and became a captain of grenadiers, but having been disabled by a wound, which he received at the attack of the lines of Weissembourg in Germany, he retired from the service, with a pension and the cross of St Louis. He was the author of a learned work entitled "L'Egypte Ancienne, ou Mémoires historiques et critiques sur les Objets les plus importans du grand Empire des Egyptiens," 1762, 2 vols. 12mo, and another on Egyptian Chronology, and at the time of his death, he was occupied in more extended researches relating to the same subject.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

ORLANDI (Peregrine Anthony) a learned bibliographer and writer on the history of the arts, who died about 1730. He published an "Account of the Origin and Progress of Printing, from 1457 to 1500," Bologna, 1722, 4to, a "History of Bolognese Writers, with Remarks on their Works," 1714, 4to, and a Dictionary of Artists, entitled "Abecedario Pittorico," 1719, 4to, which was republished with additions after the death of the author. All the works of Orlandi are esteemed for their general accuracy, and the abundance of information which they afford. This writer was a Carmelite friar, and was doctor and professor of theology at Bologna.—*Dict. Hist. Edit.*

ORLEANS (Gaston John Baptist, duke of) the third son of Henry IV of France, by his wife Mary de Medicis. He was born at Fontainebleau in 1608, and at first received the title of duke of Anjou, but after the death of an elder brother in 1611, he was made duke of Orleans. He was engaged in various intrigues and insurrections against the government in the reign of his brother, Louis XIII, and the minority of Louis XIV. Prompted by his favourites, he made a multitude of unsuccessful attempts to ruin cardinal Richelieu. It was by his persuasions that the duke of Montmorenci, governor of Languedoc, was induced to take arms against the minister,

and Gaston traversed France to join him, in a style more resembling that of a fugitive, followed by a few deserters, than like a prince in arms against a king. This revolt proved very unfortunate, for Montmorenci was taken prisoner and executed, and Orleans was forced to make most humiliating submissions. Some time after, he became involved in the conspiracy of Bouillon and Cinq-Mars, from which he extricated himself by accusing his accomplices and renewing his humiliation. After the death of Louis XIII, he was appointed lieutenant general of the kingdom, when he acquired military reputation by the taking of Gravelines, Courtrai, and Mardyck, but his cabals against cardinal Mazarin at length occasioned his being banished to Blois, where he died February 2d, 1660. This prince possessed much wit and humour, and many of his repartees are recorded. He left "Memoires de ce qui s'est passé de plus considerable en France depuis l'an 1608 jusqu en 1635," printed at Amsterdam in 1683, and at Paris in 1685, 12mo —Orleans (Philip, duke of) the younger son of Louis XIII, born in 1640. He had for his tutor La Mothe le Vayer, to whom cardinal Mazarin said, "Why should you make the king's brother a clever man? If he become more learned than the king, he will not know how to yield him implicit obedience." Upon such principles was his education conducted, and he consequently proved dissipated, vain, and effeminate. He was married in 1661, to Henrietta, the sister of Charles II, who died in 1670, under circumstances which rendered it highly probable that she was poisoned. In the following year the duke took for his second wife Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the elector of Bavaria. He died of apoplexy at St Cloud, June 1st, 1701. A French translation of the Roman history of Florus by the duke of Orleans, was published in 1670, 12mo.—Orleans (Philip, duke of) son of the preceding by his last wife, born at St Cloud, August 4th, 1674 He possessed great natural abilities, which might have been better cultivated, if he had not fallen under the control of his sub-preceptor, Dubois, afterwards cardinal. He nevertheless made a rapid progress in various sciences, and especially in geometry, chemistry, and poetry, and he was also skilled in the arts of music and drawing. He was married to mademoiselle de Blois, one of the daughters of Louis XIV, by madame de Montespan, whom he treated with attention, but at the same time he gave way to his inclinations, which led him to practise the grossest sensuality and dissipation. Yet in the midst of his criminal career, he was not deaf to the calls of ambition, and he was engaged in military service in Flanders, Italy, and Spain, where he displayed considerable abilities. When the cause of his cousin, Philip V, appeared almost hopeless, he formed a design of securing the Spanish sceptre for himself, but his plan was discovered, and that and some other intrigues of which he was suspected deprived him of the favour of Louis XIV, whose death, in 1715, prevented the completion of arrangements for preventing the duke of Orleans from obtaining the regency during the minority of the next king. He accordingly succeeded to that office, and during nearly the whole of his government he was guided by the counsels of his able but profligate minister, cardinal Dubois. The duke himself is said to have manifested a spirit of clemency and generosity towards his enemies, and a disposition to alleviate the burdens of the people, but some of his plans proved unsuccessful, and others were overruled by his advisers Exhausted by business and pleasure, he died December 25, 1723. He left some good specimens of his ability as an artist, particularly in the plates to a splendid edition of Amyot's translation of the romance of Daphnis and Chloe, designed and engraved by himself, and he also composed the music of two operas.—Orleans (Louis, duke of) son of the regent, was born at Versailles, August 4, 1703 He had for a tutor the abbé Mongault, who inspired him with an early taste for study, but the first part of his life was spent in dissipation. In 1724 he married the princess of Baden, and having had the misfortune to lose her two years after, he was afflicted with a profound melancholy, which at length induced him to seclude himself from the world, and devote himself to religious exercises and study. He took an apartment in the abbey of St Genevieve in 1730, and resided there entirely from 1742 till his death, which happened February 4, 1752. He wrote translations, paraphrases, and annotations on the Scriptures, and various other theological works.—Orleans (Louis Joseph Philip, duke of) grandson of the foregoing, was born at St Cloud, April 13, 1747. He was called when young the duke of Chartres, and in 1769 he was married to the daughter of the duke of Penthievre, who held the office of grand-admiral of France. He wished to have succeeded him, and not being able to obtain his object, he went as a volunteer on board the squadron of the count d'Orvilliers, when he was present at the engagement with the English off Ushant, and he is stated to have behaved on that occasion with extreme cowardice. On his return home, instead of receiving promotion in the navy, the post of colonel general of the hussars was created and bestowed on him. Some time after, he succeeded the count de Clermont as chief of the French Freemasons. After the death of his father, in 1787, he became possessed of the hereditary title and estates, and from that period he adopted various methods to obtain popularity, with a view to political power. In the disputes between the court and the parliaments he constantly opposed the royal authority, and gradually drew around him almost all the friends of revolution or reform. His behaviour towards the king at the royal session of November 19, 1787, occasioned his exile to Villers Coteret, during which the praises of the journalists heightened his influence with the populace. Previously to the convocation of the States-general, some

attempts are said to have been made to gain him over to the court, but they were ineffectual, and becoming a member of that body, he, from the beginning, protested against all the decrees of the chamber of nobles, and at length joined, with other members, the tiers-état to form the National Assembly. At this period it appears to have been his object to reduce the king to a state of tutelage, and procure for himself the formidable office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom. But he was by no means qualified to profit by the commotions to which he had contributed, and he became, in a great measure, the passive instrument of the jacobins, and ultimately the victim of his schemes of ambition. He was chosen a member of the National Convention in September 1792, at which time the commune of Paris authorised him to adopt for himself and his descendants the appellation of Egalité, instead of the name and titles of his family. In the Convention he voted for the death of the king, and on the 7th of April following he was himself arrested and committed to prison at Marseilles, with other members of his family. Being brought before the criminal tribunal of the department, he was declared innocent of the charges of conspiracy against the government which were preferred against him, but the committee of public safety forbade his liberation, and after six months' detention he was transferred to Paris to undergo a new trial. At his examination he defended his conduct with calmness and address, but ineffectually, and being condemned to suffer by the guillotine, he submitted to his fate with courage and firmness. He was executed November 6, 1793.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

ORLEANS (Anne Mary Louisa of) see Montpensier.

ORLEANS (Charlotte Elizabeth, duchess of) was the daughter of Charles Louis, elector of Bavaria. She was born in 1652, and in 1671 became the second wife of the brother of Louis XIV, by whom she was the mother of the regent, duke of Orleans. Her person was extremely plain, but her disposition was lively, and she possessed talents and wit, which made her a favourite with the king. She died in 1722. Her letters, written between 1715 and 1720, and addressed to duke Ulric of Bavaria, and the princess of Wales, tend to elucidate the history of the reign of Louis XIV, and the regency of her son, as well as the manners and characters of her contemporaries. They were published at Paris in 1788, and reprinted in 1807, but the best edition is that of M Schubart, Paris, 1823, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

ORLEANS (Peter Joseph d') a jesuit and writer of history, was born at Bourges in 1641, being the member of an ancient family in the province of Berry. He entered into the college of jesuits in 1659, and for several years taught rhetoric in its seminaries. He cultivated talents for the pulpit, but more particularly attended to historical composition. He was a man of lively parts and ingenious conversation, but his writings are more distinguished for imagination and eloquence, than for accuracy and justness of thinking. The work by which he is most known is his "Histoire de la Revolution de l'Angleterre," 3 vols. 4to, a work which was much admired in France, and which has even found admirers among the partizans of arbitrary power in Great Britain. English history, however, is no theme for a jesuit, and as a proof of it, father d'Orleans regards Magna Charta, without stating its contents, as the root of all political dissensions in England. His next considerable work is the "Histoire des Révolutions d'Espagne," of which he wrote about a volume and a half, the remainder, completing three volumes 4to, being executed by fathers Rouille and Brumoy. His other works are, "Histoire des deux Conquerants Tartares, Chimchi et Camhi, qui ont subjugué la Chine," 1689, 8vo. "Histoire de M. Constance, Premier Ministre du Roi de Siam, &c." 1692, 12mo, "Sermons et Instructions Chrétiennes," 1696, 2 vols. 12mo, and the lives of PP. Cottin and Ricci, Lewis de Gonzaga, Mary of Savoy, the infanta Isabelle, and Stanislaus Kotska.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ORLOFF (Gregory) one of the favourites of Catherine II of Russia. He served in the artillery under the empress Elizabeth, and at length became aide-de-camp to general Schuvaloff, whose mistress, the princess Kuiakin, preferring him to the general, their intrigue was discovered, and Orloff was dismissed from his post, and narrowly escaped banishment to Siberia. Catherine, then grand duchess, heard of the affair, saved him from banishment, and took him under her protection. He had a principal share in the revolution which placed his mistress on the throne of Russia, after which he was made grand master of the artillery, and raised to the first dignities in the state. His ambition prompted him to aim at sharing the throne of the empress, who would have submitted to a private marriage. This he imprudently refused to accept, in consequence of which his influence declined, and he was supplanted by a new favourite. He was then ordered to travel, but was gratified with magnificent presents, and received the title of prince of the German empire, which Catherine procured for him. After an absence of five months he returned, hoping to recover his former influence at court, but he was disappointed. He resided several years at Petersburgh, and then made a tour in Germany, Italy, and France, indulging himself in the most extravagant luxury. He went to Petersburgh again in 1782, when he became deranged, and being removed to Moscow, he died there in the following year. He had by the empress one son, named Bobrinski, who was educated under the direction of his mother, but he showed himself unworthy of the cares bestowed on him.—Orloff (Alexis) brother of the preceding, was remarkable for his gigantic stature and Herculean strength. He powerfully assisted the measures of Gregory for the elevation of his mistress to the throne, and is said with his own hand to have strangled the emperor in his prison. He con-

tinued to serve the empress with great zeal and fidelity, and was employed by her in the army and navy. On the accession of Paul I he was disgraced, and banished from Russia. He then went to Germany, and resided several years at Leipsic, but after the death of Paul, he returned to Moscow, and died in that city in January 1808.—*Biog. Univ.*

ORLOFF (count GREGORY VLADIMIROMITZ) a Russian nobleman, more distinguished by his attachment to literature, and the patronage which he extended to it, than by his rank and fortune. He was born in 1778, and passed the earlier part of his life in his native country, till the delicate state of his health obliged him to exchange it for a milder climate. He therefore repaired to Italy, where he composed his "Mémoires Historiques, Politiques, et Litteraires, sur le Royaume de Naples." This work, which comprehends the entire history of lower Italy, appeared in 1820, and was succeeded in 1822 by his "Histoire des Arts en Italie." The year following he published an account of his travels through part of France. His other productions are a translation of Kirloff's fables from the original Russian into the French and Italian languages, in bringing which forward, his munificence rather than his own personal labour was the principal assistant. In 1826 he commenced translating Karamsin's "History of Russia" into French, but his decease in the July of that year prevented his completing a task which, if accomplished, would have communicated to the rest of Europe that respectable proof of rising Russian literature.—*Ann. Biog.*

ORME (ROBERT) a distinguished historian, was born at Anjengo in the East Indies in 1728, and was educated at Harrow He then obtained a civil appointment at Calcutta, and was created a member of the council at Fort St George. After being elected commissary and accountant general in 1754, he embarked for England for the recovery of his health, but the ship in which he sailed being captured by the French, he did not reach his destination until the spring of 1760. The first volume of his celebrated work, "History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan, from the year 1745," appeared in 1763, and the second in 1778. The elegance and perspicuity of the narrative, with its great fidelity and impartiality, cause the author to rank with the best historical writers of his time. He also published "Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Mahrattas, and of the English Concerns in Indostan." Mr Orme was at the same time an elegant versifier, and possessed of a fine taste for music and drawing. He died in 1801 —*Life prefixed to Fragments.*

ORNITHOPARIUS, a German author of the sixteenth century, who wrote on the science of music with considerable ingenuity and humour, as well as a thorough acquaintance with his subject. His principal work, "Musicæ activæ Micrologus," Leipsic, 1517, was the first ever printed in Germany on the science. There is an English translation of it by Dowland, London, 1609.—*Biog. Dict. of Music.*

OROBIO (ISAAC) or BALTHASAR DE ASIRO, a learned Jew, who was a native of Spain. His parents professed the Catholic faith, in which he also was educated, and having studied the scholastic philosophy, he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of Salamanca. He afterwards became a medical practitioner at Seville, and being secretly attached to the religion of his ancestors, he at length had the misfortune to be accused before the inquisition of infidelity and Judaism. He was treated with all the rigour to which the victims of the holy office were usually subjected, but three years' confinement in a dark dungeon, with the repeated administration of torture, not producing a confession of his imputed crime, and there being no direct evidence against him, he was at length discharged, and, as may be supposed, he seized the earliest opportunity for quitting the Spanish territories. He first settled at Toulouse in France, where he obtained the professorship of medicine, and there he conformed to the religion of the country. But being after a time desirous to enjoy liberty of conscience, he removed to Amsterdam, relinquished his Christian name, Balthasar, and submitting to the distinguishing rite of Judaism, took that of Isaac, and conforming openly to the law of Moses, he practised as a physician with great reputation. He employed his pen in confuting the principles of Spinosa, but the friendly controversy which he carried on with Limborch, relative to the respective merits of Judaism and Christianity, has chiefly tended to maintain his literary reputation It ended, as such disputes usually do in each party retaining his own sentiments, but the papers on both sides were afterwards published by Limborch. The death of Orobio took place in 1687.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med Biog. Univ.*

OROSIUS (PAULUS) a Spanish priest and historian of the fifth century. He was a native of Tarragona, and a disciple of St Augustin, and he lived in the time of the emperors Arcadius and Honorius. The city of Rome having been taken by Alaric, king of the Goths, the Pagans attributed that, and the other misfortunes which had befallen the empire, to the alteration of the national religion from heathenism to Christianity. It was to justify the Christians from this reproach that Orosius, at the request of St Augustin, undertook his principal work, entitled "Hormesta," in which he exhibits a view of the most important events from the creation of the world to his own time, in order to show that great calamities had happened in every age, and that the Roman empire had not been more exempt from them at any other period than since the birth of Christ. This treatise forms a kind of general chronicle, or universal history, divided into seven books. The author has fallen into some important mistakes, especially in point of chronology, notwithstand-

ing which his work became exceedingly popular in the middle ages, and it was translated into Anglo-Saxon, and commented on by king Alfred. Orosius wrote also against the heresy of Pelagius, and on other theological topics. The best edition of his history is that of Havercamp, Lugd. Bat. 1738, 4to.—*Dupin Bibl. des Aut. Eccles. Biog. Univ.*

ORPHEUS, a name celebrated in Grecian mythology, by some asserted to have been a poet, musician, and philosopher of Thrace, while Aristotle, from the manifestly fabulous accounts connected with his history, has gone so far as to deny his existence altogether. He is said to have been the son of Æager, and the chief founder of allegorical theology among the Greeks, as well as, according to Suidas, of the religious ceremonies, called, from the country which gave him birth, "Threskeia." The æra in which he flourished is generally placed before that of the Trojan war, and although the ancient verses which go under his name are manifestly the productions of a later age, yet, if we believe Plato, Isocrates, and Diodorus Siculus, there seems to be no cause for doubting his existence. The addition of three strings to the lyre, and the invention of hexameter verse, have been attributed to him. He was also skilled in medicine, which circumstance is thought to explain the fable of his recalling his wife Eurydice from hell. His death is variously related, but it is usually said to have proceeded from the hands of his infuriated countrywomen.—*Brucker. Rees's Encyclop.*

ORSARTO (Sertorio) Lat. Ursatus, an eminent antiquary, was born at Padua in 1617, and became professor of natural philosophy in the university of that city. He died in 1678. His works are numerous and esteemed the principal are, "A History of Padua," in Italian, 1678, fol, "Prænomina, Cognomina, et Agnomina antiquorum Romanorum," "Deorum, Dearumque Nomina et Attributa," "Monumenta Patavina," "Commentarius de notis Romanorum," "Cronologia di Reggimenti di Padova," "Poems and Orations," and "Marmi eruditi."—*Tiraboschi. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ORSI (Francis Joseph Augustine) an eminent cardinal was born in Tuscany in 1692. He entered the Dominican order, and was appointed theological professor. He was afterwards made master of the sacred palace, and after receiving various promotions, in 1759 he was raised to the purple. He was the author of "Infallibilitas act Rom. Pont." 1741, and "An Ecclesiastical History of the first six Centuries." He died in 1761.—There was also another Orsi (John Joseph) an Italian grammarian and poet, who was born at Bologna in 1652, and died in 1733. He left several sonnets, pastorals, and poetical pieces, but his principal work is his "Thoughts" on Bouhourr's "Maniere de Penser," Modena, 1735, 2 vols. 4to.—*Fabroni.*

ORTELIUS (Abraham) an eminent antiquary and geographer of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Antwerp, and was acquainted with Camden, whom he visited in the course of his travels in England. He was particularly skilled in mathematical science, and was one of the earliest writers among the moderns who elucidated the geography of former ages. On his return to the Netherlands, he became cosmographer to the king of Spain. His death took place June 26, 1598, at the age of seventy-one. He was the author of "Synonyma Geographica," Antwerp, 1578, 4to, "Thesaurus, sive Lexicon Geograph." 1596, 4to, "Deorum, Dearumq capita, ex Numismatibus," 4to, "Itinerarium per nonnulas Belgiæ partes," and "Germanorum veterum vita, mores, et religio, cum Iconibus," 1596, 4to.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

ORION (Job) an eminent nonconformist divine, was born at Shrewsbury in 1717. He was educated at the free-school of his native place, and was afterwards placed under the care of Dr Doddridge, whose assistant he became. He preached occasionally in several congregations in Northamptonshire until 1741, when he became minister of the united independent and presbyterian congregations at Shrewsbury. In 1765, his health being in a very delicate state, he was obliged to retire from his public duties. He fixed his residence at Kidderminster, where he passed his time in literary occupations until his death, which happened in 1783. Mr Orton received the degree of doctor in divinity several years previous to his death, but he never would be addressed by that title, or prefix it to any of his writings. His works are very numerous, and are written in a fervent energetic style, and in a spirit of strict piety and morality. The principal are these "Memoirs of Dr Doddridge," "Christian Zeal, three Discourses," "Discourses on Eternity," "Religious Exercises," "Christian Worship, three Discourses," "Sacramental Meditations," "Summary of doctrinal and practical Religion," "Exposition of the Old Testament," "Discourses to the Aged," "Letters to a young Clergyman," &c.—*Biog. Brit*

ORVILLE (James Philip d') an eminent writer on classical literature, of French extraction, but born at Amsterdam in 1696. He pursued his studies at the university of Leyden, where in 1721 he took the degree of LL.D. Having, however, renounced his design of becoming an advocate, and determined to devote himself to the belles lettres, he travelled in England, Italy, France, and Germany, visiting every where the public libraries, cabinets of medals and antiquities, and forming an acquaintance with the most celebrated classical scholars of the age. On his return to Holland, about 1730, he obtained the chair of history, rhetoric, and Greek literature at Amsterdam, which he occupied till 1742, when he gave in his resignation, still however preserving the titles and honours of the office. He died September 14, 1751. His works are, "Miscellaneæ Observationes Criticæ novæ," carried on periodically in conjunction with Burman, "Critica Vannus in manes Jo. Corn. Pavonis paleas," 1737, a

satirical treatise against M. de Pauw, of Utrecht, an edition of the Greek romance of Chariton, with a learned commentary, 1750, 4to, and Observations on Sicily, published after the death of the author by Burman, under the title of "Sicula," 1764, folio.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

OSBERN or OSBERT, a Benedictine monk of Canterbury, who flourished about 1070. Trithemius says he was learned in the Scriptures, deeply skilled in music, and eminent for his knowledge and eloquence. He wrote on sacred and prophane literature, and among the various subjects of which he treated was music, but he is chiefly known at present as the author of a life of St Dunstan, into which Osbern, in compliance with the taste of his age, has introduced a number of legendary tales, doubtless designed to do honour to his hero, but which have had the effect of ruining his own credit as a biographer. This work has been published in Wharton's Anglia Sacra.—*Trithem. de Script. Eccles. Fuller's Worthies.*

OSIANDER (Andrew) an eminent divine, was born in Bavaria in 1498, and began to preach at Nuremburg in 1522. He was one of the promoters of the reformation, but finally by his peculiar doctrines, he became the cause of great disturbances in the Lutheran churches. At the conference of Marpurg in 1529, between Luther and the Swiss divines, he maintained his opinion, "that a man is justified formally, not by the faith and apprehension of the justice of Jesus Christ, or the imputation of his justice according to the opinion of Luther and Calvin, but by the essential justice of God." He then drew up a confession of faith, which was printed by order of the margrave of Brandenburg, but highly disapproved of by the Lutherans. He was a studious and acute divine, but much disliked for his arrogance and the insolent manner in which he treated the aged Melancthon. His works are, "Harmonia Evangelica," "Liber de Imagine Dei quid sit," Epistola ad Zuinglium de Eucharista," Dissertationes duæ de Lege et Evangelio et Justificatione." He died suddenly at Konigsberg, where he was minister and professor in 1552.—His son, Luke, was a Lutheran divine, and wrote an institution of the Christian religion, &c. He died at Tubingen in 1604.—Another, Luke Osiander, was chancellor of Tubingen, and died in 1638. He was the author of a treatise "On the Omnipresence of Christ as Man."—Andrew Osiander, grandson of the preceding Andrew, was preacher and a counsellor to prince Louis of Wirtemberg, and was the editor of "Biblica Sacra Latine vulgata," and other works. He died in 1617.—There was also a John Adam Osiander, another Lutheran divine, and professor and provost of the university of Tubingen, where he died in 1697. He wrote "Commentarius in Pentateuchem," 5 vols. folio; Commentaries on Joshua, Judges, Ruth, and Samuel, 3 vols. folio, and "Disputationes Academicæ in præcipus et maxime controversa Novi Testamenta Loca," &c.—*Melchior Adam. Dupin. Moreri.*

OSIUS or OSIO (Felix) a celebrated [illegible] was born at Milan in 1587. He became professor of rhetoric at Padua, where he died in 1631. His works are, "Tractatus de Sepulchris et Epitaphiis Ethnicorum et Christianorum," "Elogia Scriptorum illustrium," "Romano-Græcia," Orationes," "Epistolarum Libri duo," "Notes and Corrections to the History of the age of Frederic Barbarossa," written by Morenas, in tom. iii. of the Thesaurus Italiæ, and to Albert Mussato's "History of the Emperor Henry VII," Venice, 1636, folio, "A Collection of Authors of the History of Padua."—His brother, Theodosius Osius, also wrote several tracts.—*Saxii Onomast. Hist. Dict. de L'Advocat.*

OSMAN BEY (Nemsey) a noble Hungarian, who entered into the army, and obtained the rank of colonel in the Austrian service. Having been accused of robbing the regimental chest, he endeavoured to justify himself at the expense of the paymaster, who had disappeared. His defence not appearing satisfactory to the emperor, Joseph II, he was deprived of his commission and imprisoned. In about a year after he was liberated, but not being able to obtain the restoration of his rank, he determined to go to Constantinople and turn Mahometan. He arrived there in 1779, and his intention being made known to the Austrian ambassador, baron Herbert Rathkeal, he endeavoured to persuade the intended renegade from fulfilling his purpose, but in vain, for he made profession of the Moslem faith, and received from the grand seignor a pension of five or six thousand francs, with an estate in Magnesia, in Asia Minor. Osman Bey possessed a taste for the fine arts, and for the study of archæology and numismatics. He had brought from Germany a collection of ancient medals, to which his new situation enabled him to make considerable additions. He had continued thus to employ himself for some years, when he was murdered by two of his servants, who robbed him of a considerable sum of money which he had recently received. His property was, as usual, seized by the Turkish government, and his medals, being sold, were ultimately lodged in the cabinet of the king of Bavaria at Munich. Osman was considered in the Levant as a manufacturer of false medals, of which description were many of those in his collection. His murder happened in 1785.—*Biog. Univ.*

OSMOND or OSMUND (St) bishop of Salisbury in the eleventh century. He was the son of the count of Sees, and in 1066 he accompanied William the Norman to England. That prince made him earl of Dorset, counsellor of state, and chancellor of England. He had not only acquired military renown in the early part of his life, but had also distinguished himself by his learning, to which, and to the duties of religion, he at length determined to devote himself. Having taken holy orders, he was, in 1078, made bishop of Sarum, where he remained till his death in

1099. St Osmond erected a cathedral at Old Sarum, in which he was interred, but his ashes were afterwards taken up and ensh
His canonization took place in 1458. composed religious offices, which were subsequently interpolated with Apocryphal legends, but his Missal, or service book, for the use of his cathedral, is the production which has principally contributed to preserve his name from oblivion. It became at length the most popular manual of public devotion among the English clergy, and prayer-books, "Secundum usum Sarum," were adopted for the service of churches in general.—*Biog. Univ.*

OSORIO (JEROME) a Portuguese divine and historian, who was a native of Lisbon. He studied at Paris and Bologna, and on his return to Portugal he became professor of theology at the university of Coimbra. Having taken holy orders, he was at length made bishop of Silva, in which station he distinguished himself by his virtue and patriotism, as well as by his learning. The troubles which took place in Portugal, after the death of king Sebastian, who is supposed to have perished in fighting against the Moors in Africa in 1578, deeply afflicted Osorio, who died at Tavila, August 20, 1580, aged seventy four. Among his works are treatises, "De Nobilitate Civili," "De Nobilitate Christiana," "De Regis Institutione," and "De Rebus Emmanuelis Regis Lusitaniæ virtute et auspicio gestis," which, together with several others, were published at Rome in four volumes folio, by his nephew, Jerome Osorio, canon of Evora.—*Teissier Eloges des Hommes.* *Biog. Univ.*

OSSAT (ARNAUD d') an eminent cardinal, was born of humble parents at Cassagnabere, a village near Auch, in 1536. He became tutor to some young noblemen, whom he accompanied to Paris, where he applied himself zealously to his own improvement. After studying the law, he practised at the bar, and was much admired for his eloquence. When Paul de Foix, archbishop of Toulouse, was nominated by Henry III ambassador to the court of Rome, he carried d'Ossat with him as his secretary, who, after the death of that prelate in 1584, took holy orders, and was received into the house of the cardinal d'Este. He was afterwards made charge d affaires for the French court, and in that capacity he was greatly instrumental in reconciling Henry IV with the see of Rome, for which he was rewarded first with the bishopric of Rennes, and afterwards with a cardinal's hat and the see of Bayeux. He died in 1604. He was a man of great penetration and prudence, and though a profound politician, he was an honest man. He wrote a work in defence of Ramus, whose disciple he was, entitled, "Expositio Arnoldi Ossati in Disputationem Jacobi Carpentarii de Methodo." His letters, relative to the negociations in which he was employed, were published by Amelot de la Houssaye, Paris, 1678, 2 vols. 4to, and 5 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

OSSIAN, a Gaelic bard supposed to have lived in the third century, and to have been the son of Fingal, a Caledonian chief, whom he accompanied in various military expeditions. Some epic poems, and other pieces, ascribed to Ossian, were published in a professed English version in prose, by James Macpherson, in 1762, and subsequently, and a warm and protracted controversy took place relative to their authenticity. In 1781, Mr W. Shaw, author of a Gaelic grammar and dictionary, published "An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems ascribed to Ossian," and he was answered by Mr. John Clarke, a member of the society of Scottish antiquaries, and a translator of Caledonian poetry. More recently, Malcolm Laing attacked the credit of the Ossianic poetry, and was opposed by Mr Archibald Macdonald and Dr Patrick Graham. Further information on the subject may be found in the Report of the Highland society, published by Henry Mackenzie, esq., and in the pieces attached to the Gaelic poems, published as the originals of Ossian, with a literal Latin version, by Robert Macfarlan, A.M. 3 vols 8vo.—*Orig.*

OSTADE (ADRIAN van) a Dutch painter, was born at Lubeck in 1610, and studied under Francis Hals His pictures are characterized by an exact imitation of nature, and his admirable representations of subjects, which in other hands would only have disgusted us. They usually consist of the interiors of alehouses or kitchens, with Dutch peasants smoking, quarrelling, or drinking, but he throws such expression into the heads of his characters, that their vulgarity is lost in our admiration of their truth and animation. His colouring is rich and clear, his touch spirited and free, and all his works are highly finished. On the approach of the French troops in 1662, Ostade sold all his pictures and effects in order to return to Lubeck, but at Amsterdam his fears being overcome, he was prevailed upon to remain there, and he practised his profession with great reputation until his death, which took place in 1685.—ISAAC van OSTADE, his brother and scholar, was born at Lubeck about 1617. His earliest pictures, which he painted in imitation of his brother, were greatly inferior, but he afterwards adopted a style of his own, in which he was successful, and he was often solicited by contemporary landscape painters to add his figures to their pieces. He died young.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington. Bryan's Dict of Paint. and Eng.*

OSTERVALD (JOHN FREDERIC) a Swiss Protestant divine, was born at Neufchatel in 1663, and became pastor of the church in that place in 1699. He died in 1747. His works are, "A Treatise concerning the Causes of the present Corruption of Christians, and their Remedies," 8vo, "A Discourse against the Sin of Uncleanness," "An Abridgment of the Sacred History," "Ethica Christiana," "Theologiæ Compendium," "A Treatise on the Sacred Ministry," "A Catechism," &c. M. Osterwald also published an edition of the Geneva French version of "The Holy Bible," with arguments and reflections.—His son,

JOHN RODOLPH OSTERVALD, was pastor of the French church at Basil, and wrote a much esteemed treatise, entitled, "The Duties of Communicants."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

OSTERWICK (MARIA van) a celebrated paintress of flowers and fruit, born at Nootdorp, a small town near Delft, in 1630. She was the pupil of John David de Heem, the most celebrated flower painter of his time. Her pictures were admitted into the choicest collections the emperor Leopold commanded her to paint one for his gallery, with which he was so much pleased, that he gave her the portraits of himself and his empress, set with diamonds She was also distinguished by William III, and Louis XIV. Maria van Osterwick is ranked among the most celebrated flower painters, her colouring is clear and transparent, and finishing exquisite. She died, unmarried, in 1693 Her pictures are extremely scarce and valuable —*Bryan's Dict of Paint and Eng.*

OSWALD (JOHN) a native of Scotland, who displayed an early inclination for literature, but entering into the army, was sent to the East Indies as a lieutenant in a regiment of foot. He returned to England in 1783, and having attained a knowledge of Latin and Greek without the assistance of a master, he made himself acquainted with the Arabic also, during his residence in the East. He distinguished himself by some singularities of behaviour, among which was a partiality for the opinions of the Brahmins whom he imitated in abstaining from animal food In 1786 he published a burlesque piece, entitled, "Ranæ Comica Evangelizantes, or, the Comic Frogs turned Methodists," and this was followed by 'The alarming Progress of French Politics' occasioned by the treaty of commerce with France in 1787, 'Euphrosyne, an Ode to Beauty," 1788, and "Poems, with the Humours of John Bull, an operatical farce," under the pseudonym of Sylvester Otway, 1789. On the occurrence of the revolution in France, Oswald went thither, and obtained the rank of colonel under the republican government. He was at length killed in battle.—*Redhead Yorke's Letters from France. Biog Nouv des Contemp.*

OSYMANDYAS, an ancient king of Egypt, celebrated for his conquests and for the magnificent monuments attributed to him by the historian Diodorus Siculus. He is supposed to be the same monarch who is styled, by Strabo, Ismandes, who was also called Memnon. To this prince, the vocal statue, (the remains of which still exist in the ruins of ancient Thebes,) is supposed to have been dedicated. The palace he erected at Thebes is said to have contained a library, which is the earliest mentioned in history. He also built a sepulchral monument, surmounted by a golden circle marked with astronomical divisions, reported, by Diodorus, to have been taken away by Cambyses, king of Persia, when he conquered Egypt. Osymandyas is conjectured to have reigned 3,000 years before the beginning of the Christian æra —*Reimman. Idea. antiq. literatur. Ægypt. Marshami Canon. Chron. Ægypt. Biog. Univ.*

OTFRID, the author of one of the earliest specimens of composition in the German language. He was a native of Swabia, and lived in the middle of the ninth century. After having become a monk of the abbey of Weissenburg in Alsace, he studied under Rabanus Maurus, abbot of Fulda, he then returned to his monastery, where he opened a school of literature, and wrote a variety of works in prose and verse. The most important of these is a version, or paraphrase, of the Gospels, in Allemannish rhyme, still extant, in which some passages of lyrical poetry occur, especially one where the cloistered bard expresses a longing for his native home. Scherz has published this work with a Latin translation, in his edition of Schilter's Thesaurus Antiquitatum Teutonicarum —*Trithem. de Script. Eccles. Biog Univ. Lond. Mag* vol iii.

OTHER, OHTHERE, or OTTAR a Norwegian traveller of the ninth century. He resided at the extremity of the inhabited part of Norway, and was engaged in the seal and whale fisheries. At length, probably in the prosecution of a mercantile adventure, he made a voyage to England, where he became known to king Alfred the Great, who took him into his service. To that prince he communicated an account of two voyages in which he had been engaged in the Arctic seas, affording the earliest information extant relative to the north of Europe, and the narrative of Other, together with that of Wulfstan, another traveller, were inserted by Alfred in his Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius. An account of the voyages of Other was published by Hakluyt and Purchas, and more recently in Daines Barrington's edition of the Saxon Orosius. The work has also occupied the attention of the Danish literati.—*Turner's Hist of the Anglo-Saxons.—Biog Univ.*

OTHO, or OTTO, of Freisingen, a German ecclesiastic and historian of the twelfth century. He was the son of Leopold, marquis of Austria, and is said to have been equally illustrious for his birth, his learning, and his piety. After studying at the college of Neuburg, which was founded by his father, he went and completed his education at the university of Paris. He then entered into the monastic order of the Cistercians, in the convent of Morimond in Burgundy, of which he became abbot Having afterwards been elected bishop of Freisingen, in Bavaria, he returned to Germany, but in 1148 he followed the emperor Conrad in an expedition to the Holy Land. The latter part of his life was passed in seclusion at the monastery of Morimond, where he died in 1158. Otho composed a Chronicle, or general history, from the creation to A.D. 1146, and also a life of the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, in two books, which last work was continued by Radwic, a canon of Freisingen.—*Dict. Hist.*

OTT (JOHN HENRY) a Swiss divine, was born at Zurich in 1617. He received a liberal

education at several universities, and then travelled into England and France. Upon his return to Switzerland, he was presented to the living of Dietlicken. In 1651 he was appointed professor of eloquence at Zurich, in 1655, of Hebrew, and in 1668, of ecclesiastical history. He died in 1682, leaving behind him numerous works, which are esteemed for their erudition. The principal are, "Annals relating to the History of the Anabaptists," 'On the Grandeur of the Church of Rome," "A Latin Discourse in favour of the Study of the Hebrew Language," "A Latin Treatise on Alphabets, and the Manner of Writing in all Nations.'—His son, JOHN BAPTIST OTT, was born in 1661, and acquired celebrity by his knowledge of the Oriental languages and antiquities. He was pastor of a church at Zollicken, and professor of Hebrew at Zurich, and in 1715 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of the cathedral in that city. He was the author of "A Dissertation on Vows," "A Letter on Samaritan Medals, addressed to Adrian Reland," a treatise "On the Manuscripts and Printed Versions of the Bible before the æra of the Reformation," "A Disquisition on certain Antiquities discovered at Klothen in 1724 —*Moreri. L Advocat's Dict. Hist et Bibl portatif.*

OTTO, count de Mosloy, (LOUIS WILLIAM) an eminent French diplomatist born in 1754, in the duchy of Baden, and educated at the university of Strasburg. In 1777 he was appointed secretary of legation to the French embassy in Bavaria, and the ambassador, M. de la Luzerne, being appointed minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America in 1779, took with him M. Otto, who remained there as secretary and charge d affaires till 1792. He was then employed by the committee of public safety in the foreign department of the state, but on the fall of the Girondists, shortly after, he was sent to the Luxembourg prison, where he remained till the revolution of the 9th of Thermidor. He then lived in retirement near Lagny till 1798, when he went to Berlin as secretary to the ambassador, the abbe Sieyes. In 1800 he was sent to England to treat for an exchange of prisoners, and he subsequently exercised the functions of minister-plenipotentiary till the peace of Amiens, when he was succeeded by general Andreossy. His removal from a situation which he had filled with great ability, has been attributed to the displeasure of Napoleon at his refusal to assist in the schemes of the French ruler for speculating in the funds Otto was employed subsequently in a mission to Bavaria, and after the campaign of 1809, he was sent ambassador to Vienna, where he negotiated the marriage of Buonaparte with the archduchess, and remained there till 1813. He became a minister of state on his return to Paris, and during the hundred days in 1815, he was under-secretary of state for foreign affairs. He died at Paris, November 9, 1817. He is said to have been a man of highly cultivated talents and fascinating manners, and to have been profoundly skilled in political diplomacy.—*Biog Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp*

OTWAY (THOMAS) an eminent writer of tragedy, was born in 1651, at Trotting, in Sussex, his father being the rector of Woolbeding in that county. He was educated at Winchester, and was entered a commoner of Christchurch, Oxford, which he left without a degree, or any professional determination, possibly owing to the narrowness of his circumstances, as he went to London, and made some attempts as an actor, with but little success. As he possessed talents for poetry, he was naturally led to turn his attention to the drama, and in 1675 he produced his first tragedy of "Alcibiades" The following year appeared his "Don Carlos," which proved extremely successful, and it appears by some brutal and illiberal lines by lord Rochester, in his "Session of the Poets," that the profits of this piece rescued him from great indigence His theatrical reputation introduced him to the patronage of the earl of Plymouth, a natural son of Charles II, who procured him a cornetcy in a new raised regiment of cavalry, destined for Flanders, in which country he served for a short time, and then returned, it is not known why, pursued by his habitual poverty. He continued to write for the stage, but either owing to dissolute habits, or inadequate encouragement, he found it a very scanty means of subsistence. He produced in 1677, Titus and Berenice, from Racine, and the Cheats of Scapin, from Moliere, which were acted together as play and farce, and succeeded The following year he produced his "Friendship in Fashion,' a comedy, which was followed in 1680 by his tragedies of 'Caius Marius," and "The Orphan," and in 1682 by "Venice Preserved," on which last two pieces his dramatic fame is chiefly founded. An intervening comedy, entitled "The Soldier's Fortune," merits little notice, nor indeed any of his comedies, which were coarse and licentious even for that day. All these pieces were produced before he reached his thirty-fourth year, for he died in 1685, previously to having completed it, at a public house on Tower Hill, where he had secreted himself from his creditors, in a state of great destitution. It is a traditionary story, that being nearly famished, he begged a shilling of a gentleman, who gave him a guinea, and that he was choked by eagerly devouring a roll, which he then purchased to allay his hunger. Pope was however informed, that he fell a sacrifice to a fever, occasioned by his anxious pursuit of a person who had shot a friend of the name of Blakeston. All accounts agree, that he closed his life in great penury. The unhappy fate of Otway has excited great sympathy, associated as his memory is with some of the most tender and pathetic scenes in English tragedy, but his dissoluteness of life and manners, and shameless flattery of the great, much tended to abate this kindly feeling. As a tragic writer he stands high, and no one has touched the string of domestic distress with more force

and feeling. Though often highly poetical, his language is easy and natural, and the sentiments and incidents irresistibly moving. His "Venice Preserved," with an equivocal plot, and scarcely a virtuous character, except the heroine, never fails to excite the most heartfelt interest, and the skill of the poet completely triumphs over the colder conclusions of reason. The miscellaneous poetry of Otway is very indifferent. The latest edition of his works is that of Mr Thornton, in three volumes, 8vo. 1812.—*Biog. Brit. Life prefixed to his Works*

OUDIN (CASIMIR) a French monk, was born at Mezieres-on the Meuse in 1638. He entered among the monks of the Premontré order, at the abbey of St Paul at Verdun, where he applied himself to the study of philosophy and divinity, but more particularly to ecclesiastical history. In 1677 he was placed in the abbey of Bually in Champagne, where, on the occasion of a visit from Louis XIV, he made such a display of his talents and genius, that his superiors were induced to employ him in making collections for a history of their order. In 1688 he published "Supplementum de Scriptoribus vel Scriptis ecclesiasticis a Bellarmino omissis ad annum 1160," 8vo. In 1690 a change taking place in his religious sentiments, he embraced Protestantism at Leyden, and was soon after appointed sub-librarian of that university. He died in 1717 His works are, "Commentarius de Scriptoribus ecclesiæ antiquis scriptis, &c." "Veterum aliquot Galliæ et Belgicæ scriptorum opuscula Sacra," "Trias dissertationum Criticarum,' &c.—*Niceron. Moreri.*

OUDIN (FRANCIS) a learned French jesuit, was born at Vignoux or Vignory in Champagne in 1673. In 1691 he entered among the jesuits at Nancy, and in 1707 he took the vows and orders He was professor of rhetoric, and afterwards of positive theology in the college of Dijon, where he died in 1752. He was the author of numerous "Orations,' "Dissertations," "Eulogies," "Lives of different Writers inserted in Niceron's Memoires," "Commentaries on the Psalms the Gospel of St Matthew, and almost all the Epistles of St Paul," still in MS. He was employed by his superiors upon a continuation of the "Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu" on which he spent the latter years of his life. Father Oudin had also a taste for polite literature, and possessed great facility in composing Latin verses, most of which were inserted in a collection, entitled "Poemata didascalica," 3 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

OUGHTRID (WILLIAM) an English divine, celebrated for his very great skill in the mathematics, was born at Eton in Buckinghamshire, in 1573 or 1574. His father, who was a scrivener, placed him on the foundation of that school, where he was elected in 1592 to King's college, Cambridge, of which, after a due probation, he was admitted a fellow. He applied himself with great assiduity to the different branches of academical learning, but particularly to the mathematics, to which the bent of his genius more particularly directed him, and while yet an undergraduate, he vented an easy method of geometrical dialling. In 1599 he graduated MA. and the following year projected a "Horizontal Instrument," for delineating dials on any kind of planes, and for working most questions which could be performed on the globe, of which invention he published no account until 1636. About 1600 he was ordained priest, and presented to the rectory of Albury in Surrey, where he distinguished himself by the conscientious discharge of his pastoral duties, and assiduous cultivation of the mathematical sciences. In 1614 lord Napier having published an account of his invention of logarithms, Mr Oughtred is thought to have been then led by Mr Briggs to compose his treatise "On Trigonometry," which however did not appear until many years after. In 1628 he was engaged by the earl of Arundel to become mathematical tutor to his son, for whose use he drew up an "Arithmeticæ in numeris et speciebus Institutio" intended to serve as a general key to the mathematics, which work was highly esteemed, and translated into English under the title of "The Key to the Mathematics, new forged and filed." Later editions of the Latin original, with great additions, gradually became a standard book with the mathematical teachers of Cambridge. Notwithstanding his mathematical attainments, which have gained him a name throughout Europe, he was in danger in 1646 of a sequestration by the committee for plundered ministers, but upon the day of hearing, the astrologer, William Lilly, applied to sir Bulstrode Whitlocke and other friends who appeared in such numbers on his behalf, that he was acquitted by a majority. While thus persecuted at home, he received various invitations from abroad, all which he declined. He lived to see the Restoration in 1660, in which year he died, at the age of eighty six, it is said in consequence of joy at hearing the news of the vote at Westminster, which produced that event. His books and MSS. came into the possession of Mr William Jones, and afterwards into those of Sir Charles Scarborough, who selected such of the latter, as were fit for the press, and had them printed at Oxford in 1676, under the title of "Opuscula Mathematica hactenus inedita." In 1660 sir Jonas Moore annexed to his "Arithmetic" a treatise, entitled "Conical Sections, &c" translated from the papers of the learned William Oughtred. According to Dr Hutton, this eminent mathematician was more scientifically profound than happy in his method of treating the subjects on which he wrote, his manner being dry and obscure, and rules and precepts so involved in symbols and abbreviations, that his mathematical writings are both troublesome to read, and difficult to understand.—*Biog. Brit. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

OUIRAM or OWIRAM (WILLIAM) a learned English divine, was born in Derbyshire in 1625, and was educated at Cambridge, where he took all his degrees. After various promotions, he was collated to the archdeaconry of Leicester, and installed prebendary

of St Peter's church in Westminster. He was also for some time rector of St Margaret's, in the same city. He died in 1679. He was celebrated for his skill in rabbinical learning, and his acquaintance with the ancient fathers. He was an accurate and precise writer. His works are, "De Sacrificiis Libri duo quorum altero explicantur omnia Judæorum nonnulla Gentium profanarum sacrificia, alterò Sacrificium Christi," &c. "Twenty Sermons preached upon different Occasions."—*Biog. Brit. Preface to Sermons.*

OUVILLF (Anthony le Metel d') the brother of Boisrobert, the favourite of cardinal Richelieu. He was born at Caen, but in what year is uncertain, and he died before his brother in 1656 or 1657. He wrote ten plays, and translated some romances from the Spanish, but he is only known at present on account of his tales, which have been compared with those of La Fontaine, whose licentious indecency he has rivalled, though he falls far beneath that writer in wit and humour. D Ouville's pieces, which are in prose, were published in 1669 under the title of "L'Elite des Contes du Sieur D'Ouville," 2 vols. 12mo. —*Biog. Univ. Dict. Hist.*

OUVRARD (René) a celebrated canon of Tours, was a native of Chinon in Touraine. He was a poet, mathematician, divine, and controversial writer, and even a musician, having for ten years filled the post of master of music at the holy chapel at Paris. He died at Tours in 1694, and on his tomb are these lines, composed by himself—

Dum vixi, divina mihi Laus unica Cura
Post obitum sit Laus divina mihi unica Merces!

He was the author of numerous works, of which the following are the principal. "Motifs de réunion à l'église Catholique presentés a ceux de la Religion pretendue reformee de France," "Les Motifs de la Conversion du comte de Torges Montgommery," "Defense de l'ancienne Tradition des Eglises de France," "Secret pour composer en Musique par un Art nouveau," "Studiosis sanctarum Scripturarum Biblia Sacra in Lectiones ad singulos dies &c." "L'Art de la Science des Nombres," "Architecture harmonique," "Calendarium novum," "Breviarum Turonese renovatum, &c." His "History of Music," and dissertation on Vossius's treatise, "De poematum cantu et viribus rythmi," remain in MS.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

OVERALL (John) an English prelate, was born about 1599. After taking his degrees, he was promoted by queen Elizabeth to the deanery of St Paul's. He was appointed bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, whence he was translated to Norwich, where he died in 1619. He maintained a correspondence with Gerard Vossius and Grotius, in which he declares himself in favour of Arminianism, for which he paved the way in England. The work by which bishop Overall is chiefly known, is "The Convocation Book," in which he maintained the divine origin of government. It was read in convocation, and passed, in order to be published, but James I not liking a convocation to enter into such a theory of politics, commanded that it should proceed no farther. It was however finally published by Dr Sherlock, as a justification of his taking the oaths at the Revolution, in order to become dean of St Paul's.—*Encycl. Brit. Burnet's Own Times.*

OVERBEECK (Bonaventure van) a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1660. After having studied under Lairesse, he went to Rome, where he made designs from ancient statues and other works of art. Returning to Holland, he again connected himself with Lairesse, with whom he indulged in habits of dissipation extremely unfavourable to his progress in the prosecution of his studies. At length he precipitately quitted his society, and made repeated visits to Rome, where he stayed some years, and collected the materials for a great work, on which his reputation is founded. He was preparing to publish it, when he died in 1706, and the work appeared in 1709, under the following title, "Reliquiæ antiquæ Urbis Romæ, quarum singulas perscrutatus est, ad vivum delineavit, dimensus est, descripsit, atque incidit Bonaventura de Overbeke," large folio, in three parts, each containing fifty plates. The explanatory text, which had been written in Flemish, was translated into Latin and French, and an edition of the latter was reprinted in 1763.—*Biog. Univ.*

OVERBURY (sir Thomas) a miscellaneous writer, principally known by the tragic circumstance of his death, was descended from an ancient family in Gloucestershire. He was born in 1581 at the house of his maternal grandfather, in Warwickshire, and in 1595 was entered a fellow-commoner of Queen's college, Oxford. Thence, after taking a degree, he removed to the Middle Temple for the study of the law, but his inclination being more turned to polite literature, he preferred the chance of pushing his fortune at court. In 1604 he contracted an acquaintance with Robert Car, the worthless favourite brought from Scotland by James I. The ignorance and mean qualifications of this minion, rendered the services of a man of parts and education, like Overbury, exceedingly welcome, and he repaid his services by procuring for him in 1608, the honour of knighthood, and the place of a Welsh judge for his father. The intimacy continued to be mutually advantageous, until the favourite engaged in his celebrated amour with the countess of Essex. With too much of the license of fine gentlemen in every age, sir Thomas countenanced this gallantry in the first instance, but when that infamous woman had, by a disgraceful series of proceedings, unhappily but too much countenanced by the king himself, procured a divorce from her husband, he opposed the projected marriage between her and her gallant by the strongest remonstrances. This counsel, Car, then become viscount Rochester, communicated to the lady, who immediately exercised her influence for the removal of her adversary. An attempt was made to place

him at a distance, by appointing him to a foreign mission, but relying upon his ascendancy with the favourite, which he exercised with considerable arrogance, he refused to accept it. On the ground of disobedience in declining the king's service, he was immediately arrested, and committed a close prisoner to the Tower in April 1613, and all access of his friends was debarred. At length, fear of his resentment and disclosures, if released, induced Car and the countess, now become his wife, to cause infected viands to be administered at various times to the unhappy prisoner, who finally fell a sacrifice to a poisoned clyster, on the 15th September, 1613. All these facts afterwards appeared in evidence, when the accomplices in the murder were tried, and sir Gervase Elways, the lieutenant of the Tower, a creature of Car's, with several others, were condemned and executed. Car and his lady, then become earl and countess of Somerset, were also convicted and condemned but to the eternal disgrace of James, pardoned for no assignable cause that will not add to the ignominy of the proceeding. Sir Thomas Overbury wrote both in verse and in prose, and his poem, entitled "The Wife,' has been much admired, as also his "Characters," or witty descriptions of the properties of sundry persons, somewhat in the manner of the sketches in the posthumous works of Butler. A tenth edition of all his works was published in 1753, 8vo.—His nephew, sir THOMAS OVERBURY, published "An Account of the Trial of Joan Perry and her two sons, for the Murder of William Harrison," a most remarkable case, the parties who were executed having confessed themselves guilty of the murder, although innocent, "Queries on Persecution in Religion,' and "Rationum Vernaculum" a further work on the same subject.—*Biog. Brit. State Trials*

OVID, or PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO, a celebrated Latin poet, who flourished in the reign of Augustus. He was the son of a Roman knight, and was born at Sulmo, about ninety miles from Rome, 43 BC. He was liberally educated, and studied rhetoric under Portius Latro, being destined for the profession of an advocate. But his decided predilection for polite literature, and especially poetry, led him to neglect severer studies, and the early death of an elder brother put him in possession of the family estate, and left him at liberty to follow his inclinations. Previously to this event he had made himself acquainted with the Greek language, and spent some time at Athens, then the fashionable resort of the Roman youth. Returning to Rome he became a member of the court of the Triumviri, and afterwards held other judicial offices, but his attachment to poetry and pleasure induced him, at about the age of twenty four, to renounce all public employment for the life of an indolent courtier and a man of letters. He now published his poem "De Arte Amandi," in five books, which, however exceptionable in point of morality, affords sufficient evidence of his abilities, and this was followed by his "Heroic Epistles," and other works. At length, after having been a companion of the great and a favourite at court for some years, he was suddenly banished from Rome for some unknown cause, and sent to live among the Getæ or Goths, on the borders of the Euxine. Learned men have formed a multitude of conjectures as to the cause of Ovid's disgrace, and the precise situation of Tomos, the place of his exile, and many of them have supported their various opinions with a great deal of misapplied erudition. It is probable, from some concurrent circumstances, that the political intrigues of the empress Livia and her son Tiberius, contributed to the removal of the poet, while the licentiousness of his writings and the irregularities of his life afforded plausible pretexts for the infliction of his punishment. He wrote several books of elegies and epistles while among the Goths, and amused himself in studying their language, and composed in it a work which procured him great reputation among them. After in vain soliciting his recal during the reign of Augustus, he lost all hopes of obtaining it under his successor, and died at Tomos, AD 17. Besides the works mentioned, Ovid wrote the "Fasti" and "Metamorphoses," relating to the heathen mythology, &c. Among the best editions of the works of Ovid, are those of Heinsius, apud Elzev. L. Bat 1629, 3 vols. 18mo, Amst. 1661, 6 vols. 18mo Notis Variorum L. Bat. 1670, 3 vols. 8vo, in usum Delph. Lugd. 1689 4 vols. 4to, Burman, Amst. 1727, 4 vols. 4to, and the Metamorphoses and other pieces have been often edited separately.—*Masson's Life of Ovid. Martin's Biog. Philos. Biog. Univ.*

OVIEDO Y VALDES (GONZALVO HERNANDEZ de) a Spanish military officer, who became inspector general of American commerce in the reign of the emperor Charles V. He was the author of 'Cronica de las Indias," and "La Historia General de las Indias," 1546 republished with additional matter at Salamanca, in 1547, folio This is one of the scarcest books relative to the early history of the intercourse of the Spaniards with America and it has been the source whence succeeding writers have drawn much of their information concerning the New World. Ramusio published it in Italian, in the third volume of his collection of voyages. Oviedo was alive after 1534, but the exact time of his death is uncertain.—*Moreri. Edit.*

OVIEDO (JOHN GONZALES) a native of Madrid, who soon after the discovery of America visited the West Indies, to examine the natural productions of that part of the world. He published the result of his researches in a work entitled "Historia general y natural de las Indias Occidentales," 1535, folio which has been translated into French and Italian. Oviedo, according to Fallopius, was the first discoverer of the virtues of Guaiacum in the cure of syphilitic complaints. He died in 1540, aged seventy-two.—*Antonio. Biog. Univ.*

OWEN (HENRY) a learned divine, was the

son of a gentleman of good estate, in the county of Merioneth, where he was born in 1716. He was educated at the grammar school of Ruthin in Denbighshire, whence he was removed to Jesus college, Oxford. He turned his attention in the first instance to physic, but subsequently took orders, and after various preferment became rector of St Olave, Hart street, and vicar of Edmonton in Middlesex. He died in 1795. His works are, "Harmonia Trigonometrica," "The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles," "Observations on the Four Gospels," "Directions to Students in Divinity," "Enquiry into the State of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament," "Critica Sacra, or a short Introduction to Hebrew Criticism," "Collatio Codicis Cottoniani Geneseos, cum Editione Romano à viro clarissimo Johanne Ernesto Grabe," deemed the most ancient manuscript in Europe, "Critical Disquisitions," "The Modes of Quotation used by the Evangelical Writers." He was also the editor of Xenophon's Memorabilia and furnished several papers to the Archæologia, and to Bowyer's Collections on the New Testament.—*Nichols's Lit. Anecd.*

OWEN (JOHN) a distinguished writer of Latin epigrams, was a native of Cærnarvonshire. He received his education at Winchester school, whence he was removed to New college, Oxford, where he graduated LLB. and obtained a fellowship. He afterwards became master of a free school near Monmouth, and in 1594 was placed over that of Warwick, where he became celebrated for his skill in Latin poetry, especially epigrams. He is said to have experienced the poet's frequent lot of indigence, being struck out of the will of a rich uncle, who was offended with his attacks on the church of Rome, one of his epigrams on which, as a specimen of his manner, is here supplied

An Petrus fuerit Romæ sub judice lis est;
Simonem Romæ nemo fuisse negat.

Owen died in 1622, and was buried at the expense of bishop Williams, (by whom he was chiefly supported in the latter part of his life,) in St Paul's cathedral. His epigrams, in twelve books, have been several times published. In some he imitates the point of Martial, but the greater number have little to recommend them but purity and simplicity of language. An edition of them was printed by Renouard, at Paris, in 1794.—*Biog. Brit.*

OWEN, DD. (JOHN) the most eminent of the English nonconformist divines, was descended from a respectable family in North Wales, and born at Stadham in Oxfordshire, in 1616, of which place his father was vicar. He studied at Queen's college, Oxford, where he graduated MA. in 1635. He remained at college, where he was supported by his uncle, gentleman of good fortune in Wales, until he had attained his twenty-first year. During this period he became a most distinguished scholar, but imbibing a dislike to the discipline of the university, then under the chancellorship of archbishop Laud, it disposed him, on the breaking out of the civil war, to take part with the parliament. By this conduct he lost the favour of his uncle, who died without leaving him any thing. He then successively became a tutor in the family of sir Robert Dormer, and chaplain to lord Lovelace, but subsequently repaired to London, where he wrote his "Display of Arminianism," which was published in 1642, and was deemed so important by the ascendant party, that the chairman of the committee then formed for purging the church of scandalous ministers, presented him with the living of Fordham in Essex, whence he removed to that of Coggleshall in the same county, to which, at the request of the inhabitants, he was presented by the earl of Warwick. He had hitherto been a presbyterian in matters of church government, but now adopted the congregational or independent mode, as more conformable to the New Testament, and published his reasons for thinking so, in two quarto volumes, which proceedings exceedingly offended the presbyterian party. During the siege of Colchester he became acquainted with general Fairfax, and now having acquired great celebrity, was appointed to preach at Whitehall, the day after the execution of Charles I. On this occasion, however, he kept his sentiments on that subject in such reserve, that while his friends had little opportunity for exception, the opposing party could stir up nothing for future accusation. He was soon after introduced to Cromwell, whom he accompanied in his expeditions both to Ireland and Scotland, and in 1651 was made dean of Christchurch college, Oxford on which appointment he received his doctor's degree, and in 1652 was nominated by Cromwell, then chancellor of the university, his vice-chancellor. In this capacity he behaved at once with great firmness and moderation, and held this office five years, but on the death of the protector, he was deprived both of that and his deanery by the influence of the presbyterian party. At the meeting of his brethren at the Savoy in 1658, he had a powerful hand in drawing up the confession of faith of the congregational churches. On the Restoration he retired to Stadham, where he preached until prevented by the interruption of the military and others, on which he settled in London, and so pleased lord Clarendon by his answer to a work by a Franciscan friar, entitled "Fiat Lux," that he offered him immediate preferment if he would conform, which proposal he respectfully declined. While the bill to revise the conventicle act was pending, he drew up reasons against it with great ability, which arguments were laid before the lords by several persons of respectability and consequence, although fruitlessly, as the bill passed into a law, notwithstanding Charles II and his brother James both affected to disapprove of it, and the former gave Dr Owen a thousand guineas to distribute among the sufferers under it. This very influential and learned divine died at Ealing, Middlesex, on the 24th August, 1683, in the sixty third year of his age. Dr Owen's works, which it need

not be said are of a high Calvinistic character, are very numerous, amounting to seven volumes in folio, twenty in 4to, and thirty in 8vo. In this number are "An Exposition on the Epistle to the Hebrews," in 4 vols. folio, "A Discourse on the Holy Spirit," "A complete Collection of Sermons and several Tracts," folio, "An Inquiry into the original Nature, Institution, &c. of Evangelical Churches," 4to, "An Account of the Nature of the Protestant Religion," and a great many more tracts, either in vindication of the general doctrines of Christianity, or of the independent churches.—*Biog. Brit Calamy's Account of Ejected Ministers. Granger.*

OWEN (Lewis) a controversial writer against the jesuits, was born in Merionethshire in 1572. He went abroad and entered the society of jesuits in Spain but finding that they paid more attention to worldly intrigues than to the affairs of religion, he withdrew from them, and made use of the information he had gained to expose them in his works, which are "The Running Register, recording a true Relation of the State of the English Colleges, Seminaries, and Cloysters, of all Foreign Parts, together with a brief and compendious Discourse of the Lives, Practices, Couzenage, Impostures, and Deceits of all our English Monks, Friars, Jesuits, and Seminarie Priests in general," Lond 1626, "The Unmasking of all Popish Monks, Friars, and Jesuits," and 'Speculum Jesuiticum, or the Jesuit's Looking Glass, wherein they may behold Ignatius (their patron), his Progress, their own pilgrimage, &c." The time of Owen's death is unknown, but he was living in 1629.—*Athen Oxon* vol i

OWEN (Thomas) a learned judge, was born at Condover in Shropshire, and died in 1598. After passing through various promotions he became judge of the Common Pleas, which office he discharged with great integrity and ability His "Reports in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' were printed in folio in 1656.—*Athen Oxon.*

OWEN, RA (William) an eminent English artist, a native of Shropshire in which county he was born in 1769 He was placed by his friends at the grammar school at Ludlow, where the early indications of genius and the passionate love of painting which he exhibited, fortunately attracted the notice of Mr Payne Knight, whose mansion was in the vicinity of that place. By the advice and assistance of that liberal patron of the arts, young Owen was sent to London, and placed under Charles Catton, the royal academician Having made an excellent copy of one of sir Joshua Reynolds's best portraits, that great painter paid him much attention, and benefited him considerably by his instructions. From this period his exertions were unremitting, and although the defalcation of a friend at one time involved him in serious pecuniary embarrassments, yet it may be questioned whether the increased application to his profession which this circumstance rendered necessary, did not eventually tend to his advantage. In 1800 he settled with his family at Pimlico, and in 1813 was appointed principal portrait painter to the prince regent, on which occasion he was offered, but modestly declined, the honour of knighthood. His professional emoluments, as well as his reputation, continuing to increase, he in 1818 removed to a larger establishment in Bruton-street, but from this time his health appears to have abandoned him, and although he survived till the February of 1824 yet the five last years of his life were passed in being wheeled from his bed-room to his drawing room, on the same floor. The immediate occasion of his decease originated in the carelessness of a chemist's apprentice, who, mixing up for his use a cathartic, and a preparation of opium, known by the name of "Battley's Drops," transposed the labels on the phials. The whole contents of the one, containing the latter, were, in consequence, swallowed, and the patient fell into a lethargy from which he never awoke Besides his celebrated pictures of Mr Pitt, lords Grenville and Eldon the duchess of Buccleugh, and other distinguished characters, Mr Owen occasionally relieved the monotony of portrait painting by employing his pencil on historical pieces, and subjects of fancy. Among the latter, his 'Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green," "The Village Schoolmistress," and "Road Side," have been engraved, and met with deserved popularity. He had been enrolled among the members of the Royal Academy as early as the spring of 1806.—*Ann Biog.*

OXENSTIERN (Axel) an eminent Swedish statesman, son of baron Gabriel Oxenstiern, was born at Fano, in Upland, in 1583. He was sent at an early age to study in Germany, and on his return becoming distinguished for his abilities, was in his twenty-sixth year admitted a member of the Swedish senate, and placed by Charles IX at the head of the regency, rendered necessary by his increasing infirmities. On the accession of Gustavus Adolphus, he was made chancellor, and acted a distinguished part under that spirited and able sovereign On the death of Gustavus at Lutzen, the great talents of Oxenstiern kept alive the declining spirit of the allies, until this most eventful war was brought to a conclusion by the celebrated treaty of Westphalia. For these and other eminent services, Oxenstiern received the title of count from queen Christina, and at the same time was chosen chancellor of the university of Upsal. He strongly opposed the abdication of Christina, and even feigned indisposition that he might be absent from the deliberations on that measure. His able and patriotic statesman died in the month of August 1654, in his seventy-first year, leaving behind him a character for ability and integrity, which may vie with that of the most illustrious of those who have distinguished themselves in the art of wisely governing their fellow creatures. His knowledge of the human heart was profound, and his political sagacity, exercised as it was with integrity,

excited no less respect than admiration. The form of government which he drew up at the command of his sovereign, in 1634, has been deemed a master-piece of political wisdom, in comparison to the general theories of the age. A list of his works, as well as of the manuscripts which he left behind him, may be seen in the Bibliotheca Smo-Gothica.—JOHN OXENSTIERN, son of the chancellor, was the Swedish ambassador and plenipotentiary at the treaty of Munster, and ably supported the credit of his name.—ERIC OXENSTIERN, another son, also obtained considerable distinction in the same line.—There was also a count OXENSTIERN, a grand nephew of the chancellor, who became a Catholic, and died in 1707 He was author of "Pensées sur divers Sujets, avec des Reflexions morales," 2 vols. 12mo.—*Gezelii Biographiska Lexicon.*

OZANAM (JAMES) an eminent French mathematician, descended from a family of Jewish extraction, but which had long been converts to the Romish faith. He was born at Bolgneux in Brescia, in 1640, and being a younger son, was bred to the church. On the death of his father, however, he gave up the study of divinity, and devoted himself entirely to the mathematics. He afterwards repaired to Lyons, where he commenced mathematical tutor for his support, and acquired many pupils and considerable reputation. His generous confidence in advancing money to two of his pupils, who were disappointed of receiving bills of exchange, was the means of his being recommended to M. D'Aguesseau, father of the chancellor, who invited him to Paris, where he met with great encouragement, but being young, handsome, and sprightly, was seduced into some imprudences in the way of gallantry and gaming, which induced him to marry a young lady without fortune, but with whom he enjoyed much happiness for several years. After long enjoying great emolument as a mathematical teacher, he experienced some reverses, in consequence of being deprived of his foreign pupils by the war for the Spanish succession, and about the same time he lost his wife, and was thereby reduced to a state of great melancholy depression, which was somewhat alleviated by his admission into the Royal Academy of Sciences. He died of an apoplexy in 1717. He wrote a great number of useful works, the principal of which are, "Dictionnaire des Mathematiques," 4to, "Cours des Mathematiques," 5 vols. 8vo, "Recreations Mathematiques et Physiques," 4 vols. 8vo, "Traite de la Fortification," 4to, "Nouveau Elemens d'Algebra," "La Perspective Theorique et Pratique," &c. 8vo.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

OZELL (JOHN) a miscellaneous writer, of French extraction, but born in England. He was intended for the church, but his inclination not being that way, he obtained the situation of auditor general of the city and bridge accounts, also of the accounts of St Paul's cathedral and St Thomas's hospital. Mr Ozell gave translations of Don Quixote, Rabelais, and Moliere, but possessing neither humour nor imagination himself, it was impossible for him to do justice to those excellent works. He also published "Common Prayer and Common Sense, in several Places of the Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, French, Latin, and Greek Translations of the English Liturgy," which is esteemed, "Fenelon on Learning" Vertot's "Revolutions of Rome," The Life of Veronica of Milan," "Nicole's Logic, parts of Rapin, Boileau, &c Ozell was endowed with a considerable share of vanity, and on being introduced by Pope in the Dunciad, he expressed his resentment in an extraordinary advertisement, signed with his name, in a paper called "The Weekly Medley," and drew a comparison between Pope and himself, in which he professed himself superior both in respect to learning and poetical genius. He died in 1743.—*Cibber's Lives.*

PAAW (PETER) a physician and botanist, was born at Amsterdam in 1564. His reputation caused him to be called to Leyden, where he was appointed professor of medicine, and died in 1617. His works are chiefly on anatomical and botanical subjects, and though much surpassed by the subsequent discoveries, they are still esteemed. The principal are, "Notæ et Commentarii in Epitomen Anatomicam Andreæ Vesalii," Leyden 1616, "Hortus Lugduno-Batavus," 1629, 8vo, "De Peste Tractatus cum Henrici Florentii additamentis," Leyden, 1636. Paaw was the founder of the botanical garden at Leyden.—*Eloy Dict. Hist. de Medicine.*

PACATUS (LATINUS DREPANIUS) a Latin poet and orator of the fourth century, was a native of Drepanum in Aquitania. When Theodosius the Great visited Rome in 388, after the defeat of Maximus, Pacatus was sent from Gaul with congratulations, and he pronounced on the occasion a panegyrical oration, for which he was rewarded by the proconsulship of a province in Africa, and in 393 with the office of superintendant of the imperial domain. None of his poems are extant, the panegyric on Theodosius only remains, the best edition is that by Arntzenius, Amst. 1753. It is more distinguished by its imagination and expression than by its purity, but for the age in which it was composed, it is a tolerable piece of eloquence.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PACCHIONI (ANTHONY) an eminent ana-

tomist, born at Reggio, in Italy, in 1664. Having taken the degree of MD he was invited to Rome by Malpighi, and afterwards practised as a physician at Tivoli. Returning to Rome, he became assistant to the celebrated anatomist Lancisi, and devoting himself to dissection, he distinguished himself by his researches relative to the structure and properties of the brain and its membranes. He was chosen a member of the academies of Bologna and Sienna, and of the Academia Curiosorum Naturæ. He died at Rome in 1726. Among his principal works are, "Dissertationes physico-anatomicæ de Durâ meninge humanâ, novis Experimentis et Lucubrationibus auctæ et illustratæ," 1721, which, with his other treatises on the same subject, appeared at Rome, 1741, 4to, under the title of "Opera Omnia."—*Biog. Univ.*

PACE (Richard) sometimes called Paceus, a learned and eloquent divine, high in favour with Henry the Eighth of England, who employed him on various occasions of state policy. He was a native of Hampshire, born 1482, and was educated at Padua, at the expense of Thomas Langton, bishop of Winchester, who made him his secretary. After his studies had been completed at Queen's college, Oxford, cardinal Bambridge then carried him with him to Rome in his suite, on his return he obtained an employment about the court, till having attracted the notice of the monarch by his accomplishments, he became a secretary of state, and taking orders, received from the bounty of his royal patron, a stall in the cathedral of York, the archdeaconry of Dorset, and the deaneries of Exeter and St Paul's, most of which benefices were conferred upon him while employed as an ambassador abroad. In this capacity he visited Vienna and Rome, to which latter capital he was despatched in 1524 by Wolsey, with the view of forwarding that ambitious prelate's attempts on the popedom vacant by the death of Leo X. Before he reached the point of his destination, however, the object of his mission was already frustrated, the conclave having previously proceeded to election, a circumstance which lost him the favour of the disappointed cardinal, who took the opportunity, on his being subsequently accredited to the court of Vienna, so to harrass him by withholding the necessary resources and directions, that a strong sense of the neglect he experienced operating upon a nervous temperament, produced a temporary insanity. His recal was the consequence, when his health became partially re-established, notwithstanding the yet unsatisfied rancour of his former patron not only deprived him of the king's countenance, but procured him an incarceration for two years in the Tower of London. He at length obtained his liberty, but withdrew at once from public life, with an enfeebled constitution, resigning all his preferments and retiring to Stepney, where he died in 1532. Dr Pace was much esteemed by Erasmus, sir Thomas More, and cardinal Pole His principal writings were, a treatise on the marriage of the king with Catharine of Arragon, "De Fructu Scientiarum," 4to, and a musical tract "De Restitutione Musices."—*Athen. Oxon.*

PACHYMERA (George) a Greek historian of the fourteenth century, was born at Nicæa. He entered the church, in which, as well as in the state, he bore considerable offices under the emperors Michael Palæologus and Andronicus the elder. He is supposed to have died about 1310. He wrote "The History of Michael Palæologus and Andronicus," in thirteen books, which was published with a Latin version by father Poussines, at Rome, in 1666, and was translated into French by the president Cousin. The style is harsh and obscure, but it is written in an impartial and enlightened spirit. To Pachymera is also attributed a paraphrase on the Epistles of Dionysius the Areopagite, and a treatise on the procession of the Holy Ghost. A compendium of Aristotelic philosophy was published from his MS. at Oxford in 1666.—*Vossii Hist. Græc. Moreri. Brucker Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PACIAUDI (Paul Maria) an Italian ecclesiastic, antiquary, and historian, was born at Turin in 1710. After studying at the university of that capital, he took the religious habit in the order of Theatins, at Venice, and after studying under Beccaria at Florence, he became professor of philosophy at Genoa. In 1761 he settled at Parma as librarian to the grand duke, who also appointed him his antiquary, and invested him with the conduct of several public works. To these honours and employments he likewise added that of historiographer of the order of Malta. Father Paciaudi, who was the correspondent of Caylus, Barthelemy, and Winkelman, died in 1785. His principal works are, "A Series of Medals, representing the most remarkable Events of the Government of Malta, folio, 'De Sacris Christianorum Balneis,' "De Athletarum Cubistesi," "Monumenta Peloponessia," 2 vols. 4to, "Memoirs of the Grand Masters of the Order of St John of Jerusalem," 3 vols. 4to.—*Labroni Vitæ Italorum.*

PACIUS. There were two learned men of this name, brothers, and natives of Vicenza, who flourished in Italy during the latter half of the sixteenth century. Of those, Fabius was eminent as a physician. Julius, the more celebrated of the two, born 1550, distinguished himself while yet a youth by the solidity as well as the precocity of his talents. At the age of thirteen he composed an arithmetical treatise of considerable merit, and after having completed his education at Padua, where he made great proficiency in Oriental as well as classical learning, and took his doctor's degree, travelled over great part of the northern states of Europe, delivering lectures on jurisprudence. Though born of Catholic parents, he became a convert to Protestantism, and visited Geneva, whence he removed in 1585 to Heidelberg, on obtaining a professorship in that university. He subsequently visited Sedan, Montpellier, Aix, and other cities,

until the prospect of a professorship at Padua at length induced him to settle in the Venetian territories, where he was held in such high estimation on account of his learning and abilities, that the senate conferred on him the honour of admission into the equestrian order of St Mark, and bestowed a professorship upon his son. Beside the juvenile production already alluded to, he was the author of "Corpus Juris Civilis," 1580, folio, an edition of the "Organon" of Aristotle, Gr. et Lat. 8vo, 1598, "De Contractibus," 1606, folio, "De Jure Maris Adriatici," 8vo, 1609, "In Decretales," a treatise in five books, 8vo, "Consuetudines Feudorum," folio, and "Doctrina Peripatetica," 3 vols. His scholar, Nicholas Peireso, is said to have reconverted him to Catholicism a short time previously to his death, which took place in 1635, at Valence. —*Niceron.*

PACK (Richardson) an ingenious writer, who published some miscellaneous works of merit in the early part of the last century He was born in the county of Suffolk, but received the rudiments of a classical education in London, at Merchant Tailors' school. Going off to college upon that foundation, he became a fellow of St John's, Oxford, and on quitting the university, entered himself of the Middle Temple, but subsequently entered the army, and rose to the rank of major. His works, an edition of which appeared the year following that of his decease, in one volume, octavo, consist of a tale, entitled, "Religion and Philosophy," and a "Life of Pomponius Atticus," with some miscellaneous pieces, both in prose and verse. His death took place in 1728, at Aberdeen.—*Cibber's Lives.*

PACUVIUS (Marcus) a Latin tragic poet, and the nephew of Ennius, was a native of Brundusium, and flourished about BC. 154. He obtained great reputation by his tragedies, of which that of "Orestes" is particularly mentioned by Cicero. He also wrote satires, and possessed a talent for painting. The only remaining fragments of his works were published in the "Corpus Poetarum Latinorum." He died at Tarentum, in his ninetieth year.—*Vossii Poet. Lat. Baillet.*

PAGAN (Blaise Francois, count de) an eminent French military engineer, was born in 1604 at Avignon. He entered the army at an early age, and lost an eye at the siege of Montauban, which did not prevent him from following up his profession with great bravery and success. In 1642 he was sent into Portugal as field-marshal, and then lost his other eye; and thus disabled from serving his country in the field, he employed the whole force of his mind in mathematical studies, in which he had previously been much conversant, with a view to the science of fortification. The result of his application appeared in 1645, in his "Traite de Fortifications," the best work which had then appeared on the subject. This was followed by his "Theoremes Geometriques," 1651; "Theorie des Planetes," 1657, and "Tables Astronomiques," 1658. He was also the author of an "Historical and Geographical Account of the River of Amazons." He died, highly esteemed, at Paris in 1665.—*Perrault Hommes Illust.*

PAGE, DD. (William) a native of Harrow, Middlesex, or according to others, of the metropolis, born 1590. He was educated at Oxford, where he entered originally at Baliol college, but quitted it in 1619, on being chosen fellow of All Souls. Ten years after he obtained the head-mastership of Reading grammar-school, and the rectory of East Locking, Berks; but on the breaking out of the civil wars, his principles rendering him obnoxious to the republican party, he was ejected from his school, though the profits of his benefice were not sequestered. He is principally known as the author of a devotional treatise on Genuflexion, in 4to, printed at Oxford in 1631, a Reply to John Hales's Tract on Schism, and a translation of the "De Imitatione, &c" of Thomas à Kempis. His death took place in 1663.—*Athen. Oxon.*

PAGES (Francis Xavier) a literary compiler and indefatigable romance writer, born at Aurillac, in the department of Cantal in France, in 1745. He settled at Paris a short time before the beginning of the Revolution, of which he professed himself an admirer, but deprived of his property by the ensuing commotions in the state, he devoted himself to literary pursuits, as a means of existence. He died at Paris, December 21, 1802. Among his numerous works may be mentioned, "Histoire secrete de la Révolution Française," 1796-1801, 6 vols. 8vo, which was translated into English, Italian, and German, and "Nouveau Voyage autour du Monde, en Asie, en Amerique, et en Afrique, precédé d'un Voyage en Italie," 1797, 3 vols. 8vo. This last is a kind of compilation (in the manner of the "Voyageur Français" of the abbé de Laporte), which M. Boucher de la Richarderie, deceived by the name of the author, has confounded with the work mentioned in the following article.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

PAGES (Pierre Marie François, vicomte de) a French navigator, born of a noble family at Toulouse in 1748. He entered into the navy at the age of nineteen, and in 1767 he embarked at Cape François in St Domingo, on a voyage with a view to explore the Indian seas, and travel through China and Tartary to the Northern Ocean. He arrived at the Philippine Islands in October 1768, and finding it impossible to penetrate China, he went by sea to Bassora, and travelling through the desert to Syria, he reached France in December 1771. In 1773 he sailed in Kerguelin's expedition towards the South Pole, and on his return, he made a voyage in a Dutch vessel employed in the whale fishery in the North Seas, when he proceeded as far as 81 degrees and a half of north latitude. Pages obtained, as the reward of his services, the rank of captain, and the cross of St Louis, and he was chosen a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences. He served in the American war, and after the peace of 1783, he retired to St

Domingo, where he had a considerable estate. He was unfortunately murdered during the revolt of the negroes in 1793. He published "Voyages autour du Monde et vers les deux poles, par Terre et par Mer, pendant les Anneés, 1767-76," Paris, 1782, 2 vols. 8vo, a work praised for its fidelity, by Humbolt, with the exception of inaccuracy with regard to the orthography of foreign names.—*Eadem.*

PAGI (ANTHONY) a famous cordelier, was born at Rogues, a small town in Provence, in 1624. He was made four times provincial of his order, and died at Aix in 1699. He was a learned, judicious, and candid writer, and his style is distinguished by its simplicity. His principal works are, "Critica Historico-Chronologica in Universos Annales Ecclesiasticos eminent. et Rev. Cæs. Card. Baronii, &c." and "Dissertation upon the Consulates."—His nephew, FRANCIS PAGI, also a cordelier, was born at Lambese in 1654. He assisted his uncle in his critique upon Baronius's Annals, of which he became the editor. He also wrote a work, entitled "Breviarium Historico-Chronologico Criticum, Illustriora Pontificum Romanorum Gesta Conciliorum generalium Acta," &c. 4 vols. 4to. This displays some learned and curious research, and the style is simple and plain, and he is a zealous advocate for the Ultramontane theology, and uses every argument to exalt the authority of the papacy. He died in 1721.—*Chaufepie. Niceron.*

PAGNINI (LUCANTONIO) an Italian poet, born at Pistoia in 1737. Distinguished for his talents when young, he attracted the notice of the vicar-general of the Carmelites at Mantua, at whose invitation he entered into that order. After remaining some time at Florence, he was sent to Parma, where he became professor of philosophy in the schools of his order, and afterwards of rhetoric and Greek in the Royal Academy. In 1806 he was aggregated to the university of Pisa, as professor of humanity, and then of belles lettres. After the occupation of Tuscany by the French, the university being newly modelled as an academy, he was appointed professor of Latin poetry, and dean of the faculty of literature. In 1813 the Academia della Crusca of Florence, bestowed on Pagnini the prize of poetry, for his translation of Horace. The same year the bishop of Pistoia appointed him a canon of his cathedral, but he held the office only a few months, dying March 21, 1814. Among his works are translations of Anacreon, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, Callimachus, Hesiod, &c., "Le Quattro Stagioni," from the English of Pope, besides some original productions.—*Biog. Univ.*

PAGNINUS (SANTES) a Dominican friar, was born at Lucca in 1466. He was master of the Greek, Latin, Chaldee, Arabic, and Hebrew languages, the latter of which he taught in a monastery at Lyons. Conceiving the idea that the Vulgate translation of the Scriptures was not by Jerome, or was greatly corrupted, he undertook a new one, and his intention meeting with the approbation of Leo X, he promised to furnish him with all the necessary expenses. He was employed five and twenty years upon this translation, on which there has been great difference of opinion. The great fault of Pagninus was, that he adhered too strictly to the original text, which often made his work obscure and full of solecisms. He afterwards translated the New Testament, and was the author of a "Hebrew Lexicon and a Hebrew Grammar."—*Le Long Bibl. Sacra. Moreri.*

PAINE (THOMAS) a celebrated political and deistical writer. He was born in 1737, at Thetford, in Norfolk, where his father, who was a quaker, carried on the business of a staymaker. He received his education at a grammar-school in his native place, but attained to little beyond the rudiments of the Latin language, which slight information he never afterwards improved, affecting to hold the dead languages in extreme contempt. He seems however to have paid great attention to arithmetic, and to have obtained some knowledge of the mathematics. In early life he followed the business of his father, which he practised in London, Dover, and Sandwich, where he married, but afterwards became a grocer and exciseman at Lewes in Sussex. He lost this situation for some misdemeanour of no flagrant notice, as he was subsequently restored on petition, until finally dismissed for keeping a tobacconist's shop, which was deemed incompatible with his duties. The abilities which he displayed in a pamphlet composed by him, in order to show the propriety of advancing the salaries of excisemen, having struck one of the commissioners, he gave him a letter of introduction to Dr Franklin, then in London, who recommended him to go to America. He took this advice, and reaching Philadelphia towards the close of 1774, in the following January became editor of the Pennsylvania magazine, which he conducted with considerable ability. A few months after his arrival, hostilities commenced between the mother country and the colonies, which led him, as it is said, at the suggestion of Dr Rush, to compose his celebrated pamphlet, entitled "Common Sense," which being written with great vigour, and addressed to a highly excited population, was doubtless of great benefit to the colonial cause. The direct object of this tract was to recommend the separation of the colonies from Great Britain, which advice was virtually carried into effect by the famous declaration of independence issued by congress a few months afterwards. For this production the legislature of Pennsylvania voted him 500*l.*; he also received the degree of MA. from the university of the same province, and was chosen a member of the American philosophical society. To these rewards was soon afterwards added the office of clerk to the committee for foreign affairs, which, although a highly confidential situation, scarcely justified him in assuming the title of "late secretary for foreign affairs," which he did in the title page of the Rights of Man. While in this office, he published a series of popular political appeals on the nature of the

pending struggle, which he denominated the "Crisis." He was obliged to resign his secretaryship in 1779, owing to a controversy with Silas Deane, whom he defeated in a fraudulent attempt to profit by his agency, in conveying the secret supplies of warlike stores by France. Led by the warmth of his temper, he divulged the real state of the case, which, as he had acquired it officially, was deemed an injurious breach of trust, and one which might tend to alienate the French court. The next year, however, he obtained the subordinate appointment of clerk to the assembly of Pennsylvania, and in 1785, on the rejection of a motion to appoint him historiographer to the United States, with a salary, received from congress a donation of 3000 dollars He also received 500 acres of highly cultivated land from the state of New York In 1787 he embarked for France, and after visiting Paris, came over to England with a view to the prosecution of a project relative to the erection of an iron bridge, of his own invention, at Rotherham, in Yorkshire. His scheme involved him in pecuniary difficulties and in the course of the following year he was arrested for debt, when he was bailed by some American merchants He went to Paris in 1791, and published, under the borrowed name of Achilles Duchatellet, a tract recommending the abolition of royalty. He soon returned to this country, and on the appearance of Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution," he wrote the first part of his "Rights of Man," in answer to that celebrated work. The second part was published early in 1792, and on the 21st of May that year, a proclamation was issued against wicked and seditious publications, alluding to, but not naming, the "Rights of Man." On the same day the attorney-general commenced a prosecution against Paine as the author of that work, and amidst the irritation of conflicting opinions between the partizans and the enemies of the recent Revolution in France, he became the object of extreme execration with the ascendant party While the trial was pending, he was chosen a member of the National Convention for the department of Calais, and making his escape from the dangers that awaited him, he set off for France, and arrived there in September 1792. He was in that assembly an advocate for the trial of Louis XVI, but he voted against the sentence of death passed on him, proposing his imprisonment during the war, and his banishment afterwards. This conduct so offended the Jacobins, that towards the close of 1793 he was excluded from the Convention, on the ground of his being a foreigner, (though he had been naturalized,) and immediately after he was arrested, and committed to the prison of the Luxembourg. Just before his confinement he had finished the first part of his work against Christianity and revelation generally, entitled "The Age of Reason, being an investigation of true and fabulous Theology," and having confided it to the care of his friend Joel Barlow, it was published, by which step he undoubtedly forfeited the countenance of by far the greater part of his American connexions. In his prison he was taken dangerously ill, to which circumstance he ascribes his escape from the guillotine, and on the fall of Robespierre he was released. In 1795 he published, at Paris, the second part of his "Age of Reason," and in May 1796 addressed to the Council of Five Hundred, a work entitled, "The Decline and Fall of the System of Finance in England," and also published his pamphlet, entitled, "Agrarian Justice." Fearful of being captured by English cruisers, he remained in France till August 1802, when he embarked for America, and reached Baltimore the following October. He had lost his first wife the year following his marriage, and after a cohabitation of three years and a half, had separated from a second by mutual consent several years before. Thus situated, he obtained a female companion in the person of a madame de Bonneville, the wife of a French bookseller, who, with her two sons, accompanied him to America, but whatever the nature of this connexion (at the age of sixty five,) which has been differently represented, the husband and children, as well as the wife, became his chief legatees. His subsequent life was by no means happy, for, although occupied in various mechanical speculations and other engrossing pursuits, and possessed of decent competence, his attacks upon religion had exceedingly narrowed his circle of acquaintance, and probably always a little inclined to the bottle, these slights, which he felt keenly, encouraged the pernicious practice, until it became habitual, to the extreme injury of his health, and the ultimate production of a complication of disorders, to which he fell a victim on the 8th of June 1809, in his seventy third year. Being refused interment in the ground of the society of friends, which favour he had requested before his death, he was buried on his own farm. The strong part taken by this extraordinary man in religion and politics, has produced such extremes of praise and execration, that there exist few or no sources of unbiassed information, either as to his abilities or character, except his writings That he possessed much native vigour of intellect is indisputable, and concentrated as it became by resolute exclusion of multifarious acquirement and of even a moderate recourse to books, it assumed, in his writings, that piquancy, force, and simplicity, which, of all qualities, secure the largest share of general attention in popular controversy. Both his "Common Sense" and "Rights of Man" prove the truth of this observation, and like the kindred lucubrations of a noted writer of the same class now existing, form striking specimens of a faculty of appealing to reason in the abstract, with a total disregard of the prejudices of education, the operations of institution and of habit, as well as of the incidental and involuntary trains of association which modify human character, independently on ratiocination. To say nothing of the total ignorance of mental and of moral philosophy

which this form of appeal too frequently exhibits, it is unnecessary to add, that however occasionally searching and serviceable, it as frequently disguises fallacy as any other, although possibly the error is more difficult of detection. "The Age of Reason" exemplifies in a still greater degree the characteristics of its author, but the whole of his subsequent experience was of a nature to convince him, that attacks upon revelation have to encounter principles and feelings which of all others are the least assailable by direct onsets of this nature. That he made sacrifices to, and was sincere in his opinions, must however be conceded, for the vague stories related of his exclamations on his death bed, appear to rest upon no solid foundation, and would prove little or nothing were it otherwise. For the rest, he has been described as liberal and benevolent according to his means, but irascible and peevish in temper, and exceedingly vain of the distinction which he had acquired. Some defects in deportment and conduct indeed, seem always to have impeded his cordial reception among the more steady and influential of the American leaders, although receiving an occasional countenance from nearly all of them until the publication of "The Age of Reason." The brief political tracts, letters, and addresses of Paine are very numerous, and may be found in the collective editions of his works. They are also enumerated at the end of his life by Sherwin.—*Lives by Cheetham and Sherwin.*

PAINTER (William) a writer in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who published a very popular work, entitled "The Palace of Pleasure, beautified, adorned, and well furnished with pleasant Histories and excellent Novels, selected out of divers good and commendable Authors," London, 1566-7, 2 vols. 4to. This work, which was reprinted, is interesting to the critic on account of its having apparently been the source whence Shakspeare and other dramatists derived the plots of some of their plays. In 1813 Mr Hazlewood published a new edition of the Palace of Pleasure, some copies of which were printed on vellum, forming 4 vols. 4to.—*Orig.*

PAISIELLO (Giovanni) a celebrated singer and musician, the son of a veterinary surgeon of Tarento in Italy, where he was born in 1741. From the age of five to that of thirteen he was placed by his father at the jesuit's college in his native city, where his musical talents first exhibited themselves in the matin services performed in the chapel, and the chevalier Carducci, who superintended the choir, prevailed upon his friends to send him to Naples, for farther instruction in the science. Accordingly, in 1754, he was put under the care of the celebrated Durante, at the conservatory of St Onofrio, where his progress was very rapid, and in 1763 his first opera, "La Papilla," was performed with great applause at the Marsigli theatre in Bologna. From this period commenced a long career of success, which attended him at Modena, Parma, Venice, Rome, Milan, Naples, and Florence, till in 1796 he was induced to enter the service of Catherine II of Russia, who settled on him a pension of 4000 rubles, with a country house and other advantages in his capacity of musical tutor to the grand duchess. In Russia he remained nine years, when he returned to Naples, visiting Vienna in his way, and continued in the service of Ferdinand IV, till the court retired into Sicily. On the French Revolution extending to Naples, Paisiello, who remained behind, received from the republican government, now established, the appointment of composer to the nation. On the restoration of the Bourbon family he fell into disgrace, but at the expiration of two years was restored to his situation. Napoleon afterwards sent him an invitation, or rather a command, to come to Paris, which he obeyed, but declined the directorship of the imperial academy, which was offered to his acceptance, contenting himself with that of the chapel. After remaining in the French capital nearly three years, his own health and that of his wife compelled him to return to Italy, when, on the expulsion of the Bourbons, he was made chamber musician to Joseph Buonaparte, receiving at the same time from Napoleon the cordon of the legion of honour and a pension of 1000 francs. In this situation he continued under Murat, and became a member of many learned and scientific, as well as musical societies, especially of the Napoleon academy of Lucca, the Italian academy of Leghorn, and the French institute. There are few composers who have given greater proofs of industry than Paisiello, or whose works have met with a greater portion of success all over Europe. His operas, serious and comic, exceed seventy, besides a great variety of ballets, cantatas, and some sacred music of great merit. He died in 1816, at Naples, and was honoured with a public funeral. Simplicity, elegance, and correctness, are the characteristics of his style, while the grace and freshness of melody in which he has far surpassed most other composers, have constituted a model to numerous imitators.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

PALÆPHATUS. Three ancient writers of this name are recorded, one an Athenian, anterior to Homer, another a native of Paros or Priene, who flourished under Artaxerxes Mnemon, and the third a grammarian and philosopher, born either at Athens or in Egypt posterior to Aristotle. There is a work extant bearing the name of Palæphatus, but it is not known to which of the three to attribute it. It is in Greek, and is entitled "De Incredibilibus," it consists of an explication of ancient fables. The best edition is that of J. F. Fischer, Lips. 1761, 1789.—*Vossii Hist. Lat. Bibliogr. Dict.*

PALAFOX Y MENDOZA (D. Juan de) natural son of the marquess de Hariza, and bishop of Angelopolis in New Spain, where he became viceroy in the absence of the duque de Escalona. He was made bishop of Osma or Osma in Old Castille, in 1653, where he died in 1659. He was a voluminous writer,

but his principal work is a little history of the conquest of China by the Tartars, published after his death by D. Joseph Palafox, at Paris, and translated into several languages.—*Nic. Antonio.*

PALAMEDES, a distinguished Greek, of the semi-fabulous times, was the son of Nauplius, king of the isle of Eubœa. He is said to have discovered, by a stratagem, the pretended insanity of Ulysses, in order to be excused from accompanying the expedition against Troy, in revenge for which act, the latter contrived to involve him in a charge of treason, and to get him stoned to death. This tale is possibly only an invention, but so many different authors record instances of his knowledge and ingenuity, he was probably a very extraordinary person. To him are attributed the first use of weights and measures, the art of drawing up a battalion, the regulation of the year and months by the sun and moon, and the invention of the games of chess and dice. Pliny and Philostratus also ascribe to him the adoption of four of the letters of the Greek alphabet. Suidas likewise mentions him as a poet.—*Plinii Hist. Nat. Moreri.*

PALEARIUS (Aonius or Antonio) a learned Italian writer of the sixteenth century, was born at Veroli in the Campagna di Roma. He taught rhetoric and the belles lettres, first at Sienna and afterwards at Lucca, but being suspected of favouring the sentiments of the reformers, and having otherwise given offence to the monks, they never rested until they had convicted him of heresy, which, on the accession of Paul V, a Dominican and an inquisitor, to the papal chair, they were enabled to effect. His conviction was grounded on his having called the inquisition a dagger "drawn against literature in general" For this honest truth he was burnt at Rome in July 1570. His principal works are, "De immortalitate animæ," "Epistolæ," "Orationes," "Poemata," which have been collected into one volume, 8vo, Amsterdam, 1696.—*Niceron.*

PALEOTTI (Gabriel) a learned prelate of the sixteenth century, the first archbishop of Bologna, in which city he was born about the year 1524 His reputation as a scholar, especially in the science of jurisprudence, gained him early in life a professorship in his native university, which he retained till a favourable opportunity offering at Rome, he obtained, in his thirty third year, the post of auditor of the Rota, in that capital. After filling several official situations about the papal court, he, in 1565, reached his highest point of elevation, being then presented with a cardinal's hat. Besides a history of the proceedings of the council of Trent, (at which he assisted in an inferior capacity,) a work still preserved at Rome in manuscript, he was the author of treatises, "De Sacri Consistorii Consultationibus," "Archiepiscopale Bononiense," "De Imaginibus Sacris et Profanis," &c. His death took place in 1597.—*Moreri.*

PALESTRINA (Giovanni Pietro Aloisio da) an eminent musical composer of the sixteenth century, the particulars of whose life and condition are little known in comparison with the fame which his works have gained him. He appears to have been born in Palestrina, the ancient Præneste, about the year 1529, and to have studied under Goudimel. About 1555 he became a member of the Papal chapel at Rome, and was afterwards chapel master at the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, and at St Peter's. His death took place in February 1594, and a strong proof is exhibited of the veneration in which he was held by contemporary professors, in their numerous dedications of their works to him, as well as in the inscription on his coffin in St Peter's, "Johannes Petrus Aloysius Prænestinus, Musicæ Princeps."—*Burney's Hist. of Mus*

PALEY (William) a celebrated divine and philosopher, was the son of a clergyman, who held a small living near Peterborough, where the subject of this article was born in 1743. He was instructed under his father, who became master of a grammar-school in Yorkshire, whence he was removed as a sizar to Christchurch college, Cambridge. He soon obtained a scholarship, and 1765, having highly distinguished himself as a disputant on questions of natural and moral philosophy, he took his first degree. He was afterwards employed for three years as an assistant to an academy at Greenwich, and on taking deacon's orders, officiated as curate to Dr Hinchcliffe, then vicar of Greenwich, and afterwards bishop of Peterborough. In 1766 he proceeded MA, was elected a fellow of his college, and appointed one of its tutors. In the latter capacity he signally distinguished himself by his assiduity and ability, and the lectures which he then delivered on the Greek Testament and on moral philosophy, contain the outlines of the works by which he subsequently obtained so much celebrity In 1767 he took priest's orders, and maintained an intimate acquaintance with the most eminent persons in the university, particularly Dr Law, bishop of Carlisle, Dr John Law his son, and doctors Waring and Jebb. Most of these being presumed to fall below the established standard of orthodoxy, Mr Paley began to be regarded with some coolness by its most zealous defenders. His friends could not, however, persuade him to sign the petition for relief in the matter of subscription to the articles, on which occasion he observed, with more point than decorum, that "he could not afford to keep a conscience." In 1776 he quitted the university, after a residence of ten years, and entered into a matrimonial connexion. He had previously obtained a small benefice in Westmoreland, and he now was inducted into the vicarage of Dalston, in Cumberland, to which was soon after added the living of Appleby, and a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Carlisle. In 1782 he was appointed archdeacon of the diocese, and not long afterwards succeeded Dr Burn in the chancellorship, for all which preferments he was indebted to the bishop of Carlisle. In 1785 he published his

"Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy," with a highly liberal dedication to his episcopal patron. Of a work so well known, it is unnecessary to say more than that, while with much vigour and discrimination it stands unrivalled for its simplicity and pertinence of illustration, many of the definitions and principles laid down, both in his politics and morals, are justly open to exception. That his casuistry occasionally degenerates into an apology for existing practices, or exhibits the doctrine of mere expediency, has been discovered by more than one able opponent; and allusions have, in consequence, been made to the maxims of the school of Loyola, which at least are abundantly severe. On the death of the bishop of Carlisle, in 1767, archdeacon Paley drew up a short memoir of that liberal prelate, and soon after published his "Horæ Paulinæ," a work which ranks him very high among the argumentative advocates of Scripture authority. The chief object of this work is to bring together, from the Acts of the Apostles, and from the different epistles, such passages as furnish examples of undesigned coincidence, and thus to infer the authenticity of the Scriptural writings, independently on inspiration. In 1794 he published his "View of the Evidence of Christianity, in three parts," in 3 vols. 12mo afterwards printed in 2 vols. 8vo. This work, which contains an able popular view of the arguments for the truth of the Christian religion, drawn up with his usual perspicuity and dialectic skill is now generally regarded as the most complete summary on the subject which has ever appeared. It seems, indeed, to have roused the episcopal bench into a due sense of his services, and he was made a sub dean of Lincoln, by bishop Pretyman, and received the valuable living of Bishop's Wearmouth, from the bishop of Durham, and the prebend of St Pancras from the bishop of London. In 1795 he was created DD. by the university of Cambridge, and his health not allowing him to officiate in the pulpit, he undertook the compilation of his "Natural Theology, or Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity, collected from the Appearances of Nature," 8vo, which, however, was not published until 1802. The object of this masterly treatise is to trace and show the marks of design in the various parts of the creation, but the author has dwelt principally upon those which may be discovered in the constitution of the human body. Such was its favourable reception, it reached a tenth edition before the expiration of three years. This was his last publication, his death taking place on the 25th of May 1805, in his sixty-second year. He left four sons and four daughters by his first wife, and a second wife who survived him. In private life, Dr Paley seems to have exhibited very little of the gravity of the philosopher, being fond of amusement and company, whom no one could better entertain, by a spontaneous exhibition of wit and humour. At the same time, no man was more beloved by his friends, or evinced more attachment to them in return It is said, that Mr Pitt wished to make him a bishop, but that objections prevailed in a high quarter in the church, but whether on account of suspicions of his orthodoxy, or any other latent reason, is not known. As a writer, Dr Paley was less solicitous to delight the ear than inform the understanding, yet few authors have written so pleasingly on similar subjects, and there is, both in his conceptions and language, a peculiarity of manner which marks the native vigour of his mind. After his death, a volume of his sermons was published in 8vo, and he was also author of two small pieces, entitled, "The Clergyman's Companion to the Sick," and "The Young Christian Instructed."—*Life by Meadley.*

PALFIN (JOHN) an eminent writer on surgery and anatomy, born at Ghent, in the Netherlands, in 1649. He practised as a surgeon in his native city, where he also became anatomical and surgical lecturer. His death took place in 1730. He published, "Osteology, or a Description of the Bones," in Flemish, translated by himself into French, "Surgical Anatomy, or an exact Description of the Parts of the Human Body," also in Flemish and French, "An Account of the Dissection of Two Monstrous Infants united together," "A Dissertation on the Circulation of the Blood in the Fœtus," in opposition to the opinion of M. Mery, besides other works.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

PALINGENIUS (MARCELLUS) a modern Latin poet, who lived at the beginning of the sixteenth century. His real name is believed to have been Pier Angelo Manzolli, of which his Latin appellation is the anagram, and he is supposed to have been a native of Stellata in the Ferrarese, and to have held the post of physician to the duke of Ferrara, to whom he dedicated the work for which he is chiefly celebrated, entitled "Zodiacus Vitæ," this is a poem divided into twelve parts, each inscribed with one of the signs of the zodiac, the professed object of which is to guide men to present and future happiness. It is interspersed with many invectives against the court and church of Rome, the monks and the clergy, whence it was placed in the Index Expurgatorius. He published this book, in which he unreservedly inculcates the opinions of Epicurus in 1536, and seems not to have lived long after that date. His body, after his death, was ordered to be dug up and burnt, but the duchess of Ferrara, who favoured the Reformation, interfered to prevent its execution. His poem of the Zodiac has passed through many editions, the best of which is that of Rotterdam, 1722.—*Bayle. Tiraboschi.*

PALISSOT DE BEAUVOIS (AMBROISE MARIE FRANÇOIS JOSEPH) an eminent naturalist, born at Arras in the French Netherlands, in 1752. He studied at the college of Harcourt at Paris, and in 1772 he was admitted a counsellor of the parliament of that city. Some time after he succeeded his elder brother as receiver-general of territorial imposts, which office was suppressed in 1777. He then devoted his attention entirely to natural history, and

especially botany, and in 1781 he became a corresponding member of the Parisian Academy of Sciences, to which he addressed several memoirs on botany and vegetable physiology The love of science induced him to undertake a voyage to the coast of Guinea with an intention to travel across the African continent to Egypt, but he was unable to execute that design, and after remaining some time at Owaia and Benin, he sailed for St Domingo, and arrived at Cape Français in June 1788. He continued there some years occupying official situations in the colony, but his opposition to the revolutionary attempts of the negroes having endangered his safety he with difficulty effected his escape to Philadelphia, in the United States. Thence he purposed to return to France, when he learnt that he had been proscribed as an emigrant. He was obliged to support himself as a teacher of languages, and by exercising his talents as a musician, till the arrival of the French minister Adet, who was himself a man of science, and who afforded Palissot the means of prosecuting inquiries into the natural history of America At length he received the news of his name being erased from the list of emigrants, and he returned to his native country, taking with him the rich collection of natural curiosities which he had formed. In 1806 he was admitted into the Institute in the room of Adanson, and he became a member of other learned societies He died January 21, 1820. Among his principal works are, ' Flore d Oware et de Benin," Paris, 1804-21 2 vols folio, " Insectes recuillis en Afrique et en Amerique 1805 21, folio, " Essai d une nouvelle Agrostographie, ou Nouveaux genres des Grammées," 1812, 4to and 8vo all which are illustrated by engravings —*Biog. Univ.*

PALISSOT DE MONTENOY (CHARLES) a French dramatist, born at Nanci in 1730, his father being counsellor to the duke of Lorraine He made an early progress in his studies, and entered into the learned congregation of the oratory, but he soon quitted it and was married at the age of eighteen. He then wrote a tragedy, which had no great success on which he turned his attention to comedy and after producing two pieces of some merit he brought forward in 1757 his comedy of " Le Cercle,' in which he gave offence to the philosophical party of the French literati, by ridiculing Jean Jacques Rousseau Henceforward he was engaged in a series of literary hostilities In 1760 appeared his " Petites Lettres contre des grands Philosophes ,' in 1760, was represented his comedy of " Les Philosophes, and in 1764 he published his " Dunciade," in imitation of the satire of Pope. Thus he afterwards enlarged, and he also produced several other comedies, and " Memoires sur la Litterature Française," besides other works. In the latter part of his life he was administrator of the Mazarine library, and a correspondent of the Institute. He died in 1814.— *Idem.*

PALISSY (BERNARD de) an ingenious artist, was born at Agen about 1524. Having got possession of a cup of enamelled pottery, he turned his whole attention upon imitating it, and after repeated unsuccessful attempts, in which he wasted his whole fortune, he succeeded so well that his manufacture surpassed the finest of the Italians He was the first person who formed a collection of natural history at Paris, upon which he gave lectures at half a-crown each person, under the obligation of returning it fourfold should any thing which he taught be proved false Palissy was a Calvinist, and firmly attached to his religion, and during the fury of the league under Henry III in 1584, he was committed to the bastille. The king, who was his well wisher, having told him that if he did not comply with the prevailing religion, he should be constrained to leave him in the hands of his enemies, Palissy replied, " Your majesty has often said that you pity me, for my part I pity you for pronouncing the words, ' I shall be constrained, this is not speaking like a king, but let me inform you in royal language, that neither the Guisarts, your whole people, nor yourself, shall constrain a potter to bend his knee before images " He used to say that he had no other property than heaven and earth The works of Palissy are, " Moyen de devenir riche &c' " Discours admirable de la Nature des Eaux et Fontaines, de Metaux des Sels des Salines des Pierres des Terres, &c.' He died in 1590 —*Moreri Dict Hist*

PALLADINO (JAMES) known also by the name of James de Teramo from the city where he was born in 1349, was successively archbishop of Firento, Florence, and Spoletto had the administration of the duchy for popes Alexander V and John XXIII, and was sent legate into Poland, where he died in 1417 He wrote some very curious books which were very popular in their day, the principal is ' Jacobi de Teramo compendium perbreve consolatio Peccatorum nuncupatum et apud nonnullos Behal vocitatum, id est Processus Luciferi contra Jesum ' It has been translated into French, by Peter Farget, an Augustine, Lyons, 1485, 4to, and has been frequently reprinted in the same form. It is also printed under the name of James d Anchirano —*Marchand L'Avocat Dict Hist*

PALLADIO (ANDREA) one of the greatest classical architects of modern Italy, whose works of art and his writings alike contributed to improve the taste of the age in which he lived and direct the genius of posterity. He was born at Vicenza, in the Venetian territory, in 1518, and after having studied under Trissino, he went to Rome, where he acquired a maturity of skill and science from an examination of the productions of ancient and modern art which that capital afforded Returning to his native country, he established his fame by his designs for many noble edifices both there and in other parts of Italy, which have afforded models for some beautiful structures in England, as well as other parts of Europe. The villa built by lord Burlington at Chiswick (but since enlarged by James Wyatt) was from a design of Palladio, as was also a

bridge at Wilton, the seat of the earl of Pembroke, in Wiltshire. But this great architect is best known in the present age on account of his published works, especially his treatise of architecture, in four books, which first appeared in a folio volume at Venice in 1570, and has been many times reprinted. It has also been translated into French and English. James Leoni, an Italian architect, published Palladio's architecture in English, with the notes and remarks of Inigo Jones, and engravings by Picart, London, 1742, 2 vols. folio, and some of the designs of this architect were published by lord Burlington in 1730. Palladio was likewise the author of an Italian work on the antiquities of Rome, Venice, 1594, and Rome, 1599, 8vo, and of Illustrations of the Commentaries of Cæsar. He died at Vicenza in 1580.—*Temanza's Lives of Venetian Architects and Sculptors. Edit.*

PALLADIUS (Rutilius Taurus Æmilianus) also called Rutilius Palladianus, the author of a curious treatise on the agriculture and rural economy of the ancient Romans. His work, entitled, "De Re Rustica, lib. xiv," was published at Lyons in 1333, and at Heidelberg, 1598, 8vo, an Italian version was printed at Venice in 1528, 4to, and there is a German translation, published together with the Agriculture of Columella, at Magdeburg, 1612, folio. Palladius treats systematically of the labours of the husbandman through the twelve months of the year, and affords some interesting details relative to the rural affairs of the ancients. Little is known of this author, who wrote at Naples, probably towards the close of the fifth century, or the beginning of the sixth, as he is mentioned by Cassiodorus.—*Biog. Univ. Annales des Arts*, v. xl.

PALLADIUS, bishop of Helenopolis, in Bithynia, and afterwards of Asporia, was born in Cappadocia, in 368. In 388 he became an anchoret, in the mountain of Nebia and was made a bishop in 401. He was the firm friend of St John Chrysostom, whom he never forsook. About 421 he wrote his "Lausiac History," so called from Lausus, a nobleman of the court of Constantinople, to whom it is inscribed. It contains the lives of persons who at that time were remarkable for their extraordinary austerities in Egypt and Palestine, and is written in a plain and unornamented style. He died in the fifth century, but in what year is unknown. His "History" was published in Greek by Meursius, Amst. 1619, and in Latin in the "Bibliotheca Patrum," but he seems not to have been the writer of the "Life of St John Chrysostom, in Greek and Latin," published by M. Bigot, in 1680. *Dupin. Moreri. Lardner. Cave.*

PALLAS (Peter Simon) a celebrated German traveller and naturalist, born at Berlin, in 1741. After having studied medicine at the universities of Halle and Gottingen, he removed to Leyden, where he graduated as M.D. in 1760. He then went to London, to improve his professional knowledge, by attending on the hospital practice of that metropolis. About 1762 he returned to Berlin, but at length settled at the Hague, where he published some valuable works relating to zoology. In 1767 he went to Russia, and was employed by the government of that country, in conjunction with other persons, on an expedition of discovery in the Asiatic provinces of that vast empire. In the course of this undertaking, which occupied six years, he not only collected a variety of miscellaneous information, but likewise procured the materials for several important works on the various branches of natural history, which he afterwards published. In 1793 and 1794 he travelled in the southern provinces of Russia, and subsequently settled in the Crimea, on an estate bestowed on him by the empress Catherine II. His death took place at Berlin, in 1811. Among the principal works of M. Pallas are, "Elenchus Zoophytorum,' Hag. Com. 1767, "Miscellanea Zoologica," Hag. Com. 1766, 4to, "Spicilegia quibus nova Animalium species Iconibus illustr." Berolin. 1767—80, 4to, "Novæ Species Quadrupedum, e Glirium Ordine," Erlang. 1778, 4to, "Icones Insectorum præsertim Rossiæ, Sibiriæque peculiarium,' Erlang. 1791, 4to, "Flora Rossica, seu stirpium Imp. Rossici per Europam et Asiam indigenarum Descriptiones et Icones,' Petrop. 1784—1815, 2 vols. folio, "Illustrationes Plantarum imperfecte vel nondum cognitarum,' Petrop. 1803—6, folio, "Linguarum totius Orbis Vocabularia comparativa," Petrop. 1786—89, 2 vols. 4to, "Reise durch verschiedene Provinzen des Russischen Reichs," Petersb. 1771, &c. 3 vols. 4to, "Sammlungen Historischer Nachrichten uber die Mongolischen Volkerschaften," Leips. 1779, 8vo, "Bemerkungen auf einer Reise in die Sudlichen Staathalterschaften der Russischen Reichs in den Jahren, 1793—4,' Leips. 1799—1801, 2 vols. 4to. The travels of M. Pallas have been translated into French, under the title of "Voyages dans plusieurs Provinces de l'Empire de Russie, et dans l'Asie Septentrionale trad. par Gautier de la Peyrome," Paris, 1788, 5 vols. 4to, and 1794, 8 vols. 8vo, and "Second Voyage en Russie, pendant les années 1793—4,' Paris, 1811, 4 vols. 8vo. There is also an English translation of the latter work, 1812, 2 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

PALLAVICINO. The name of a noble Italian family, which has produced many remarkable characters. Cardinal Antonio Pallavicino, born at Genoa in 1443 distinguished himself as a statesman and a scholar during the latter half of the fifteenth century. He was employed by the Vatican in conducting several important negociations, and died bishop of Pampeluna in 1507.—Ferrante, the most notorious, and perhaps the most talented, of his race, was a native of Piacenza, born in that city in 1616. In early youth he exhibited tokens of very extraordinary ability, and, in obedience to parental authority, assumed the monastic habit. For a time he appears to have acquired as much reputation for propriety of conduct as for his learning, and obtained a

canonry at St Giovanni di Laterano. But yielding at length to the seductions of pleasure, while at Venice, the irregularity of his life became a source of poverty to himself, and of great scandal to his order. Being reduced to eke out his impaired finances by the assistance of his pen, his talent for satire shewed itself in a series of periodical lampoons, entitled, "The Courier robbed of his Mail." The work at length attracted the notice of the holy office, by the causticity of its animadversions on an officer of the republic, and the author found it convenient to retire from the coming storm into Germany. After a while he was induced to return, and might probably have done so with impunity, had not his sarcastic vein again broken out in diatribes of much bitterness against the whole of the Barberini family, and more particularly against its head, pope Urban the Eighth. He was arrested by the familiars of the inquisition, from whom he managed to effect his escape, but being betrayed again into their hands by a pretended friend, one Morfu, a native of France, who offered to procure him an asylum in that country, under the protection of cardinal Richelieu, he was treacherously conducted to Avignon, instead of Paris, and redelivered into the power of his enemies. His fate was now decided, and although the form of a trial was allowed him, at which he defended himself with great ingenuity, sentence of decapitation was pronounced against him, and was carried into effect at Avignon, in 1643. His works, an edition of which appeared at Venice, in four duodecimo volumes, in 1655, contain many pieces of considerable literary merit, especially a tract, entitled, "Il Divortio Celeste," ("The Heavenly Divorce, or Separation of Christ from the Church of Rome"). Of this there is an English translation. The traitor who inveigled him to his fate, though richly rewarded at the time, fell afterwards by the poniard of a companion of his victim. It is much to be lamented that such utter profligacy, and gross sensuality, degraded a genius of so superior an order as that possessed by this unhappy and infatuated man, who, amidst all his debauchery, seems to have possessed some amiable qualities, as well as a most brilliant wit.—SFORZA, born at Rome in 1607, though the eldest son of Alexander, marquis Pallavicino, resigned his prospects as a layman, and voluntarily taking the tonsure, entered into the order of Jesuits in 1638. His family connexions soon raised him to high dignities in the church, which his learning and correct life proved him not unworthy of. Innocent the Tenth made him a bishop, and Alexander the Sixth elevated him to the purple in 1657, out of gratitude, it is said, for kindnesses shown to that pontiff when in a less exalted situation. He wrote a history of the council of Trent, in opposition to that composed by father Paul, the best edition of this work in the original Italian is that of Rome, folio, 2 vols. 1656, there is also a Latin translation of it in three 4to volumes. Upon the whole, this treatise is more esteemed for the elegance of its style, than the accuracy of its statements, which are sometimes distorted by the prejudices of the author. Cardinal Pallavicino died in 1667.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PALLIOT (PETER) an industrious genealogist, was born at Paris in 1608, and settled at Dijon, where he became a printer. He devoted himself to the studies of genealogy and heraldry, and published the following works "Le Parlement de Bourgogne," 1649, folio, to which another volume was added by Fr. Petitot, in 1733, "Science des Armories de Gelliot, augmentée de plus de 6,000 Ecussons," Paris, 1660. His other works are genealogical histories of particular families, and he left in manuscript thirteen volumes, folio, of memoirs concerning the families of Burgundy. He died at Dijon, in 1698.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PALLUEL (FRANCIS CRITII de) a distinguished French agriculturist, born at Dugni, near Paris, in 1741. He was nominated a member of the electoral assembly of the Isle of France in 1789, and was also admitted into the Royal Society of Agriculture. In 1791 he was chosen a deputy to the legislative assembly, and in 1796 a member of the commission of agriculture. Amidst his various occupations, the improvement of husbandry in France principally engaged his attention, and his merit, as an experimental farmer, is warmly acknowledged by Arthur Young, in his travels in France. He published a variety of memoirs and observations in the Transactions of the Agricultural Society, and in other periodical works. His death took place at Dugni, November 29, 1798.—*Biog. Univ.*

PALM (JAMES PHILIP) a German bookseller, memorable as one of the victims of French ambition. He was a native of Wurtemberg, and was established in business at Nuremberg in 1806, when that fine city was suddenly occupied by the French army. Being accused of having distributed, in the spring of 1806, a pamphlet against Buonaparte, ascribed to M Gentz, and entitled "Germany in its profound abasement," Palm was arrested by virtue of an order sent from Paris, and conducted to Braunau. Three days after his arrival he was arraigned before a military commission, when he alleged that he received by post the offensive pamphlet, and that he knew nothing of the author. He was, however, condemned to be shot, and the sentence was speedily executed, notwithstanding the intercession of the inhabitants of Braunau. Palm was regarded throughout all Germany as a martyr, and subscriptions were opened for the benefit of his widow and children, not only in his native country, but also at London and at Petersburg, where the emperor and the empress dowager became contributors.—*Biog. Univ.*

PALMER (JOHN) a dissenting minister of some note in the last century, was born in Southwark, and being brought up to the ministry, in 1759 became minister of a dissenting congregation in New Broad street. Al-

though brought up a Calvinist, he finally became a Unitarian, and particularly opposed himself to every thing in the form of a religious test. He retired from preaching in 1780, and having married a lady of considerable property, lived privately until his death in 1790. His works are, "Prayers for the use of Families," "Free Thoughts on the Inconsistency of conforming to any religious Test as a Condition of Toleration," "Observations in Defence of the Liberty of Man as a moral Agent," in answer to Dr Priestley's "Illustrations of Philosophical Necessity," "An Appendix" to the same, and "A Summary of Christian Baptism."—*Life by Toulmin.*

PALMER (JOHN) an eminent English actor, born in London about 1742. He made his first appearance, under Foote's management, at the Haymarket theatre, and after having performed with reputation in the country, he was engaged by Garrick at Drury-lane. For some time, however, he was confined to inferior characters, and attracted but little notice, till the accidental illness of another performer furnished him with an opportunity for displaying his talents. He gradually appeared in a great variety of parts, both in tragedy and comedy, in which he was greatly admired, and in some of which perhaps he was never excelled. He remained at Drury lane, sometimes visiting Liverpool in the summer, till he engaged in the scheme for erecting a new theatre in the Eastern suburb of London. Having been appointed manager of the concern, he laid the first stone of the building, December 26, 1785, and in June 1787 it was opened, but without legal authority. Mr. Palmer persevered for some time in a fruitless attempt to obtain a patent, and after having involved himself in a quarrel with the proprietors of Drury Lane, by his secession from that house, he was obliged to return thither. His unlucky project was the cause of great pecuniary embarrassments, and he was at length committed to the King's Bench, from which he was liberated by means of a compromise with his creditors. His difficulties still continuing, he purposed emigrating to America, and he went with that view to Edinburgh, in his way to Glasgow, where he intended to embark, but he afterwards relinquished his scheme, and returned to London. Towards the close of his life he passed the summer season in the country, and his last engagement was at Liverpool. At the theatre there, on the 2d of August, 1798 while performing the principal character in Kotzebue's play of "The Stranger," he fell on the stage in a state of exhaustion, and almost immediately expired, while the scene was rendered doubly impressive by his having just before exclaimed, in the words of the drama, "There is another and a better world!" His distressed circumstances, the recent loss of a son by death, and other family misfortunes, had preyed greatly on his spirits, so that he may be said to have died of a broken heart.—*Thesp. Dict.*

PALMER (JOHN) the first projector of mail coaches, was a native of Bath, where he was brought up as a brewer, but subsequently solicited and obtained a patent for a theatre in his native city. Being led by his profession to travel about from place to place to witness and engage rising performers, he was struck with the insecurity of the usual manner of conveying the mails, and matured in his mind the existing plan of mail coaches. He succeeded in his object, but not without great opposition, and the utility of the scheme soon becoming manifest, he was made comptroller of the post-office, with a salary of 1500*l* per annum. Some disputes, however, occurring, a party grew up against him, which he was not powerful enough to encounter, and he was suspended in 1792. On subsequent petitions, however, he was reimbursed by parliament, although very inadequately to his promised reward. He died in 1818.—*Monthly Mag.*

PALMER (SAMUEL) an English printer of eminence, who died in 1732. He published a "General History of Printing, from the first Invention of it at Mentz, to its Propagation and Progress through most Kingdoms in Europe, particularly its Introduction and Success in England," 1733, 4to, and he was also the author of a "Printer's Grammar," 8vo.—*Orig.*

PALMIERI (MATTEO) an Italian man of letters, was born at Florence in 1406. He was several times employed in offices of magistracy, and rose to the supreme dignity of gonfalonier of justice. He died in 1475. His most considerable work was a chronicle, from the creation down to his own times, which was continued to 1482, by a native of Pisa, nearly his namesake, Mattea Palmieri. He also wrote 'The Life of Niccolo Acciajuoli,' "De Captivitate Pisorum," published by Muratori, "Della Vita Civile." In imitation of Dante, he composed three books in terza rima, entitled "Citta de Vita," never printed, but extant in MS. In consequence of some theological notions condemned as heretical, it was solemnly burnt, a fate which some writers have erroneously attributed to the author.—*Vossii Hist. Lat. Tiraboschi.*

PALMQUIST (MAGNUS, baron) a Swedish nobleman, president of the council of mines in his native country. He was long engaged in military service, and was distinguished for his skill in fortification, and his acquaintance with mathematical science. He died in 1729, aged sixty-nine. In the "Journal des Savants" for 1690, is a letter from Palmquist, to M. Regis, on the solution of an arithmetical problem.—PALMQUIST (FREDERIC) another Swedish mathematician, was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, to whose Transactions he was a contributor. He also published several works in the Swedish language, of which the most important are, "An Introduction to Algebra," 1741, 4to, "A Treatise on the Force and Density of Bodies," 1749, and "The Principles of Mechanics," 1756, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

PALOMINO DE VELASCO (A. ANTO-

nio) one of the most eminent of the Spanish painters, born near Cordova in 1653. After having studied his art under Valdes, he went to Madrid for improvement in 1678. He was employed by the king, and appointed royal painter, to which title was added a considerable pension in 1690. His works at Valencia, Salamanca, Grenada, and at Cordova, added greatly to his reputation, and he distinguished himself by the works of his pen, as well as his pencil, having published a treatise, entitled, "El Museo pictorico, y Escala optica," Madrid, 1715 24, 3 vols. folio, which contains the theory and practice of painting, and the lives of the most celebrated Spanish painters. The latter part has been translated into French, and Palomino's Lives of the Spanish Painters, and his Notices of the Cities, Churches and Convents where their works are preserved, were published in London, the former in 1742 and the latter in 1746, 8vo His artist died at Madrid in 1726.—*Biog. Univ.*

PALSGRAVE (John) a learned English divine and grammarian of the sixteenth century, a native of London, educated at the universities of Cambridge and Paris. In this latter city he soon acquired a very extensive knowledge of French literature, and so intimate an acquaintance with the principles of the language, that being selected by the court to instruct the queen Mary, wife of Louis XII, and sister of Henry VIII of England, in the tongue of her adopted country, he actually compiled a grammar of it for her use, the first of the kind ever produced, and what is yet more remarkable in a foreigner, accompanied it with many judicious regulations for more correct pronunciation He eventually returned to England, and graduated as bachelor in divinity at Oxford, when he obtained from the king the situation of a court chaplain, with a stall in St Paul's cathedral, and the living of St Dunstan's in the East, in the city of London. His grammar is entitled "L'Eclaircissemen de la Langue Française," folio, 1530 His only other production was a translation of Fullonius' Latin comedy, "Acolastus." His death took place in 1554.—*Athen. Oxon.*

PAMPHYLIUS, an ancient painter, flourished in the time of Philip, king of Macedon. He was the master of Apelles, and had a school at Sicyon, where he was the first that taught his art upon mathematical principles. —*Sandraart Acad. Pictur.*

PAMIGER or PAMINGER. There were two eminent German composers of this name in the sixteenth century, father and son. Leonard, the elder, was a good scholar as well as a musician, and was the intimate friend of Martin Luther. He composed a great variety of church music, printed in four vols. which appeared at different periods, after his decease in 1568, under the superintendance of his son, Sophonias. The latter, born in 1526, studied under Luther and Melancthon, to whom he was recommended by his father, at Wittemberg, and afterwards suffered much persecution on account of his having embraced their religious opinions. He became in 1568 rector of the choir at Oetingen, but the same cause forcing him to quit that place, he retired to Nuremberg, where he supported himself principally by the sale of his father's works, and by teaching at the Carthusian convent in that city. His death took place in 1603.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus*

PANARD (Charles Francis) an ingenious French poet, was born about 1690 at Courville near Chartres where he had a trifling employment, and lived some time in obscurity, until the comedian, Le Grand, having seen some of his pieces, encouraged him to write for the stage, in which department he became very successful. Marmontel calls him the La Fontaine of the Vaudeville, both from the naivete of his writing and the simplicity of his character. His works are occasionally incorrect and negligent, but they are always stamped by nature, sentiment, wit, and good sense. He knew perfectly well how to sharpen the point of an epigram, but his satire was always directed to the vice, not to the person. He died in 1765. His works were printed in 4 vols 12mo, entitled "Théatre et Œuvres diverses"—*Necrologe Français Hist. Dict.*

PANCIROLUS (Guy) a learned professor of jurisprudence, descended of a noble family, and born at Reggio in 1523 He early displayed an extraordinary genius, which he cultivated with much assiduity at Ferrara, Pavia, and other of the principal Italian universities. In 1547 he obtained the second professorship of civil law at Padua which he retained till 1564, when he vacated it, on being elected to that of the Roman law. Philibert duke of Savoy, giving him an invitation to Turin, he accepted it in 1571, the rather this he considered himself to have some grounds for complaint as to his treatment at Padua In this capital he continued to fill the professor's chair in jurisprudence upwards of eleven years, during which period he produced an ingenious work, "De rebus inventis et deperditis," written in the Italian language. His eyes at length failing him, and the sight of one becoming totally lost, Pancirolus returned to Padua, where he passed the remainder of his life. Besides the work alluded to, which Salmuth translated into Latin, he was the author of a treatise, 'De Numismatibus antiquis," "De quatuordecim Regionibus Romæ earumque Ædificiis," "Commentarii in Notitiam utriusque Imperii et de Magistratibus," folio; "De claris Legum Interpretibus," "De Magistrat. Municipal. et Corporibus Artificum," &c. His death took place about the close of the sixteenth century.—*Niceron.*

PANCKOUCKE (Andrew Joseph) a bookseller at Lisle, in Flanders, where he died in 1753, aged fifty-two. He was the author of several popular and useful compilations, and some original works, including "La Bataille de Fontenoi, Poeme heroique, en Vers burlesques, par un Lillois, Natif de Lille en Flandre, avec des Notes historiques, critiques, et morales, pour l'Intelligence de ce Poeme," 1745, 8vo, intended as a criticism

on Voltaire's poem on the same subject, and 'Art de desopiler la Rate," of which a posthumous edition appeared in 1773, 2 vols. 12mo.—PANCKOUCKE (CHARLES JOSEPH) son of the preceding, was also a bookseller and a man of letters. He was born at Lisle in 1736, and at the age of twenty-eight he settled at Paris, previously to which period he had made himself known by some publications from the press, and mathematical pieces, which he had sent to the Academy of Sciences. His house became the resort of the most distinguished authors, and he conducted himself with great liberality to those with whom he was connected in his literary enterprises. He engaged in the publication of the "Mercure de France," and various other periodical works, and established the "Moniteur," under the direction of H. B. Maret, since duke of Bassano. He also formed the plan of the "Encyclopédie Methodique," consisting of a number of distinct dictionaries of the various branches of art, science, and literature, of which ninety parts had been published in 1822. Panckoucke died December 19, 1798. He was the author of "De l'Homme et de la reproduction des differents Individus," 1761, 12mo, "Traduction Libre de Lucrece," 1768, 2 vols. 12mo, and other works.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

PANTALLON (HENRY) a learned physician and historian, was born at Basil, in 1522. He studied divinity, but changing his design, he taught dialectics and natural philosophy at Basil for forty years. At an advanced age, he devoted himself to medicine, and took the degree of MD practising with much reputation until his death, which took place in 1595. He composed various works, the most useful of which now is an account of the eminent men of Germany, entitled, "Posopographia Heroum et Illustrium virorum Germaniæ," dedicated to the emperor Maximilian II, who gave him the title of count Palatin. He also published, "Historia Militaris ordinis Johannitarum Rhodiorum aut Melitensium Equitum," "Chronographia Ecclesiæ Christi," "Diarium Historicum," and "Comœdia de Zacchæo publicanorum principe," 1546, 8vo.—*Melchior Adam.*

PANVINIUS (ONUPHRIUS) called, by Manutius, Helluo Antiquitatis, from his incessant labour in antiquarian pursuits, was a noble Veronese of the sixteenth century, born in 1529. He became a member of the society of the hermits of St Augustine, and rising high in the favour of cardinal Alexander Farnese, followed that prelate to Sicily. A spurious and imperfect edition of his first work, "A Chronicle of Popes and Cardinals," having appeared in 1557 at Venice, he was induced to superintend the publication of a more accurate copy. He afterwards wrote a continuation of Platina's "Lives of the Popes," with annotations on the original work. His other productions were, "Topographia Romæ," "De Primatu Petri," "De Antiquo Ritu Baptizandi," "De Romanorum Nominibus," "De Triumphis et Ludis Circensibus," "De Republica," "De Ritu Sepeliendi mortuos apud veteres Christianos," and four treatises on Roman antiquities, to be found in the collection of Grævius. He also published an edition of the 'Fasti Consulares." Panvinius died in Sicily in 1568.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PANZER (GEORGE WOLFGANG FRANCIS) an eminent bibliographer, born at Sulzbach, in the upper palatinate of the Rhine, in 1729. He studied at the university of Altdorf, where he took the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1749, and afterwards that of doctor of divinity. Returning to his native country, he became a minister at Eyelwang, and subsequently pastor of the church of St Sebald, at Nuremberg. He exerted all his efforts to suppress such religious practices as appeared to be relics of popery, and, in particular, he introduced into his parish the custom of public confession. His death took place July 9, 1805. His principal work is, "Annales Typographici ab Artis inventæ origine ad annum 1536, post Maittairii, Denisii, aliorumque doctiss. viror. curas, in ordinem redacti, emendati et aucti," Norimb. 1793—1803, 11 vols 4to. He also wrote an account of early printed Bibles, and on other subjects connected with the history of typography.—*Biog. Univ.*

PAOLI (PASCAL) a Corsican officer, distinguished by his exertions to maintain the independence of his native country. He was born in Corsica in 1726, and was the second son of Hyacinthus Paoli, a man of considerable influence in the island, who had frequently taken an active part in the management of political affairs. The circumstances of the country at length inducing him to remove, with his family, to Naples, Pascal was there educated at the jesuit's college. He was still engaged in the prosecution of his studies, when his countrymen, who had long been struggling for freedom against the Genoese, by whom they were held in subjection, sent him an invitation to become their chief. He accepted the proposal, and going to Corsica, he was appointed to the supreme government of the island in July, 1755. Having organized a regular plan for the conduct of affairs, both civil and military, Paoli opposed the Genoese with such spirit and success, that after they had carried on hostilities against him for nearly ten years, they entered into a treaty with France, in pursuance of which a body of French troops was sent to their assistance, and, finding themselves still unable to conquer the island, they at length made a formal surrender of their claims of sovereignty over it to the French government. The duke de Choiseul endeavoured to prevail on Paoli to submit to the new arrangement, and accept of the office of commander-in chief under the authority of France. But he patriotically rejected all overtures of accommodation, and opposed with vigour the dangerous enemies he had now to encounter. At first he was successful, and a much greater force than had been anticipated was found requisite for the subjugation of Corsica. Fresh bodies of troops were sent thither, and overpowered by numbers Paoli found it necessary

to consult his personal safety by flight from his native country. He made his way to the sea-coast, and embarking on board an English vessel, on the 16th of June, 1769, he sailed to Leghorn, whence he afterwards proceeded to England. Here much attention was paid him, and he obtained from the government a pension of 1,200*l.* a-year. After an interval of twenty years, the Revolution in France presented to the Corsican exile new and flattering prospects for himself and his compatriots. In 1789 the island was recognized by a decree of the National Assembly, as a department of France, and Paoli being invited to resume his station at the head of affairs, resigned his pension, and took his departure from England. On the 23rd of April, 1790, attended by deputies from Corsica, he presented himself at the bar of the National Assembly at Paris, when he was received with enthusiasm, and he took the oath of fidelity to the French government. The progress of the Revolution disappointed the hopes which he had conceived, but he continued the connexion with France till after the execution of Louis XVI, when he abandoned his allegiance, and was invested with his original dignities of president of the Consulta or national council, and commander-in chief of the island. He was encouraged to adopt these measures by the promise of assistance from Great Britain, and in February, 1794, an English army landed in Corsica, under sir Gilbert Elliot, afterwards lord Minto. On the 14th of June following, a meeting took place of deputies from the different parts of the island, when, through the influence of Paoli, a decree was made, declaring the separation of Corsica from France, and its union to the British empire. Paoli subsequently returned to England, in consequence of some difference with the viceroy, sir G. Eliot. Having had the misfortune to lose the bulk of his property through a commercial failure at Leghorn, he was reduced to difficulties on his return to London, but his pension being restored, he was relieved from his embarrassment, and he passed the remainder of his days in tranquillity. He died at his residence in the Edgware road, London, February 5, 1807.—*Aikin's Athenæum* vol. i. *Biog. Univ.*

PAPEBROCK (Daniel) a Flemish jesuit, who assisted in the compilation of the "Acta Sanctorum," commenced by Rosweide and Bollandus. [See Bollandus, John] Papebrock, in conjunction with Henschenius, another jesuit, published the Memoirs of Saints for the month of March, in 3 vols. folio in 1668, those for April, in 3 vols. in 1675, those for May, in 7 vols. 1680—85—88, of which the first only appeared during the life of Henschenius. The work was carried on under the direction of Papebrock, till his death, which happened June 29, 1714, in the eighty sixth year of his age.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

PAPILLON (John) the son of an indifferent French engraver, was born at St Quintin in 1661, and was very successful as an engraver on wood. He is also said to have been the inventor of printing papers in imitation of tapestry to furnish rooms. He died about 1688.—His son, John Baptist Michael, was born at Paris in 1698, and exercised the same art still more successfully. His engravings possess considerable merit, particularly those which represent foliage or flowers. He was the author of an interesting work, entitled, "Traité historique et pratique de la Gravuire en Bois." He died in 1776.—*Strutt. Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

PAPILLON (Thomas) a French lawyer, was born at Dijon in 1514. He was the author of the following works, "Commentarii in quatuor priores titulos, lib. primi Digestorum," "De Directis Hæredum Substitutionibus," "Libellus de Jure accrescendi." He died in 1596, at Paris.—There was also a Philibert Papillon, a learned canon of La Chapelle-au-Riche Dijon, who wrote a work, entitled "La Bibliotheque des Auteurs de Bourgogne," Dijon, 1742, 2 vols. folio. He died in 1738.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

PAPIN (Denys) an eminent natural philosopher and physician, who was a native of Blois in France. After he had finished his studies, and taken the degree of MD. he made a visit to England, and in 1680 he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. He assisted Mr Boyle in his philosophical experiments, and made himself known as an ingenious practical philosopher. Being a Protestant, the revocation of the edict of Nantz prevented him from returning to his native country, and on leaving England, he settled at Marpurg, in Germany, as a teacher of mathematics. Papin chiefly distinguished himself by his researches concerning the power of steam, and the influence of mechanical pressure in retarding the ebullition of liquids. He suggested the principle which led to the invention of the steam engine, (see Newcommen,) but he is best known for an invention of his own, denominated "Papin's Digester," consisting of an air tight iron vessel, in which water, &c. may be heated considerably beyond the boiling point, of which a description was published under the title of "The New Digester, or Engine for the Softening of Bones. He was also the author of "Fasciculus Dissertationum de quibusdam Machinis Physicis," and "Ars nova ad Aquam Ignis admiculo efficacissime elevandam." He died in 1694.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

PAPIN (Isaac) a French divine, probably of the same family with the subject of the last article, as he was born at Blois, in 1657. He studied theology at Geneva, but was refused the usual testimonies of proficiency, in consequence of his departure from the standard belief of the Calvinists. He then visited England, and took orders in the established church in the reign of James II, and afterwards became professor of divinity among the French refugees at Dantzic. Disturbed by the hostility of Jurieu, with whom he had a literary controversy, and driven from the situation he occupied, he became a Roman Catholic, and wrote in defence of that church. He died

at Paris in 1709, and his writings were published collectively in 1723, 3 vols. 8vo.—*Niceron. Moreri.*

PAPON (John Peter) a French historian, an associate of the Institute, born near Nice, in 1734. Having finished his studies, he was admitted into the congregation of the Oratory, but he quitted that society, to become keeper of the library at Marseilles. While in that situation he commenced his principal work, "Histoire generale de Provence," 1777 86 4 vols. 4to, for which a pension of 2000 francs was bestowed on him by the states of Provence, and he also experienced the liberality of the late king, then the count de Provence to whom the history was dedicated. The abbe then settled at Paris, whence he removed to the department of Pay de Dome during the storms of the Revolution, and after remaining there some years, he returned to Paris, where he died of apoplexy in 1803. He was the author of "Voyage litteraire de Provence" 1787, 2 vols. 12mo, "Histoire de la Revolution de France,' published posthumously, 1815 6 vols 8vo, "Epoques memorables de la Peste, et Moyens de se preserver de ce Fleau,' 2 vols. 8vo, besides other works.—*Dict. Univ.*

PAPINIAN, a celebrated Roman lawyer. He was born in the year 175 and became pretorian prefect under the emperor Severus, who had so high an opinion of his worth that at his death he recommended his sons Caracalla and Geta to his care. The first having brutally murdered his brother, enjoined Papinian to compose a discourse in accusation of the deceased, in order to excuse his barbarity, to the senate and the people. With this man date the prefect not only refused to comply, but he nobly observed that it was easier to commit a parricide than to excuse it, and that slander of innocence was a second parricide. Caracalla, enraged by this refusal secretly induced the pretorian guards to mutiny and demand their leader's head; and apparently to satisfy them he was executed in 212, in his thirty seventh year and his body dragged through the streets of Rome. The reputation of Papinian as a lawyer, stood very high, and he had a great number of disciples. He composed several works, among which are twenty-seven books of "Questions on the Law," nineteen of "Responses, or Opinions," two of "Definitions," two upon "Adultery," and one upon the "Laws of Ediles."—*Moreri Saxii Onom*

PAPPUS, an Alexandrian philosopher and mathematician, who flourished in the fourth century, under Theodosius the Great. He was the author of some annotations on the Almagest of Ptolemy, a mathematical treatise, translated by Commandine in 1588, a description of some of the principal rivers in Africa, a work on military engines, &c., together with several other tracts, most of which have not reached posterity, though some of them have been abridged, and others enumerated by Marin Mersenne. Charles Manolepius collected and published all that is now known of his writings, in one folio volume, Bologna, 1660.—*Hutton's Math Dict.*

PARABOSCO (Girolamo) an Italian poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in the beginning of the sixteenth century, at Piacenza. He was a musician, and a maestro di capella. His comedies, which are six in number, possess much originality. The best edition was published at Venice in 1560. He also wrote novels in the style of Boccaccio and Bandello, which were published in 1558, with the title of "I Diporti di M. Girolamo Paraboscо." His letters, tragedies, and other works, consisting of 'Motti, or bon mots, are now almost forgotten.—*Tiraboschi. Nouv Dict Hist.*

PARACELSUS, or PHILIPPUS AUREOLUS THEOPHRASTUS AB HOHENHEIM, a celebrated empyric and alchymist born at Einsidlen, near Zurich, in Switzerland, in 1493. His father, William ab Hohenheim, a physician, is said to have been the natural son of a Teutonic knight. After some education at home, he visited France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, with a view to improvement in medicine, and the arts and sciences connected with it, especially chemistry. In the course of his travels he became acquainted with some remedies not in common use among the faculty, (probably preparations of mercury,) by means of which he performed extraordinary cures, and obtained great reputation. Returning to Switzerland, he taught medicine and surgery at Basil, delivering his lectures partly in the German language, for want of a sufficient knowledge of the Latin. At length having cured John Lichtenfels, a rich ecclesiastic, of a dangerous disease, and being precluded by a decision of the magistracy from obtaining the stipulated reward, for which he was obliged to sue his patient, he was so enraged at the disappointment, that he grossly abused the judges and becoming apprehensive of their resentment, took his departure from the city. He then led a wandering life in Alsatia accompanied by his pupil, Oporinus, who, disgusted with his violence and intemperance at length left him to pursue his wild career alone. Paracelsus professed an utter contempt for the practice of his medical contemporaries and boasted of an intercourse with spirits and the possession of the philosopher's stone, and the elixir of life, but he disgraced his pretensions by dying in the forty eighth year of his age, after a few days' illness, at the hospital of St Sebastian at Salzburg, in 1541. Among the writings attributed to Paracelsus are some on surgery, chemistry, and theology, many of which remain unpublished. A collection of his works, in 11 vols. 4to, was printed at Basil in 1589, and they were also printed at Geneva in 1658, with a preface, containing an account of the author.—*Melch. Adam. Teissier Eloges des H. S. Morhof. Polyhist. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

PARADIN (William) a French historian of the sixteenth century, the time of whose birth and death are unknown. He wrote several works, of which these are the principal: "Historia sui Temporis," translated into

French in 1558, "The History of Aristæus, respecting the version of the Pentateuch," 4to, "Annales de Bourgogne," "De Moribus Galliæ Historia," "Mémoires de l'Histoire de Lyon," "De rebus in Belgio, anno 1543 gestis," "La Chronique de Savoie," "Historiæ Galliæ a Francisci I coronatione ad annum 1550," "Historia Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ," "Memoralia insignium Franciæ Familiarum." He was dean of Beaujeu.—*Le Long Bibl Hist. de France. Moreri.*

PARCIEUX (Antoine de) an ingenious French mathematician, member of the academies of sciences at Paris, Stockholm, and Berlin, and censor-royal. He was born near Uzes in 1703, and was of low parentage, but was enabled, through the gratuitous benevolence of a friendly individual, to study at the college of Lyons where he cultivated mathematical learning with great success. He afterwards settled at Paris, where he attracted notice by his skill in the construction of sundials. He published "Traite de Trigonométrie Rectiligne et Spherique," 1741, 4to, dedicated to the Royal academy, "Essai sur les Probabilites de la Duree de la Vie Humaine," 1746, 4to "Memoire sur la Possibilite d'amener a Paris les Eaux de la Riviere de Yvette," 4to, and several other works. He died in 1768.—*Biog Univ Dict Hist.*

PARCIEUX (Antoine de) nephew of the preceding, and also eminent as a mathematician. He was born near Nismes, in 1709, and he applied himself with such ardour to literature, that, when quite young he composed a tragedy, called, "Ozorio, altered from one written by Thomas Corneille At length he became professor of mathematics at Paris and often supplied the place of Brisson, professor of natural philosophy at the college of Navarre, whose lectures he had assiduously attended In 1779 he gave a course of lectures on experimental physics, and he was afterwards employed to form a cabinet of that science at the military school of Brienne. On the establishment of the Lyceum at the Pantheon, he was nominated professor Among his works are, "Notions du Calcul Geométrique et d Astronomie," "Traite elementaire de Mathematique," "Traite des Annuities, ou Rentes a Termes," &c He was preparing a complete course of natural philosophy and chemistry, of which he had sent only the first volume to the press, when he fell a sacrifice to fatigue, occasioned by over attention to his studies, in 1799.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PARDIES (Ignatius Gaston) a learned and ingenious jesuit of the seventeenth century, a native of Paris, or as others say, of Pau, in Gascony, born 1636. In the earlier part of his life he cultivated the belles lettres with great success, and some of his lighter compositions were much admired, on account of the airy elegance and delicacy of their style. Subsequently he devoted the whole of his attention to severer studies, and became celebrated for his proficiency in mathematics and general philosophy, his reputation for which procured him a professorship in the college of Lewis XIV. Some of his works were well known in England, especially a controversy carried on by him in 1672 with sir Isaac Newton, whose theory of optics he impugned, the substance of which is to be found in the Philosophical Transactions. His "Elements of Geometry," too, became familiar to the English reader in Harris's translation, which has gone through several editions. His other works are, "Lettre d'un Philosophe à un Cartesien de ses amis," "Discours sur la Connoissance des Betes," "Horologium Thaumaticum duplex," "De Motu et Natura Cometarum," "La Statique, ou la Science des Forces Mouvantes," "Remarques du Mouvement de la Lumiere," and "Discours du Mouvement Local." In 1673, having employed himself diligently in administering the comforts of religion to the prisoners confined in the Bicetre during the Holy week, he caught a jail fever, then prevalent among them, which occasioned his decease.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PARE (Ambrose) an eminent surgeon, was born at Laval in the district of the Maine, in 1509. He was appointed surgeon in ordinary to king Henry II in 1552, and he held the same office under Francis II, Charles IX, and Henry III. He was on one occasion of great service professionally to Charles IX, who proved his gratitude by sparing him in the massacre of St Bartholomew, although a Protestant He died in 1590 Paré was a bold and successful operator, and rendered real services to his art, particularly in the practice of tying divided arteries, and in the treatment of gun shot wounds. His works were universally read, and translated into most of the languages of Europe, they consist of numerous treatises, and were translated into Latin by his pupil, Guillemeau, with the title of "Ambrosii Paræi Opera, novis iconibus elegantissimis illustrata et Latinate donata."—*Eloy Dict Hist de la Med. Rees's Cyclopedia. Haller. Moreri.*

PARENT (Anthony) a learned French mathematician, born at Paris in 1666. He received his early education at Chartres, and while at school was particularly attracted by the study of gnomonics, on which he wrote a treatise, and he acquired skill in forming sundials. He then went back to Paris to study the law, but his strong attachment to the mathematical sciences superseded every other pursuit, and shutting himself up in the college of Dormans, he gave way to his inclination, leaving his retreat only to attend the lectures of De la Hire and Sauveur, at the royal college. Wishing to obtain a practical acquaintance with mathematics as applied to military tactics, he made two campaigns with the marquis d Alegre. He afterwards devoted his time entirely to the study of physical and mathematical science, including anatomy, botany, and chemistry. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences as an adjunct professor of mechanics, and in 1716 he was appointed assistant geometrician. He died of the small-pox the same year. The Memoirs of the Aca-

demy of Sciences contain many papers by M. Parent, who also published "Elements of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy," "Mathematical and Philosophical Researches," and a treatise on arithmetic.—*Martin's Biog. Philos.*

PAREUS or PARE. There were three of this name, father, son, and grandson, all eminent for their learning and abilities. DAVID, the elder, was born of Protestant parents at Frankenstein in Silesia. His father, whose name was Wangler, an appellation which the son afterwards elevated into Pareus, from a Greek word of the same signification, becoming a widower, contracted a second marriage, the consequence of which was that his offspring were neglected, and put to different trades, the subject of this article being first placed with an apothecary, and afterwards with a shoemaker. The strong bent of his genius towards literary pursuits triumphed, however, eventually over his difficulties, and being fortunate enough at length to secure the instructions of Schilling, his progress was equally sound and rapid He obtained the professorships of the humanities and of divinity at Heidelberg, where he entered warmly into the controversies carrying on between the Lutherans and the Calvinists, having abandoned the tenets of the former for the stricter discipline of the latter party. While resident at this university, he acquired the esteem of the elector palatine and other persons of high rank and consideration, and in 1589 printed, under their auspices, an edition of the Scriptures, with a commentary. In 1592 he was elected an ecclesiastical counsellor, and the year following took his doctor's degree. In 1617 appeared his famous "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans,' which was speedily dispersed all over Europe, but the doctrines it contained militating very strongly against regal prerogatives and the divine right of kings, James I of England was so incensed at its promulgation, that he ordered it to be burnt publicly in London by the hands of the common hangman David Pareus dying in 1632, his son, JOHN PHILIP, collected his exegetical works, and published them with a life prefixed, in three folio vols at Frankfort in 1647. The latter, who was born at Hembach, in the spring of 1576, and became rector of the college of Neustadt, was the author of several valuable works, the principal of which are, "Calligraphia Romana,', 8vo, 1620, "Lexicon Criticum," 8vo, "Electa Symmachiana," 8vo, "Analecta Plautina," "Lexicon Plautinum," and other treatises illustrative of his favourite author Plautus, of whose works he published an excellent edition, and in defence of whose fame he entered into a controversy with the learned John Gruter, as remarkable for the reading it evinced, as for the acrimony with which it was carried on. He died at Hanau in 1648, his son, DANIEL PAREUS, having preceded him to the grave thirteen years before. This young man was a scholar of great promise, and besides an original History of the Palatinate of Bavaria, and a work entitled "Medulla Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ," had published editions of the works of Lucretius, Musæus, and Quintilian, with valuable notes, as well as an elegant selection from the writings of the best Greek authors, under the title of "Melleficium Atticum," when his career was cut short by the hand of an assassin, who murdered him for the sake of plunder —*Nouv Dict. Hist Biog. Univ.*

PARFAIT (FRANCIS) a French writer, distinguished as a dramatic historian, who was born at Paris in 1698, and died in 1753. Among his works are, "Histoire générale du Théatre François, depuis son origine jusqu a present," 15 vols. 12mo, "Mémoires pour servir a l'Histoire de la Foire," 2 vols 12mo, 'Histoire de l'ancien Théatre Italien," 12mo, and "Dictionnaire des Théatres," 7 vols. 12mo —*Dict. Hist.*

PARINI (JOSEPH) a modern Italian poet, who raised himself to eminence by his talents, which he employed in satirizing the vices and follies of his age and country. He was the son of a poor peasant, and was born on the shores of Lake Pusiano, about seven leagues from Milan His docile disposition attracted the notice of some monks, who bestowed on him a gratuitous education, to fit him for some subordinate ecclesiastical office. A thirst for learning induced him to acquire farther knowledge by his own exertions, but his prospects of clerical promotion were blasted by an attack of paralysis in his nineteenth year, which rendered him a cripple for life. He first exerted his poetical talents to procure the means of support for himself and his widowed mother, but he was obliged to struggle through nearly twenty years of obscurity, indigence, and neglect, ere he emerged into reputation and competence. This change in the literary fortunes and situation of Parini was produced by the appearance of his fine satirical work, "Il Giorno, or "The Day," a poem, intended to exhibit a sarcastic and humorous delineation of the character and manners of the Milanese nobility, which appear to have been highly deserving of his animadversions. Parini was also the author of several lyric compositions, some of which display the same strain of moral satire as the Giorno, on which his celebrity chiefly depends. Towards the close of his life he enjoyed a large share of popularity, which he constantly exerted to promote peace and union among his fellow-citizens. Once, when the democratic spirit ran high at Milan, and the people were tumultuously assembling, with cries of "Viva la Republica! Morti ai Tiranni, ai Patrizii!" Parini issuing forth from an adjoining hotel, indignantly exclaimed, "Viva la Republica, e morte a nessuno, canaglia stolta!" "The republic for ever, and death to nobody, you stupid people." The crowd, struck with surprise and admiration, after cheering the champion of their rights, quietly dispersed. He lived much esteemed and respected to his seventieth year, and died very generally regretted.—*Biog. Univ.*

PARIS (FRANCIS) usually called the abbé Paris, was the son of a counsellor to the par-

liament, and was born at Paris in 1690. He embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and took deacon's orders, and in the disputes occasioned by the bull Unigenitus, he attached himself to the Jansenist party. Upon the death of his father, the abbé Paris renounced all claim to his patrimonial inheritance in favour of a younger brother, and devoted himself to a life of poverty, living in a poor little house in the suburb of Marcel, where he passed his time in prayer and in making stockings for the poor. He died in 1727, and was buried in the churchyard of St Medard, and on his death the Jansenists made great use of his credit to revive their sinking fame, by making his tomb the seat of their pretended miracles, and so far did the delusion gain ground, that in 1732 the court found it necessary to have the churchyard walled up. The abbé Paris wrote a "Commentary on the Gospel of St Matthew," an "Explication of the nine first Chapters of the Epistle of St Paul to the Romans," on the Galatians, and "An Analysis of the Epistle to the Hebrews."—*Dict. Hist. Douglas's Criterion.*

PARIS (MATTHEW) an English historian, was a Benedictine monk of the congregation of Clugny, in the monastery of St Alban's, and died in 1259. He is said to have been universally accomplished, and a man of rare integrity, freely censuring all that he found wrong in all orders of people, without regard to rank or power. His principal work is his "Historia Major," of which we have only remaining the annals of eight kings, from the beginning of the Conqueror's reign to the end of that of Henry III, the latter years being added, it is supposed, by William Rishanger, a monk of the same monastery. It is a valuable history, composed with great candour and impartiality. He also wrote "Historia Minor" an abridgment of the former, which is extant in MS. and some other works, which are supposed to have perished.—*Vossii Hist Lat. Nicholson's Histor Lib.*

PARISOT (PIERRE) also called Norbert, born in 1697, at Bar le Duc. He entered into holy orders, and assumed the habit of a Capuchin friar, in which capacity he afterwards was despatched by his order on a mission to India. Here his conduct gave great offence to the jesuits, who procured his recal in 1744 after he had been about four years in the country, which induced him on his return to France to publish a work highly vituperative of the society, entitled, "Historical Memoirs of the Missions in the Indies." His own order however, so far from supporting him on this occasion, found much to displease them in his book on their own account, and the indignation which it excited among them operated so strongly, that the author withdrew into England, and there supported himself by introducing a manufactory of tapestry. After visiting part of Germany and the Peninsula, he at length returned to his native country, became reconciled to his order, and again, with a fickleness which seems to have been inherent in him, abjured it. His principal work is a "History of the Society of Jesus, from its first foundation by Ignatius Loyola," in 6 vols. His death took place in 1770.—*Biog. Univ.*

PARK (MUNGO) an enterprising traveller, who fell a victim to his repeated attempts to explore the interior of the African continent. His father was a farmer, and he was born near Selkirk in Scotland, September 10, 1771. He was educated for the medical profession, and after having studied at Edinburgh for three years, he was apprenticed to Mr. Anderson, a surgeon of Selkirk, whose daughter he subsequently married. On quitting this situation he went to London, and then made a voyage to the East Indies, as assistant-surgeon on board one of the Company's vessels, in the course of which service he had an opportunity of making some botanical collections at Bencoolen, of which an account may be found in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society. Returning to England, he engaged in an expedition to the intertropical regions of Africa, to trace the course of the river Niger, under the patronage of the African Society. He arrived on the coasts of Senegal in June 1795, and having made himself acquainted with the Mandingo language, he commenced his journey, in the course of which he encountered great dangers, in spite of which he prosecuted his undertaking till he had reached the banks of a large river, which appeared to be the object of his researches. The state of destitution to which he had been reduced, rendered it almost impossible for him to proceed, and he therefore returned towards the coast, and arrived in England at the end of the year 1797. Of his interesting discoveries he published an account in his "Travels in the Interior of Africa, in 1795, 96, and 97," 4to, 1799. Having married the lady already alluded to, Mr Park engaged in practice as a surgeon, at Peebles, in his native country, in 1801, and contented with the fame he had acquired, he would probably have sought for no new adventures, nor have exposed himself to fresh perils, but for the extraordinary inducement held out to him in a proposal from government, to engage in a second expedition of discovery in the tract he had before visited, but with much more ample resources than on the former occasion. Towards the close of 1803 he entered on the undertaking, provided with an escort of thirty soldiers, and accompanied by other individuals, furnished with commodities for trading with the natives of the countries through which they might pass. Mr Park transmitted to the British settlement on the coast, an account of his progress, till he embarked with some of his followers in a boat on the stream which he had previously discovered, but beyond that point no certain intelligence of his fate has ever been received. After all hope of his return was at an end, governor Maxwell, of Goree, despatched a person to the inland part of the country, to learn, if possible, what had become of the unfortunate traveller and his companions, and the result of the messenger's enquiries was a vague report, that Mr Park and his friend Mr Mar-

tyn had been drowned, in attempting to avoid the pursuit of a barbarian chief, whom they had unintentionally offended, and that all the other Europeans of the party had previously died from fatigue or disease. An account of Park's second journey, so far as his own narrative extended, with a memoir of his life, by Mr Wishaw, was published in 1815.—*Quarterly Review.*

PARKER, lord Morley (Henry) a literary nobleman of the reign of Henry VIII, was the son of sir William Parker, knight, and derived his title from his maternal grandfather, lord Morley. He was educated at Oxford, and was summoned to parliament in the twenty-first year of Henry VIII. He was one of the barons who signed the memorable declaration to pope Clement VII, threatening him with the loss of his supremacy, unless he consented to the king's divorce. Of his works only one has been published, entitled, "A Declaration of the 94th Psalm," the rest remain in manuscript, in the king's library. He is said to have written several tragedies and comedies, of which not even the names are remaining. "Certain Rhimes," and the "Lives of Sectaries" are also mentioned as his, but nothing is now known of them except a few lines quoted in our authories. Lord Morley died in 1556. —*Ath Or. Park's Royal and Noble Authors. Warton's Hist of Poetry. Phillips's Theatrum, by Sir L Brydges.*

PARKER (Matthew) archbishop of Canterbury, a prelate of great learning and accomplishments, as well as of uncompromising principles, and much constancy of mind. He was a native of Norwich, born 1504, and was educated at Corpus Christi (Bene't) college, Cambridge, of which he was successively fellow and master, and during his eventual elevation became a liberal benefactor to the society. In 1535 Anne Boleyn appointed him her chaplain, when she obtained from the king a license for him to preach the reformed doctrines, and subsequently procured him a king's chaplaincy which he held through that and the following reign. Edward VI raised him to the deanery of Lincoln, but on the accession of queen Mary, his well known and inflexible attachment to Protestantism, caused him to fall into disgrace at court, and to be deprived of all his preferment A charge brought against him of having contracted a marriage, was the ostensible ground of his degradation, and while in retirement, he took up the subject in a treatise, which he composed, and entitled, "A Defence of the Marriage of Priests." After narrowly escaping the stake more than once, the accession of Elizabeth again restored him to safety, to his former rank in the church, and ultimately to the primacy. He was especially careful as to the morals, both of the higher and inferior clergy, but his severity, in respect to conformity, led him to measures which have been justly deemed demonstrative of a bigotted and persecuting spirit. He exerted himself in procuring a more general distribution of the Scriptures, himself taking a very prominent part in the rendering that translation of them familiarly known by the name of the "Bishop's Bible," and also in the construction of the present liturgy of the church of England. He was, besides, the author of a funeral sermon on the death of Bucer, and in addition to the theological works already mentioned, gave strong evidence of his general learning, industry, and research, by a treatise "On the Antiquity of the English Church," an edition of the works of Matthew Paris, and by the encouragement he gave to the cultivation of the ancient Saxon language. He was also a sound practical, as well as theoretical musician, and not only composed several melodies for parts of the Liturgy, but makes some very ingenious observations on church music in general, in a translation which he completed of the Psalter. His death took place in May 1576, and although during the Cromwell usurpation his tomb in Lambeth chapel was ransacked, yet his remains were afterwards collected, and restored to their original resting place.—*Strype's Life of Parker. Biog. Brit.*

PARKER (Richard) an English sailor, noted as the leader in the dangerous mutiny which took place on board the squadron of lord Bridport in the spring of 1797. Parker was born at Exeter about 1760, and having received a decent education, he entered into the navy, and served during the American war. On peace taking place he retired from his professional duties, and married a woman with some property, which he dissipated, and having incurred some debts, he was imprisoned at Edinburgh. He was at length released, and sent on board the royal fleet at the Nore, as a common sailor, where he displayed a spirit of insubordination to his officers, but he so far acquired the confidence of the men, that on the mutiny arising, he was appointed admiral of the fleet. The revolt having at length been suppressed, through the prudent management and firmness of lord Howe, Parker was put in confinement, and after undergoing a trial at Sheerness, he was hanged on board the Sandwich, to which ship he had belonged, and his body was exposed on the coast of the isle of Sheppey. He suffered June 30, 1797, displaying in his last moments great calmness of mind, and penitence.—*Monthly Mag.*

PARKER (Samuel) bishop of Oxford, in the reign of the second James, a prelate of considerable talent and learning, but contemptible from his versatility and time-serving disposition, qualities which he appears to have inherited from his father, a lawyer, who after exhibiting the greatest subserviency to the parliamentarian party, veered round at once on the death of the protector, and received his reward in the appointment of a sergeant-at-law, and a seat on the Exchequer bench. His son, the subject of this article, was born in the autumn of 1640, at Northampton and having been brought up in the strictest principles of puritanism, entered himself, at the age of nineteen, at Wadham college, Oxford, where, as well as at Trinity college, to which he afterwards removed, he distinguished himself as

much by his ascetic mode of life, as by his indefatigable application to books. His religious opinions, however, soon underwent a change more compatible with his temporary interests, and a work which he published, entitled, "Tentamina Physico-Theologica de Deo, &c." attracting the notice of the primate Sheldon, that prelate gave him a stall in Canterbury cathedral, with the archdeaconry of the diocese annexed. In the ensuing reign, James, to whom the phancy of his disposition made him peculiarly acceptable, forced him upon the fellows of Magdalen college as their president, and still farther advanced him to the see of Oxford, favours which the new prelate returned by writing in favour of the Romish doctrine concerning the Eucharist, and the efficacy of the intercession of saints duly canonized by papal authority. His next work was entitled, "Reasons for Abrogating the Test imposed upon all Members of Parliament, &c.' which met with great approbation at court, although he is said, at this very time, to have been either so insincere in his public professions, or so alarmed at the probable consequences to which the attempt to render his principles general might lead, that he addressed a private expostulation to the king, recommending his conversion to the reformed church. The scarcely-concealed disdain with which all the most respectable persons of both communions at length treated him, is said to have had a strong effect upon his health, both mental and bodily, and materially to have accelerated his decease, which took place at Magdalen college, in the spring of 1687. Besides the works already mentioned, bishop Parker was the author of a "Demonstration of the Divine Authority of the Law of Nature and the Christian Religion;" a work of merit, "A History of his own Times," in Latin and English published by his son of the same name, "The Case of the Church of England fairly Stated," and other polemical tracts.—*Biog. Brit.*

PARKER (Thomas) lord Parker, afterwards created earl of Macclesfield, was raised to the office of lord chancellor in May, 1718, having succeeded lord Cowper. After holding the situation for several years with credit and respectability, he was accused of corrupt practices in selling the post of master in chancery, and the fact being proved, he was displaced and sentenced to pay a fine of 30 000*l*. This proceeding is said to have originated in the displeasure conceived by the prince of Wales, afterwards George II, at an opinion delivered by lord Macclesfield on the subject of a dispute between the prince and his father, as to the custody of the children of the former. His lordship was removed from office in 1725, and his death took place in 1732, when he was succeeded in his title by his son, George Parker, second earl of Macclesfield, who was president of the Royal society. This nobleman devoted himself to scientific inquiries, and was an active promoter of the act of parliament for the reformation of the calendar, or introduction of the new style in England in 1752, on which subject he delivered a speech in the house of Lords, which he afterwards published. He died in 1766.—*Collins's Peerage. Edit.*

PARKES (Samuel) an ingenious and scientific professor of chemistry, was born at Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, in 1759, and educated at Market Harborough, under Dr Addington. He was principally eminent as an experimental chemist, and in 1806 published a most interesting and valuable treatise on the science, entitled, a "Chemical Catechism," of which many editions have since appeared. This work he followed up, in 1808, by an "Essay on the Utility of Chemistry in the Arts and Manufactures," and in 1809, by his "Rudiments of Chemistry, illustrated by examples," an abridgment of his first treatise, which he was induced to publish, on account of an unprincipled attempt to pirate the work, only suppressed by an injunction from the court of Chancery. His last production was, "Chemical Essays, principally relating to the Arts and Manufactures of the British Dominions," printed in 181[illegible], in eight octavo volumes. Mr Parkes was a fellow of the Society of Arts, and of various other literary and philosophical associations, at the time of his decease, which took place at his house in Mecklenberg square, London, December 23, 182[illegible]. *Ann. Biog.*

PARKINSON (John) one of the earliest and most industrious cultivators of the science of botany in England. He was born in 1567, and adopting the profession of pharmacy he settled in London, and was appointed apothecary to king James I. In the following reign he obtained the farther title of principal botanist to the king. He had a large garden near the metropolis, where he appears to have cultivated many of the plants which he has described. He probably died soon after the publication of his Herbal, in 1640. The titles of his works are, "Paradisi in Sole Paradisus terrestris, or a Garden of all Sorts of pleasant Flowers, which our English Air will permit to be nursed up, &c.," and "Theatrum Botanicum, a Theatre of Plants, or an Herbal of a large Extent, containing therein a more ample and exact History and Declaration of the physical Herbs and Plants than are in other Authors," 1640, folio.—*Pulteney. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

PARKHURST (John) an English divine and poet of the sixteenth century. He was born in 1511, at Guildford in Surrey, and was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and afterwards became a fellow of Merton, where he also acted as a tutor, and had among his pupils, Jewel, the celebrated champion of the English church. He was presented to the rich living of Cleve in Gloucestershire, in the reign of Edward VI, but on the death of that prince he was obliged to leave the kingdom, on account of his religious opinions. He found an asylum at Zurich in Switzerland, whence he returned when Elizabeth succeeded to the throne, and in 1560 he was raised to the bishopric of Norwich, over which he presided fourteen years, dying in 1574. He translated

part of the Apocrypha, in the "Bishop's Bible," and he published a volume of Latin poems, entitled "Ludicra, sive Epigrammata Juvenilia," highly praised by Fuller.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon. Fuller's Worthies.*

PARKHURST (JOHN) a learned critic and divine, who was a native of Catesby in Northamptonshire. He was educated at Rugby school in Warwickshire, whence he removed to Clare hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He took holy orders, but held no preferment, for being possessed of an independent fortune, he devoted himself entirely to literary researches. He was well skilled in the Hebrew language, and like some other Oriental scholars, he was an advocate for the Hutchinsonian philosophy. He published a valuable Hebrew and English Lexicon, also a Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament, and a tract in defence of the divinity of Jesus Christ. He died at Epsom in Surrey, in 1797, aged sixty-eight.—*Gent. Mag. Suppl. to Encycl. Brit.*

PARMENIDES, a philosopher of the Eleatic sect, who flourished about BC. 504 He was a native of Elea, where he was a man of wealth and influence, and also distinguished in civil affairs, until introduced by Diochetas, a Pythagorean, to the study of philosophy. He wrote the doctrines of his school in verses, of which a few fragments remain in the collection, "De Poesi Philosophica," by Henry Stephen, Paris, 1573 Parmenides became the disciple and successor of Xenophanes, the founder of the Eleatic sect, but adhered more closely to the doctrine of Pythagoras than his master. Telesius revived the opinions of Parmenides in the sixteenth century.—*Brucker. Enfield.*

PARMENTIER (JOHN) a scientific French navigator, born at Dieppe in 1494, was originally a merchant. He was the first pilot who conducted ships to the coast of Brazil, and the first Frenchman who discovered the Indies as far as Sumatra, where he died in 1530. He wrote two rare and curious books, entitled "Description nouvelle des Dignites du Monde et de la Dignite de l'Homme," and "Moralités tres-excellens en l'honneur de la Benoiste Vierge Marie mise en rime Française et en Personnages, par Jehan Parmentier," Paris, 1531, 4to, black letter. He also drew several maps and charts, both spherical and plane, of great use to navigators.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Brunet Manuel du Libraire.*

PARMIGIANO, a very eminent painter, whose real name was Francesco Mazzuoli, was born at Parma in 1503. He was brought up by two uncles, painters, and at the age of sixteen he had already created himself a reputation by an oil painting of the baptism of St John, in one of the churches at Parma. At the age of twenty he went to Rome, to study the works of the great masters, particularly of Michael Angelo and Raphael, and so well did he profit by his application, that it was said at Rome, "that the soul of Raphael had passed into the person of Parmigiano." He was patronized by Clement VII, for whom he painted a picture of the Circumcision at the Vatican. The sacking of Rome in 1527 obliged him to take refuge at Bologna, where he painted several altar pieces for the different churches. On his return to Parma, he was engaged to paint in fresco the vault of La Madonna della Steccata, where was his famed chiar-oscuro of Moses breaking the tables of the law, one of the grandest compositions of the Lombard school, both for sublimity of conception and beauty of execution. Parmigiano was devoted to the strange infatuation of pursuing the search of the philosopher's stone, and after wasting his own fortune and large sums that had been advanced to him for the works he was engaged in at the Steccata, he was prosecuted by the confraternity. He fled to Casale Maggiore, where he died of grief and disappointment at the age of thirty-seven. His style is distinguished by its seductive grace and elegance his designs are rather tasteful than correct, and though his heads are full of expression, they are not always free from affectation. His colouring was most beautiful, and he was a complete master of the chiar oscuro. He is supposed to have been the first artist in Italy who employed the point for etching. Some of his plates are very spirited, but from the early stage of the art at that period, they are not distinguished by much clearness or delicacy.—*D'Argenville Pilkington. Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

PARNELL (THOMAS) an English poet, was descended of a Cheshire family. His father having followed the parliamentary cause in the civil wars of Charles I, upon the Restoration went to Dublin, where Thomas was born in 1679. He was educated at Trinity college and taking orders in 1705, he was presented to the archdeaconry of Clogher. He then came to England every year and became connected with Addison, Congreve, Steele and other whigs in power, but towards the latter part of queen Anne's reign, when the tories became triumphant, he deserted his former friends, and linked himself with Swift, Pope, Gay, and Arbuthnot He afforded Pope some assistance in his translation of Homer, and wrote the life prefixed to it, but being a very bad prose writer, Pope had a great deal of trouble in correcting it. Being intimate with all the Scriblerus tribe, he contributed to the "Origin of the Sciences," he also wrote the "Life of Zoilus," as a satire on Dennis and Theobald, with whom the club had long been at variance. He wrote several excellent papers in the Spectator and Guardian, in the form of visions. By means of Swift's recommendation to archbishop King, he obtained a prebend and the valuable living of Finglass. On the death of his wife in 1712, to whom he was tenderly attached, he fled to wine for consolation, and contracted habits of intemperance which ultimately shortened his life. He died at Chester on his way to Ireland in 1717, and was buried in Trinity church, without any monumental record. A collection of his poems was published by Pope after his death. They are pleasing, and possess much fancy, ease, spright-

liness, and melody of versification; while their sentiments are elegant, and morality pure. Another posthumous volume was published at Dublin in 1758, but these are by no means calculated to raise his reputation, being in every way inferior, though they have been added with the former in the collections of English poets.—*Johnson's Life. Life by Goldsmith. Nichols's Poems.*

PARR (RICHARD) a divine, was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Fermoy in the county of Cork, in 1617. He was sent to England in 163-, and entered as a servitor of Exeter college, Oxford, of which he became chaplain and fellow. In 1643 archbishop Usher retired to this college from the tumult then prevailing in the nation. He observed the talents of Mr Parr, and made him his chaplain. He was instituted to the living of Camberwell in Surrey, where he was much admired and esteemed, both for his preaching and the benevolence of his character. At the Restoration he was created DD. and had the deanery of Armagh and an Irish bishopric offered to him, both which he refused, but accepted a canonry of Armagh. He died at Camberwell in 1691. He was the author of a Life of Archbishop Usher, prefixed to that prelate's letters, folio, 1686, which is the most ample account we have of Usher, "Christian Reformation," being an earnest persuasion to the speedy practice of it, &c. 8vo, 1660, Sermons, &c. &c —*Ath. Ox. Lysons's Environs. Manning and Bray's Surrey.*

PARR (SAMUEL) a learned divine and eminent critic, was the son of an apothecary of Harrow in Middlesex, where he was born January 15, 1747. At the age of six he was admitted into the celebrated school of his native place, which he headed in his fourteenth year. He was soon after called upon, much against his inclination, to assist his father, whom he subsequently induced to send him to Emmanuel college, Cambridge, but unable to support a continuance of the expense, he accepted the situation of an usher under Dr Sumner at Harrow. In 1769 he entered into deacon's orders, but did not receive those of priest until 1777. In 1771 he was created AM. at Cambridge, by royal mandate, for the purpose of qualifying him to succeed Dr Sumner, who died the same year. He accordingly offered himself as a candidate for the mastership of Harrow school, but not succeeding, he gave up the situation of assistant, and opened a school at Stanmore, where he was followed by no less than forty-five of the scholars from Harrow. At this time he married a Miss Maulevrier, a Yorkshire lady, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. The establishment at Stanmore ultimately failing, he gave it up in 1776, and became master of the grammar-school at Colchester, whence, in 1778, he removed to take charge of that of Norwich. In 1780 he was presented to the rectory of Asterly in Lincolnshire, and the following year received the degree of LL.D. In 1783 he obtained the perpetual curacy of Hatton in Warwickshire, where he put up his future residence, and was about the same time presented by bishop Lowth to a prebend in the cathedral of St Paul. In 1802 sir Francis Burdett, in admiration of his open and liberal political sentiments, presented him to the valuable living of Graffnam in the county of Huntingdon, which proved the extent of his preferment in the church, for all which, notwithstanding his claims as a man of profound learning and great intellect, he was indebted to private friendship alone. Dr Parr commenced his career as an author in 1760, by the publication of "Two Sermons on Education," and in the following year, printed "A Discourse on the late Fast," which, in consequence of its advertence to the politics of the inauspicious contest with America, excited great attention. In 1787 he assisted his friend, Henry Homer, in a new edition of the learned Scotsman, William Bellenden (Bellendenus). This republication he inscribed to Messrs. Fox, and Burke, and lord North, the character of whose oratory he drew with uncommon elegance, force, and felicity. Making use of the same opportunity to assail that of their political opponents, who were in possession of power, he necessarily put an end to all hopes of preferment from the side of government, on which account a subscription was made by the Whig club, which secured him an annuity of 300*l.* per annum. In 1789 he republished the "Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian," to which he prefixed some severe strictures on bishop Hurd. In 1790 he engaged in the controversy on the real authorship of White's "Bampton Lectures,' from which it appeared that his own share in them was by no means inconsiderable. In 1791 his residence was in some danger of destruction from the Birmingham rioters, in consequence of his intimacy with Dr Priestley, but happily their gothic and discreditable barbarity was in this instance turned aside. On this occasion he published a forcible and eloquent tract, entitled 'A Letter from Irenopolis to the Inhabitants of Eleutheropolis.' On Easter-Tuesday, 1800, he preached his celebrated Spital sermon, in which he smartly attacked the social doctrine of Mr Godwin, in his Political Justice. This discourse he soon after published, with a great number of notes, to some of which Mr Godwin replied, with no small animation. On the death of Mr Fox appeared his "Characters of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox, selected and in part written by Philopatris Varvicensis," being a collection of testimonies in praise of that statesman, printed and illustrated by the doctor himself. In 1819 he reprinted "Speeches by Roger Long, and John Taylor, of Cambridge, with a Critical Essay and Memoirs of the Authors," and towards the close of life composed a pamphlet, which did not appear until after his death, defending bishop Halifax from the charge of having become a convert to the church of Rome, in his last sickness. The death of this eminent scholar took place at Hatton, March 26, 1825, in his seventy-ninth year. Although equalled by some of his contemporaries in verbal criticism, in curious an

elegant classical knowledge he seems to be entitle to the lead among the scholars of his day. It is possibly, however, to be regretted, that he did not exert his literary powers upon subjects of adequate and permanent interest, on which account his sermons and tracts, although written with great vigour and elegance, will fail to secure lasting attention. His prodigious memory and extent of research, rendered him, like Dr Johnson, astonishingly powerful in conversation. Although possessed of something of the warmth of a political partizan, Dr Parr was highly disinterested and independent, and evinced singular benevolence and benignity in his general deportment, and few men appear to have been more venerated and beloved Of all his family, two daughters alone survived him. He also left a widow, a lady whom he married in a very advanced period of life —*Ann. Biog.*

PARR (THOMAS) an extraordinary instance of longevity, was born in Shropshire, in 1483. He was a labourer, and at the age of one hundred and twenty he married a widow. In 163 the earl of Arundel took him to the court of Charles I, but the change of diet and air affected his health, and he died at the age of one hundred and fifty two years and nine months. His body was opened by Dr Harvey, who found no signs of internal decay. Parr had a grandson, who lived to the age of one hundred and twenty —*Life by Taylor the Water-Poet.*

PARRHASIUS, an ancient celebrated painter, was a native of Ephesus and was contemporary with Zeuxis, whom he is said to have excelled. According to Pliny, he was the first who gave symmetry and just proportions in his art, and, as an instance of his power in expressing the complications of character and sentiment, he is said to have painted the genius of the Athenian state, fickle and inconstant mild and passionate, clement and cruel, just and unjust, proud and humble. His other celebrated pieces were, a portrait of Theseus, a groupe, of Meleager Hercules, Perseus and Æneas, with Castor and Pollux. He became singularly vain and arrogant, and affected a ridiculous splendour of dress. Xenophon makes Parrhasius an interlocutor with Socrates, in a dialogue on the pictorial art, and a work of his furnished the subject of an elegant epigram in the Greek Anthology.—*Plinii Hist. Nat.* lib. xxxv. *Carlo Dati Vite de Pittori Ant.*

PARRHASIUS (AULUS JANUS) the assumed name of Gianpaolo Parisio, an eminent philologist, born in 1470, at Cosenza in Naples. He taught at Milan with much reputation, and was much admired for his graceful delivery. He went to Rome during the pontificate of Alexander VI, but was obliged to fly to Milan, in order to avoid the consequences of his friendship with cardinals Bernardini Cajetan and Silius Savello, who fell under the displeasure of the pope. He next repaired to Vicenza, where he was elected to the chair of eloquence, but the states of the Venetians being laid waste by the troops of the league of Cambray, he withdrew to his native country, where he laid the foundation of the Cosentine academy. He was invited by Leo X to be professor of eloquence at Rome, but being a martyr to the gout, he soon returned to Cosenza, where he died in 1533. His works were published by Henry Stephens in 1567, 8vo, and consist of letters and treatises on classical subjects, the principal is entitled, "Liber de rebus per Epistolam Quæsitis.' —*Gen. Dict. Moreri. Saxii Onom.*

PARRY (CALEB HILLIER) MD FRS. an ingenious physician and natural historian of Bath, father of captain Parry, the commander of the Polar expedition Besides numerous professional publications on the rise and progress of various disorders, Dr Parry is advantageously known as the author of "A Treatise on Wool," containing the result of a series of experiments on this staple commodity of Great Britain, to which his attention was originally directed by the circumstance of king George the Third presenting two Merino rams, of the purest breed, to the Bath and West of England society, then in its infancy, with a view to ascertain the practicability of producing in this country wool of equal fineness with the best of that of Spain But his principal work is, the "Elements of Pathology," printed in 1816, an original and valuable treatise. He died March 9, 1822, having been deprived of the use of his faculties by a sudden attack of palsy in 1816.—*Ann Biog.*

PARRY (J. H.) an ingenious antiquary, who combined great literary attainments with highly polished manners. He was the son of a Welsh clergyman, rector of Llanferris, in Denbighshire, and was born at Mold in 1787. After receiving a university education he became a member of the Temple in 1807, and having served the usual number of terms, was called to the bar in 1810. His professional labours had already procured him considerable forensic reputation, as well as a fair share of emolument, when his life was cut short untimely, in consequence of a blow which he received in the street. As a writer, he is known by his edition of the "Cambro-Briton," "The Cambrian Plutarch," "The Transactions of the Royal Cambrian Society," and other works illustrative of ancient British history, and the antiquities of the Welsh principality. His death took place in 1825.—*Ann. Biog.*

PARSONS (JAMES) an eminent physician and antiquary, born at Barnstaple in Devonshire, in 1705. He received his early education in Ireland, whither his father had removed on obtaining the appointment of barrack-master, but his medical studies were prosecuted at Paris, under Astruc, Lecat and other celebrated professional men. He afterwards took his degree at the university of Rheims, and returning to London in 1736, he assisted Dr James Douglas in his anatomical works, and also commenced medical practice. In 1740 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1751 admitted a licentiate of the college of Physicians. He had previously obtained the situation of medical attendant to

the public infirmary in St Giles's parish, but he devoted himself chiefly to the obstetrical branch of his profession. He was a fellow of the Antiquarian society, and was acquainted with Dr Stukeley, bishop Lyttelton, Henry Baker, Dr Gowin Knight, as well as with several men of science abroad, with whom he kept up an extensive correspondence. In 1769 ill health induced him to retire from business, and he went to Bristol with a design to seek a warmer climate, but relinquishing his purpose, he returned to the metropolis, where he died April 4th, 1770. Dr Parsons was the author of a tract on the analogy between the propagation of animals and that of vegetables, and other works on anatomy and physiology, as well as several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, but his most remarkable production is his "Remains of Japhet, being historical Inquiries into the Affinities and Origin of the European Languages," 4to, a work displaying extensive learning and much ingenuity.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Nichols's Lit. Anec*

PARSONS (Philip) an English clergyman and miscellaneous writer, who was a native of Dedham in Essex, and was educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded M A. in 1776. He had previously obtained the living of Wye in Kent, with the mastership of a free grammar-school, and in 1767 he was presented to the rectory of Eastwell, to which was subsequently added that of Snave, both in the same county He published, in 1774, "Astronomic Doubts, or an Inquiry into the Nature of that Supply of Light and Heat, which the superior Planets may be supposed to enjoy," 8vo, "Dialogues of the Dead with the Living,' 1778 8vo, "Six Letters on the Establishment of Sunday Schools," 1786, 8vo, and some poetical pieces, besides a work containing an account of monuments and painted glass in the different churches in the county of Kent, 4to. Mr Parsons died at Wye, in 1812, aged eighty.—*Gent. Mag*

PARSONS (William) an English comic actor of great eminence. He was born February 29th, 1736, and was a native of England, but he made his first appearance on the stage at Edinburgh in 1758, and soon established a high reputation as a representative of old men. In 1763 he came out at Drury lane, in the character of Filch, in the "Beggar's Opera," and was much admired in that as well as other characters in low comedy. His line of acting not at all interfering with that of the manager, Garrick, he became a favourite with him as well as with the public, and was much benefited by his instructions. Having afterwards joined Colman's company, at the Haymarket, he was for many seasons the chief support of that theatre. His death took place February 3d, 1795 In the conception and performance of such parts as Foresight, in 'Love for Love,' Corbaccio, in "Volpone," and sir Fretful Plagiary, in the "Critic," his excellence was almost unrivalled; and his appearance never failed to extort the genuine applause of universal laughter. To his theatrical talents, he added considerable skill in the art of painting, particularly fruit pieces.—*Thesp. Dict. Jones's B. Dict.*

PARSONS or PERSON (Robert) a famous English jesuit, born in 1546, at Nether Stowey in Somersetshire, where his father is said to have been a blacksmith. He however obtained a university education, having been a student at Baliol college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. According to Fuller he was expelled from his post with disgrace, having been charged with embezzlement of the college money. He then went to Rome, and entered into the order of the jesuits, and in 1579 he returned to England as superior of the Catholic missionaries Two years after he was obliged to leave the kingdom hastily, in consequence of his political intrigues, when he again took refuge at Rome, where he was placed at the head of the English college. His political sagacity and active disposition induced Philip II to employ him in some preliminary measures, at the time of his projected invasion of England by the Spanish armada, and, after the failure of that scheme, Parsons rendered himself formidable to the government of queen Elizabeth, by his attempts to promote insurrection, and procure the assassination of that princess. He seems, however, to have carried on his plots with a degree of caution that argued a prudent regard for his own safety, and while Garnet and others of his brethren became the victims of their zeal, he kept himself secure from danger, and died in 1610, at Rome, where he had for twenty three years presided over the English college. He was the author of a "Conference about the Succession to the Crown of England," which he published under the name of Doleman, with a dedication to the earl of Essex, besides other works —*Fuller's Worthies. Biog Brit.*

PARUTA (Filippo) a learned antiquary, was a nobleman of Palermo, and secretary to the senate. He wrote several works, but the one by which he is principally known, is "Sicilia descritta con Medaglie," published at Palermo in 1612. It was enlarged by Leonardo Agostini, and printed at Rome in 1649, and at Lyons in 1697. Havercamp also published a Latin edition of it, 3 vols folio, 1723, which forms part of the Italian Antiquities of Grævius and Burmann. Paruta died in 1629. —*Landi Hist. Lit. de l'Italie.*

PARUTA (Paul) a noble Venetian, was born in 1540, and succeeded Contarini, as historiographer of the republic, in 1579. He became governor of Brescia, and finally was chosen a procurator of St Mark. His death took place in 1598. His works are, "Della Perfezione della Vita Politica," 1582, 4to, "Discorsi Politici," both of which are much esteemed for their depth and sagacity, "A History of Venice, from 1513 to 1551, with the Addition of the War of Cyprus in 1570-72," 4to, 1605. It is written in a grave, dignified style, and for its exactness and impartiality, it is considered one of the best works of the class in the language. A new edition

of it was given by Apostolo Zeno in 1703. The integrity and zeal of Paolo Paruta were so esteemed, that he was called the Cato of Venice.—*Chaufepie. Niceron. Tiraboschi.*

PASCAL (Blaise) a very distinguished French mathematician and philosopher, was born at Clermont in Auvergne, in 1623. His father, who was president of the court of Aids, in his province, and a man of considerable learning, relinquished his office, when Blaise, his only son, had reached his eighth year, in order to settle at Paris, and superintend his education. From his infancy he showed marks of an extraordinary capacity, and such an aptitude for the mathematics, that his father, who feared that it would impede his acquirement of the learned languages, having precluded the study of geometry, he reached by himself, and without assistance from books of any kind, to a proposition tantamount to the thirty-second of the first book of Euclid. He was then allowed to freely indulge his genius in mathematical pursuits, and at the age of sixteen, composed a "Treatise on Conic Sections," which attracted the admiration even of Des Cartes. In his nineteenth year, he formed an admirable machine, furnishing an easy and expeditious method of making all sorts of arithmetical calculations, with the eye and hand only. In his twenty-fourth year he distinguished himself by various ingenious experiments, confirmatory of the theory of Torricelli, in respect to the weight of the atmosphere, by which the reputation of his scientific sagacity was extended throughout Europe. He also solved the problem proposed by father Mersenne, which was to determine the curve described in the air by the nail of a coach wheel in motion, now commonly known by the name of the cycloid. He also drew up a table of numbers, which he called an "Arithmetical Triangle," the notion of which, however, is shown by Dr Hutton to have been previously entertained by Cardan, Stifelius, and others. Unhappily, about this time, M. Pascal, induced by the perusal of the books of some of the ascetic divines, who make virtue consist in an abstinence from pleasure of every kind, and eternal self-mortification, gave himself up to the most superstitious practices. In the fulfilment of this abasing theory, he not only adopted a rigid system of prayer and extreme mortification, but relinquished science itself, as a source of enjoyment. He wore an iron girdle next his skin, notwithstanding the extreme delicacy of his constitution, and was in the habit of striking it with his elbow, to increase the pain when he deemed a vain or sinful thought had involuntarily occurred to him. But Nature cannot be wholly controlled: however abstracted from the world, he could not be entirely indifferent to all that was passing in it, and especially interested himself in the contests between the Jesuits and Jansenists. Taking the side of the latter, he wrote his celebrated "Provincial Letters," published in 1656, under the name of Louis Montalto, which attack upon the detestable casuistry of some of the most distinguished leaders of that dangerous body, has, in the estimation of Voltaire, rendered him the first of French satirists. Of all the books published against the jesuits, none did them more injury, or inflicted greater mortification, than these celebrated letters, which were translated into all the European languages, and which, while they interest more serious readers by their solidity, and by their wit and pleasantry prove attractive to those of every description. Pascal was only thirty years of age when he produced this celebrated work, yet he had become exceedingly infirm, and conceiving his end to be approaching, he redoubled his austerities and mortifications, until he became afflicted with the most melancholy hypochondria. He imagined that he saw a deep abyss on the side of his chair, that he was favoured with a kind of vision, and exhibited other marks of a disordered imagination. After languishing in this state of occasional nervous imbecility for some years, he died at Paris, August 19, 1662, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. Towards the close of his life, he occupied himself wholly in pious and moral reflections, which he wrote down on slips of paper as they occurred to him. These have been published in thirty two chapters, under the title of "Pensées de M. Pascal, sur la Religion, et sur quelques autres Sujets," which collection bears the marks at once of his genius and his infirmities. The works of Pascal were collected together and published at Paris in 1779, under the superintendance of the abbé Bossut, who ranks him as a man who inherited from Nature all the powers of genius, and who was at the same time a geometrician of the first rank, a profound reasoner, and a sublime and elegant writer, an opinion which had previously been pronounced in still stronger terms by Bayle.—*La Vie de Pascal, par Madame Perier. Hutton's Math. Dict. Bayle.*

PASCHAL (Charles) an eminent writer on ethics, antiquities, and jurisprudence, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was a native of France, where he was a counsellor of state, and was the intimate friend of Guy du Faur, sieur de Pibrac, whose life he wrote. He likewise published an elaborate work, in ten books, "De Corona," Paris, 1610, 4to, and Lugd. Bat. 1671, 8vo, "Virtutum et Vitiorum Characteres," Paris, 1615, 8vo, and a treatise, "De Legato," 1623, 12mo. His death took place in 1625, at the age of seventy-nine.—*Stollii Introd. in Hist. Lit.*

PASCHASIUS RATBERTUS, a celebrated Benedictine of the ninth century, was born at Soissons, and was carefully educated by the monks of Notre Dame. He took the religious habit in the abbey of Corbey, of which he became abbot. About the year 831 he wrote a treatise "On the Body and Blood of Christ," in which he maintained, that after the consecration of the bread and wine in the Lord's Supper, nothing remained of these symbols but the outward figure, under which

the identical body and blood of Christ were really present. This doctrine then being quite new, caused a violent controversy, in which most of the learned men of the time took part, and which finally induced Paschasius to resign his abbey, and he died soon after in 865. His other works are, "Commentaries on St Matthew, on Psalm XLIV, and on the Lamentations of Jeremiah," "The Life of St Adelard," treatises "De Partu Virginis," "De Corpore Christi," &c. His works were collected and published by father Sirmond, in 1618.—*Cave. Dupin.*

PASOR (GEORGE) a learned divine and critic of the seventeenth century. He was professor of divinity and Hebrew literature at the university of Franeker, whither he had removed from Herborn, in Germany. He was the author of "Lexicon Græco Latinum in Novum Testamentum," which has gone through many editions, and other philological works. He died in 1637.—PASOR (MATTHIAS) son of the preceding, was first professor of mathematics at Heidelberg, whence he removed to England, and in 1626 settled at Oxford, and gave lectures on the Eastern languages and mathematics. In 1629 he went to Groningen, where he obtained the professorship of ethics, and he afterwards occupied the chair of theology and the Hebrew language. He died in 1658, aged fifty-nine, leaving some miscellaneous tracts, written in Latin.—*Bayle Wood Biog Univ.*

PASQUIER (STEPHEN) a celebrated lawyer and man of letters, was born at Paris in 1528, and being admitted as an advocate, became one of the most eloquent pleaders of his time. He particularly distinguished himself against the jesuits, and was chiefly instrumental in causing their exclusion from the university. He was rewarded by Henry III with the post of advocate general of the chamber of accompts. He died in 1615. He wrote a great deal both in verse and prose, of which his Latin poems are much the best. His most important work is his "Recherches sur la France," of which he published seven books, and three more were printed after his death. It contains much interesting information, and lively observation, but not a great deal of judgment. He also wrote "Catechisme des Jesuites," "Letters," "Exhortation aux Princes, &c. pour obvier aux Seditions qui semblant nous menacer pour le Fact de la Religion."—His son, NICOLAS, a master of requests, left a volume of entertaining "Letters."—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PASQUINI (BERNARDO) a native Rome, born in 1640, considered one of the most eminent dramatic composers of his time. He was contemporary with Corelli, and played in the same orchestra with him and Gaetani. He is also celebrated as being the musical instructor of Gasparini and Durante. Of his works, the only two now much known are his "Dov' è Amore e Pieta," an opera performed at the opening of the Cupranica Theatre in 1679, and an "Allegorical Drama," performed at Rome in 1686, in compliment to Christina of Sweden, on her visiting that capital.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

PASS, or PASSE (CRISPIN de) an eminent engraver and man of letters, was born at Utrecht about 1560, and is said to have been the pupil of Theodore Cuenhert. How long he lived is unknown, but his fame was highest from 1610 to 1643, in which year he published at Amsterdam his famous drawing book, in Italian, French, High and Low Dutch, with forty eight plates. His next work was, "Instruction du Roi en l'Exercise de monter à Cheval, par Messire Antoine de Pluvinel," adorned with some excellent cuts. He also was at the entire expense of "Holland's Heroologia," in which he employed the best Flemish engravers. The works of Crispin Passe are very numerous, among which were his Virgil, Ovid, and Homer, and his "Hortus Floridus," extremely scarce and valuable. He is supposed to have come to England, but at what period is unknown. His plates, though occasionally stiff and formal, possess much merit and originality. His two sons, CRISPIN and WILLIAM, his daughter, MAGDALEN, and his grandson, SIMON, all distinguished themselves, and gained considerable fame in the art, and William and Simon passed some time in England, but the particulars of their lives are not known.—*Walpole. Strutt. Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers.*

PASSERAT (JOHN) a native of Troyes in France, who studied jurisprudence under James Cujas, and became professor of rhetoric at the Royal College at Paris. He wrote commentaries on the poems of Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, orations, Latin and French poetry, a tract "De Litterarum inter se cognatione," and other works. He had also a share in the famous "Satire Ménippée," directed against the League. Passerat died in 1602, aged sixty seven.—*Dict. Hist.*

PASSERI (JOHN BAPTIST) a painter and poet, was the disciple of Domenichino, but did not distinguish himself in either art. He wrote an interesting work, entitled, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects who flourished at Rome in his own Time." It is written in a very impartial spirit, and was published at Rome in 1772. Passeri died in 1679.—His nephew, JOSEPH PASSERI, also a painter, was born at Rome in 1654, and was a scholar of Carlo Maratti, under whom he made great progress. One of his most esteemed works is at Pesaro, and represents St Jerome meditating on the last judgment. He died in 1714.—*Pilkington. D'Argenville.*

PASSERI (JOHN BAPTIST) an eminent antiquary, was born at Gubio in 1694, and on the death of his wife in 1738 he entered into the ecclesiastical order, and obtained the office of vicar-general of Pesaro. He died in 1780, in consequence of a fall from his carriage. His principal works are, "Lucernæ fictiles Musæi Passerii," and "Discourse on the History of the Fossils of the District of Pesaro," "Dissertations on ancient Monuments in the Museum Clementinum," "Picturæ

Etruscorum in Vasculis in unum collectæ Dissertationibus illustratæ," the second and third volumes of the "Thesaurus Gemmarum Astriferarum Antiquarum," and the fourth volume of the "Thesaurus veterum Diptychorum consularium," with many other erudite treatises. In 1780 was printed at Rome, the first volume of an extensive work entitled, "Thesaurus Gemmarum Selectissimarum."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Saxii Onom.*

PASSIONEI (Dominic) an Italian ecclesiastic and man of letters, born at Fossombrone, in the territory of Urbino, in 1682. He pursued his studies in the Clementine college at Rome, after which he went to Paris with the papal nuncio, cardinal Gualterio. In 1708 he was employed as a secret agent of the court of Rome in Holland, and subsequently in Switzerland and other countries. He was appointed titular archbishop of Ephesus, by Innocent XIII, was made a cardinal, and secretary of the briefs by Clement XII, and at length he became keeper of the Vatican library. He died in 1761. He published an account of his negociations in Switzerland, under the title of "Acta Legationis Helveticæ,' folio, and he displayed his regard for literature by forming a library at the Clementine college, and by the encouragement he gave to the collation of MSS. of the Old Testament in the Vatican library, for the use of Dr. Kennicott, in the publication of his Hebrew Bible. —Benedict Passionet, nephew of the cardinal, published a collection of ancient inscriptions, with annotations, 1763, folio.—*Biog Univ. Dict Hist.*

PATERCULUS (Caius Vellfius) an ancient Roman historian, was born in the year of Rome 735, of a family in Campania, which had borne various important offices in the state. He served under Tiberius in Germany, as commander of the cavalry, and in the first year of that emperor's reign was nominated prætor. Nothing further is known of him, but the praises he bestowed upon Sejanus have led to a supposition that he was a partizan of that minister, and involved in his ruin. His death is placed by Dodwell in the year of Rome 784, in his fiftieth year. Paterculus composed an abridgment of Roman history, in ten books, of which the greater part has perished, and unfortunately that which remains is incurably corrupted, only one manuscript having been discovered His style is pure and elegant, and he excelled in a brief and forcible manner of drawing characters, but his connexions with Tiberius and Sejanus rendered him an adulator of those detestable persons, and warped his representations of the actions and characters of the republican party. The most esteemed editions of this classic, are those of Burrmann, Leyden, 1719, of Ruhnkenius, Leyden, 1779, and of Krausius, Leipsic, 1800.—*Vossii Hist Lat. Dibdin's Edit of Harwood's Classics.*

PATERSON (Samuel) a writer on bibliography and miscellaneous literature. He was born in London in 1728, and having been deprived of his parents when young, and consigned to the care of an unfaithful guardian, he was sent to France, where he had an opportunity for gaining a general acquaintance with the value of books, and on his return to England he engaged in trade as a bookseller in the metropolis. Not being successful in this pursuit, he became an auctioneer, when he turned his previous knowledge to good account, and obtained great credit for his skill in forming catalogues of books and manuscripts, and arranging them for sale. He also produced some light and amusing works of his own composition, including "A Journey through part of the Netherlands in 1766, by Coriat, Junior," 1769, 3 vols 12mo, and "Joineriana, or the Book of Scraps" 1772, 2 vols. 8vo. His principal work as a bibliographer is his "Bibliotheca universalis selecta, a Catalogue of Books, ancient and modern, in various Languages and Faculties, and upon almost every Branch of Science and Polite Literature," 1786, 8vo. Mr Paterson died March 29, 1802.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Dibdin's Bib Dec.*

PATIN (Guy) a French physician and letter-writer, born at Houdan, near Beauvais in Picardy, in 1602 He studied at the college of Beauvais, and afterwards at Paris, and was designed for the church His inclination led him to prefer the medical profession, and having applied himself closely to the requisite studies, he was admitted a physician at Paris in 1627. He became very eminent as a practitioner, and at length he was made professor of medicine at the Royal College. He died in 1672. He was the author of several medical tracts of little importance, but his 'Lettres," published posthumously, attracted great notice. They contain the current wit of his time, interspersed with satirical observations and amusing anecdotes, carelessly thrown together in a manner that indicates their not having been designed for the press by their author. The first volume was published at Geneva, in 1683, and its unexpected success occasioned the speedy appearance of two more volumes, and the three were reprinted at Paris. In 1718 an addition to this correspondence was made by the publication of "Nouvelles Lettres, de feu M. Gui Patin, tirées du Cabinet du M. Charles Spon," Amsterdam, 2 vols. 12mo. All the letters were written between 1642 and 1672 —Patin (Charles) second son of the foregoing, a physician and medallist. He was born at Paris in 1633, and he made such an astonishing progress in Latin and Greek literature, that he was admitted to the degree of M A. at the age of fourteen. He then studied the civil law, and was made a counsellor of the Parliament of Paris, but he relinquished that profession for medicine, in which he took the degree of doctor, and delivered lectures on the practice of physic. He also acquired considerable reputation as a physician, but in 1668 he was obliged to leave France, to avoid the resentment of some persons in power, whom he had offended. He then travelled in Germany, Holland, England, Switzerland, and Italy, after which he settled at Basil, but the war between France and

Germany rendering his situation disagreeable, he removed to Padua in Italy, where he was made professor of medicine in 1676. Three years after, the state of Venice bestowed on him the order of St Mark. In 1681 he received an intimation that he might return to France, but he was tempted to remain at Padua, by an appointment to the professorship of surgery, with an increased salary He died of a polypus of the heart, October 2, 1693. Among his works are, "Introduction à l'Histoire par la Connoissance des Medailles," 1665, 12mo, "Familiæ Romanæ, ex antiquis numismatibus," folio, "Imperatorum Numismata," folio; "Thesaurus Numismatum," 4to, "Relations Historiques et curieuses de diverses Voyages en Allemagne, Angleterre, Hollande, &c." 12mo, "Lycæum Patavinum, sive Icones et Vitæ Professorum Patav. ann. 1682 pub docentium," 4to. The wife and daughters of Patin were learned ladies, and members of the academy of the Ricovrati at Padua, of which he was president.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

PATKUL (JOHN REINHOLD, count) a Livonian, who distinguished himself by his opposition to the dominion of the Swedes over his native country in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The schemes of the insurgents being frustrated, Patkul left Livonia, and was employed as political agent in Saxony, by Peter, the czar of Russia. Charles XII of Sweden having obliged the Saxon government to surrender him a prisoner, he was condemned, and executed on the charge of treason in 1706.—*Biog. Univ.*

PATRICK (SIMON) an English prelate, was born in 1626, at Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, in which town his father carried on the business of a mercer. After being well grounded in grammatical learning, he was sent in 1644 as a sizar to Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1647. In 1651 he obtained the degree of MA. and took orders from Dr Hall, the ejected bishop of Norwich, and in 1658 he graduated BD. and became vicar of Battersea. In 1661 he was elected, by a majority of the fellows master of Queen's college, in opposition to a royal mandate, but the affair being brought before the king in council, he was ejected. He was presented to the living of St Paul's Covent-garden, in 1662, and endeared himself much to his parishioners, by remaining with them during the plague. In 1666, having received some slight at Cambridge, he took his degree of DD. at Oxford, and became chaplain to the king. About the same time he composed a treatise intended to expose the character and manner of preaching of the nonconformist ministers, entitled, "A Friendly Debate between a Conformist and Noncomformist," which he subsequently with much candour allowed to be too indiscriminatingly severe. He followed this publication with his "Christian Sacrifice, shewing the successful end and manner of receiving the Holy Communion," "The Devout Christian," "Advice to a Friend," "Jesus and the Resurrection Justified," "The Glorious Ephiphany," and various other pious tracts. In 1672 he was made prebendary of Westminster, and in 1679 dean of Peterborough, where he completed the "History of the Church of Peterborough," which had been begun by Simon Gunton. During the reign of James II, he was one of the ablest defenders of the Protestant religion, and in 1686 took his part in a conference with two Romish priests, in the presence of that king and his brother in law, the earl of Rochester, whom he wished in vain to make a Catholic. After the Revolution he was advanced to the see of Chichester, whence in 1691 he was translated to that of Ely, where he died in 1707, in high reputation for learning, talent, and piety. Besides the works already alluded to, bishop Patrick wrote "Commentaries" on the historical parts of the Old Testament, and "Paraphrases" on the books of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, &c. which are deemed the most valuable of the whole. After having been frequently reprinted, they were published in 2 vols folio, and with Lowth on the Prophets, Arnald on the Apocrypha, and Whitby on the New Testament, have been recently published in 4to, as a complete commentary on all the sacred books.—*Biog. Brit.*

PATRICK (RICHARD) an English divine and philological writer. He published "A Chart of the Ten Numerals, in Two Hundred Tongues, with a Descriptive Essay," 1812, 8vo, "The Death of Prince Bagration," a poem, 1813 8vo, and a sermon on the state of manners in an English sea port, besides a variety of articles in the Classical Journal. He was vicar of Sculcoates, near Hull, in Yorkshire, and chaplain to the dowager marchioness Townshend. His death took place in February, 1815, at the age of forty-five.—*Biog. Univ.*

PATRICK (Dr SAMUEL) a learned and industrious critic, who belonged to Eton college in the former part of the eighteenth century He published a great number of useful works relating to classical literature, including "Plauti Comediæ quatuor, cum Notis Operarii," Lond. 1724, 8vo, "Hederici Lexicon manuale Græcum," 1727, 4to, "Clavis Homerica, seu Lexicon Vocabulorum Omnium quæ Continentur in Ilhade et potissima parte Odysseæ" 1727, 8vo, often republished, "Cellarii Geographia Antiqua, recognita castigata et aucta," 1730, 8vo. Dr Patrick died in 1748.—*Biog. Univ.*

PATRIN (EUGENE LOUIS MELCHIOR) a mineralogist, distinguished for his interesting discoveries in geology. He was born at Lyons, in France, in 1742, and was destined by his parents for the bar, but he preferred the study of natural history and physical science, and he was permitted to follow his inclination. After having acquired a knowledge of chemistry and natural philosophy, he travelled in the north of Europe, and then in Germany and Poland, and in 1786 he undertook a journey to Siberia, to investigate the structure of the Ural mountains. He returned

the following year to Petersburgh, with a quantity of mineral specimens which he had collected, and after an absence of ten years, he revisited his native country, and settled at Paris. He was chosen a member of the National Convention for the city of Lyons, but he took little interest in the cabals which agitated that assembly in which he voted for the banishment of Louis XVI. He was afterwards proscribed, and obliged to conceal himself during the reign of terror. On the creation of the school of Mines, he presented his museum of minerals to that institution, of which he was made librarian, and he assisted in the Journal published by the professors. He died in 1815. His principal work is, "Histoire Naturelle des Mineraux," 5 vols. forming a sequel to the works of Buffon. He was a member of the institute, the academy of Petersburgh, &c., and a contributor to several periodical works of science.—*Biog. Univ.*

PATRIX (PETER) a French minor poet, was born at Caen in 1585. He was designed for the law, but addicted himself to poetry, and at the age of forty attached himself to the court of Gaston, duke of Orleans. He lived to the great age of eighty eight, and becoming religious as he advanced in life, endeavoured to suppress the licentious productions of his youth. Of his works there are extant, a collection of verses, entitled, "La Misericorde de Dieu," 1660, 4to., "Plaintes des Consonnes," and "Miscellaneous Poems." The piece by Patrix which is most known, however was written a few days before his death, and is called "The Dream." Although of a serious cast, it has singularly enough found its way into most of the English jest books, in a translation, commencing, "I dreamt, that buried in my fellow clay," owing to which odd appropriation, the English verses are probably much better known than the French original. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PATRIZI, or PATRICIO (FRANCISCO) an Italian philosopher and philological writer of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Istria and studied at the university of Padua. After travelling for some time, he became professor of philosophy at Ferrara, whence he removed to Rome, and died in that city in 1597, at the age of sixty-seven. He was a professed admirer of the Platonic philosophy, and published a curious work, entitled, "Oracula Zoroastris, Hermetis Trismegisti, et aliorum, ex Scriptis Platonicorum collecta, Gr. et Lat. præfixa Dissertatione Historica," Ferrar, 1591. He also wrote "A parallel between the Ancients and Moderns as to the Military Art," besides other works on rhetoric, poetry, geometry, &c.—*Teissier Eloges des H. S.*

PATRU (OLIVER) a distinguished French pleader and man of letters, was born at Paris in 1604. After visiting Rome he returned to Paris, and applied himself earnestly to the study of the law. He was admitted a member of the French academy in 1640, and on his entrance he pronounced an oration of thanks, which gave so much satisfaction, that it became thenceforth a rule for every new member to deliver a similar harangue. Upon every point relating to language, Patru was completely informed, and Vaugelas acknowledges his assistance in his remarks on the French language. Boileau and Racine submitted their works to his judgment, and though he was generally severe they seem to have profited by it. In spite of his talents, Patru fell into a state of indigence, and being obliged to sell his library, Boileau purchased it, and generously insisted upon his retaining it during his life. His opinions were sceptical, and being visited by Bossuet during his last illness, he refused to talk on the subject. On his death-bed he received a visit from Colbert, who brought him, but too late, a donation of five hundred crowns from the king. He died in 1681. He is principally known by his "Plaidoyers," which are free from the barbarisms which formerly pervaded the bar. He also wrote orations, letters, and lives of some of his friends. The best edition of his works is that of 1732, 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Niceron.*

PATTISON (WILLIAM) a poet, was born at Peasmarsh in Sussex, in 1706 and was the son of a farmer, but his father not being able to give him an education suitable to his literary propensities, his landlord, the earl of Thanet took him under his protection, and placed him at Appleby school in Westmoreland. He thence proceeded to Sidney college, Cambridge, but having a violent quarrel with his tutor, to avoid threatened expulsion he took his name out of the college-book, and came to London. He plunged into all the pleasures of the metropolis, and was in a short time reduced to the deepest distress, until Curll, the bookseller, finding some of his compositions well received, took him into his house, where he died of the small pox in 1727, in his twenty first year. His poems were published in two volumes, octavo, in 1728.—*Life prefixed to his Poems.*

PAUNCTON (ALEXIS JOHN PETER) a French mathematician, born in 1736. From the poverty of his parents, his education was neglected till he was eighteen years old, when he received some instructions from a charitable ecclesiastic, and he afterwards studied at Nantz, where the exact sciences principally attracted his attention. He then went to Paris, and became a mathematical teacher. In 1768 he published, "Théorie de la Vis d'Archimede," and in 1780 appeared his "Metrologie, ou Traité des Measures, Poids et Monnaies des Anciens Peuples et des Modernes," 4to. the most valuable work of the kind extant. Paucton obtained the chair of mathematics at Strasburgh, which he was obliged to quit in consequence of the Austrian invasion. He then settled at Dole, till 1796, when he removed to Paris on being appointed calculator to the "Connaissance des Temps," and he was also nominated an associate-correspondent of the Institute. He died June 15, 1798.—*Biog. Univ.*

PAUL OF BURGOS, a learned Jew, born in that city in 1353. He embraced Christia-

nity, and became successively archdeacon of Trevigno, bishop of Carthagena, of Burgos, and finally patriarch of Aquileia. He died in 1455. He has left additions to Nicolas de Lyra's "Postills," a treatise, entitled "Scrutinium Scripturarum," with other learned works. His three sons were also Christians. Alphonzo was bishop of Burgos, and wrote an abridgment of the Spanish history. Gonsalvo, the second, was bishop of Placentia, and Alvarez, the third, published a history of John II king of Castille.—*Moreri.*

PAUL THE DEACON, or PAULUS DIACONUS, also called WARNEFRIDUS, and PAULUS MONACHUS, was born at Friuli in the eighth century, and was educated in the court of the Lombard kings at Pavia. On the capture of Desiderius, the last king of the Lombards by Charlemagne, he retired to the monastery of Monte Casino, where he took the habit. He wrote a "History of the Lombards," and as he was an eye-witness of many of the events he mentions, his statements are held to be generally correct. It was printed at Hamburgh in 1611, and is also contained in Muratori's Rerum Italic. Scriptores. —*Dupin. Moreri.*

PAUL OF SAMOSATA, so named from the place of his birth, flourished in the third century, and was one of the first who entertained the opinions known by the name of Unitarian or Socinian. He was chosen bishop of Antioch in 260, but venturing to broach his new doctrine, he was deposed in 270. He refused to submit to his sentence, and was supported by Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, but on the capture of that monarch by the emperor Aurelian, Paul was expelled, and what became of him afterwards is unknown. His great wealth proved that his character as a pastor was not unimpeachable, since it was neither derived from his ancestors, nor acquired by his own industry. His followers were called Paulinists for a long time after.—*Lardner Milner's Church Hist. Gibbon.*

PAUL (St VINCENT de) an ecclesiastic of the church of Rome, was born in 1576 In a voyage which he made from Marseilles to Narbonne, the ship was captured by the Turks, and he remained a considerable time in slavery under three masters, the last of whom he converted. Returning to France, Louis XIII made him abbot of St Leonard de Chaulme, and he had also the living of Clichy In 1609 he became tutor to the family of Emanuel de Gondy, but on the death of madame de Gondy, he retired to the college de Bons Enfans, whence he was removed to the direction of the house of St Lazare His life was a continued series of good and charitable works. Of the benevolent institutions of France, the following are principally indebted to him for their establishment the hospitals de Bicêtre, de la Salpétriere, de la Pitié, those of Marseilles for galley slaves, of St Reine for pilgrims, of le Saint Nom de Jesus for old men, of the Charitable Virgins for the sick poor, an hospital for foundlings, &c. During ten years, he, Vincent, presided in the council of conscience under Anne of Austria, and he suffered none but the most worthy to be presented to benefices. He died in 1660, and was canonized by Clement XII in 1737.—*Dict. Hist. Mosheim.*

PAUL OF VENICE (father) a celebrated ecclesiastic and historian of the sixteenth century, whose proper name was Pietro Sarpi. He was born at Venice, August 14, 1552, and was the son of Francisco Sarpi, a merchant of that city. He entered young into the religious order of the Servites, and in his twentieth year he was appointed chaplain to the grand duke of Mantua, and made lecturer on the canon law by the bishop of that city. After two years, he returned to Venice, and having received the degree of doctor of theology, he became provincial of his order, for the regulation of which he composed a new body of statutes. He was afterwards raised to the office of procurator general of the Servites, and being under the necessity of residing, for a while, at Rome, he consigned his private affairs at Venice to the care of a friend, who, having abused his confidence, endeavoured to persuade him to remain at Rome for the sake of obtaining promotion in the church Father Paul, in reply to this advice, observed, that he was so far from coveting the dignities of the court of Rome, that he held them in abomination. His treacherous correspondent betrayed his sentiments, and brought on him the imputation of being a heretic, while his liberal intercourse with eminent protestants contributed to increase the prejudices against him in the breasts of the zealots of popery. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, a dispute took place between the pope and the Venetian government on the subject of ecclesiastical immunities, which was carried to such extremities, that his holiness at length laid the state under an interdict. Father Paul, on this occasion, showed himself a strenuous advocate for the cause of liberty, and by his writings against the encroachments of the papal government, he gave the highest offence to the court of Rome, whither he was summoned, on pain of excommunication, to answer for his conduct. The Venetians were about to throw off their spiritual allegiance, when the affair was compromised, and a reconciliation took place Father Paul had, however, acted too prominent a part in this dangerous rebellion against ecclesiastical despotism, to be allowed to escape unpunished, and to the vengeance of his political enemies may be attributed an attempt which was made to assassinate him in 1607. He received many dangerous wounds from a band of ruffians, and probably owed his recovery to the skill and attention of the celebrated surgeon Fabricius ab Aquapendente, who was rewarded by the senate of Venice with the order of St Mark. Father Paul employed the latter part of his life in writing the history of the council of Trent, in which he has developed the intrigues connected with the transactions of that famous assembly, with a degree of boldness and veracity, which renders the work one of the most interesting and im-

portant productions of the class to which it belongs. The literary and scientific labours of father Paul were extended to various branches of knowledge, he was not only deeply skilled in the canon law, but he was also distinguished for his acquaintance with anatomy. He appears to have discovered the valves of the vein which contribute to facilitate the circulation of the blood, though those writers are mistaken who represent him as having forestalled our countryman, Dr Harvey, in the discovery which has immortalized his name. The death of this great man took place January 14, 1622, and he is said to have expired after uttering the words, "Esto perpetua," which have been construed as a prayer for the prosperity of Venice. The history of the council of Trent was first published in London in 1619, having been transmitted to this country through the medium of the English resident at Venice, sir Henry Wotton, a personal friend of the author. It has been translated into English by sir Adam Newton and sir Nathaniel Brent, and a more recent translation was projected by Dr Johnson in the early part of his literary career, but never executed. He proposed to have added the notes annexed from the French version of father Courayer, published in 1736, 2 vols. folio. The works of father Paul were printed at Verona, 1761, 8 vols. 4to, and at Naples, 1790, 24 vols. 8vo.—*Bayle. Moreri Biog. Univ.*

PAULINde St BARTHELEMI (John Philip Werdin, or) a barefooted Carmelite, and missionary to the East Indies, born in Lower Austria, in 1748. His parents were peasants, and at the age of twenty he took the religious habit, and having studied theology and philosophy at Prague, he entered into the seminary of the missions of his order at Rome, and learnt the Oriental tongues at the college of St Pancratius. In 1774 he embarked for the coast of Malabar, and after passing fourteen years in India, he was honoured with the title of vicar-general, and at length with that of apostolic visitor. He was then recalled to Europe to give an account of the missions in Indostan, and to correct the catechisms, and other elementary works printed at Rome, for the use of the missionaries. He removed from Rome to Vienna in 1798, when the French invaded Italy, and he was secretary to the congregation of the Propaganda at the dispersion of that society. He returned to Rome in 1800, and pope Pius VII appointed him counsellor of the congregation of the Index, and inspector of studies at the Urban college of the Propaganda. He died January 7, 1806. He wrote an account of his travels, translated into French, and published at Paris, under the title of "Voyage aux Indes Orientales," 1808, 3 vols. 8vo, and he was also the author of several works relative to the languages of India, and the state of Christianity in that country, of which an account is given in the annexed authority.—*Biog Univ.*

PAULINUS, an ecclesiastical writer, descended from an illustrious Roman family, was born at Bourdeaux in 353. After filling some considerable posts in the empire, he married a Spanish lady, who converted him, and he was ordained a priest. He settled at Nola, of which he became bishop in 409. He died in 431. His works consist of poems and letters, written with much elegance and strength; they were published at Paris in 1516, and at Antwerp in 1622. Paulinus appears to have corresponded with all the great men of his time, by whom he was much esteemed and caressed, being of a most amiable and liberal disposition.—*Dupin. Milner. Saxii Onom.*

PAULINUS, patriarch of Aquileia in the eighth century, was born at Friuli in 726. He is honoured by the Catholics with the title of saint, on account of his zealous defence of the orthodox doctrines of the trinity, on which he published several treatises. He was high in favour with the emperor Charlemagne, who gave him many preferments, and finally made him patriarch of Aquileia. He died in 804, and a complete edition of his works was published at Venice in 1737, by John Francis Madrisi, a priest of the congregation of the Oratory.—*Dupin. Cave. Milner.*

PAULLI (Simon) a Danish physician and naturalist, born in 1603. He was the son of Henry Paulli, physician to the queen dowager of Denmark, and after having studied in the universities of Germany, he went to Paris, and returning to Wittemberg, he took his degrees in 1630. Two years after he was appointed to the medical chair at Rostock, and in 1639 he was invited to Copenhagen to become professor of anatomy at the college of Finck. He afterwards became first physician to Frederick III. of Denmark, and he died at Copenhagen in 1680. He was the author of a treatise on the properties of plants used in medicine, Rostock, 1639, 4to, of which an improved edition was published at Frankfort in 1708, "Icones Floræ Danicæ, cum explicationibus," Copenhagen, 1647, 4to, "Commentarius de abusu Tabaci et Herbæ Theæ," 1661, 4to, several times reprinted, besides other works.—Simon Paulli, a son of the preceding, relinquished the medical profession, and settled as a printer at Strasburgh, where he published several works on geography, and improved editions of some of the writings of his father. He also produced "Historia Literaria sive dispositio librorum omnium facultatum ac artium secundum materiam," 1671, 8vo, which, notwithstanding its imposing title, is only a catalogue of the books he kept for sale.—*Niceron. Biog. Univ.*—Olliger Paulli, another son of the elder Simon, distinguished himself by his fanatical publications. He was bred to commerce, and having been appointed secretary to the Indian company, he became one of the richest merchants in Denmark. In the midst of his prosperous speculations he became deranged, and after setting up for a prophet, and committing many extravagances, he was made a bankrupt, and quitting his family, he went to Paris and proposed a plan for the conquest of Judea, and the rebuilding of Jerusalem. He was at length imprisoned at Amsterdam for publishing a book, in which he ridiculed Christianity, and an-

nounced a project for establishing a new religion on its ruins. After experiencing various adventures, he died in obscurity, at Copenhagen, in 1715. He published "The Dove of Noah, or Good News from Canaan," Amsterdam, 1696, "The Triumph of the Stone cut without Hands," and other books with equally strange titles.—*Adelung's History of Human Folly*, vol. iv.

PAULMIER sieur de GRENTEMESNIL (Jacques le) a miscellaneous writer, born at Caen in Normandy, in 1587. He received a classical education, but on leaving college, he relinquished the study of literature, and served for several years in the army. At length he retired to Caen, and at the age of forty-five resumed his studies, and as Huet informs us, wrote a number of works in prose and verse, in the French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, and Greek languages. His most important productions are, "Observations on the ancient Greek and Roman Authors," and a "Description of ancient Greece," both written in Latin. He died in 1670.—Julian le Paulmier, the father of the former, studied medicine at Paris, and having taken the degree of doctor, he became one of the most eminent physicians of his time. He published several works relating to his profession, and died at Caen in 1588, aged sixty-eight.—*Huet Orig. de Caen. Biog. Univ*

PAULUS ÆGINETA, a Greek physician, a native of the island of Ægina, supposed by Le Clerc to have lived in the fourth century, though others, with greater probability, place him nearly two centuries later. He travelled through several countries in search of knowledge, and particularly visited Alexandria, then famous for its library. He wrote on surgery, and Fabricius ab Aquapendente is said to have copied freely from that part of his works, the materials of which Paulus had probably derived from the writings of his predecessors. There have been many editions of his productions, which were translated into Latin, and commented on by John Winther of Andernach, whose annotations, with those of Goupil and Camotius, appear in the edition printed at Venice, 1553, 8vo.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

PAULUS (Julius) a celebrated Roman lawyer, who flourished in the third century of the Christian æra. He exercised for many years the profession of an advocate at Rome, and being made an imperial counsellor, under Severus and Caracalla, he distinguished himself by the boldness with which he delivered his opinions. Under Heliogabalus he was banished, but the emperor Alexander Severus recalled him, raised him to the consular dignity, and appointed him prætorian prefect, after the death of Ulpian. Some of his numerous professional works are still extant.—*Biog. Univ.*

PAULUS (Peter) grand pensionary of Holland, was born in Dutch Flanders in 1754. He was employed in the marine department of the state, in which he displayed great activity and intelligence, but having, by the open expression of his opinions, offended the stadtholder's government, he was removed from his situation in 1787, when he retired to France. In 1795 he presided at the first assembly of the provisional representatives of Holland; was a member of the naval committee, negociator of the treaty of peace with France, and deputy from the province of Holland at the deliberations which related to the convocation of a constituent assembly. He died March 17th, 1796. Paulus was the author of a "Commentary on the Treaty of Utrecht," 1775, 3 vols. 8vo, a "Memoir on the Equality of Mankind," which passed through several editions, besides other works.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

PAUSANIUS, a Greek geographer of the second century, supposed to have been a sophist or rhetorician, and a native of Cæsaria in Cappadocia. According to Philostratus, he studied under Herodes Atticus, and afterwards resided at Rome, though he held an office at Athens. He wrote a valuable description of Greece, still extant, besides other works, which are lost. Among the best editions of the "Descriptio Græciæ," are those of Kuhnius, Leipsic, 1696, folio, and of Facius, Leip. 1794-97, 4 vols. 8vo. There is a French translation by Clavier, and one in English by Taylor, 1797, 3 vols. 8vo.—*Vossii Hist. Græc. Biog. Univ.*

PAUW (Cornelius de) a German canon, was born at Amsterdam in 1739, and died in 1799, at Xantem, near Aix-la-Chapelle. He was uncle to Anacharsis Clootz, who figured at the French Revolution, and his opinions were in some respects as singular. His principal works are, "Recherches philosophiques sur les Americains, les Egyptiens, et les Chinois," 7 vols. 1768, and "Recherches philosophiques sur les Grecs," 2 vols. 8vo, 1787. He has much learning and ingenuity, his style is agreeable, but full of paradoxes, and of those free opinions once so much in vogue in France, and which greatly recommended him to Frederick the Great of Prussia.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PEACHAM (Henry) an ingenious writer of the seventeenth century, a native of North Mims, Herts. Little is known of his private history, farther than that he was a graduate of Trinity college, Cambridge, and that a portion of his life was passed in Italy, in the study of the fine arts, of which he was a passionate admirer. He was the author of "The Valley of Variety," "The Gentleman's Exercise," 4to; "The Worth of a Penny," "Minerva Britannica," 4to, "Thalia's Banquet," and other tracts, but the work by which he is principally known is his "Complete Gentleman," which has been repeatedly reprinted, and though now obsolete, enjoyed at one period a great share of public favour. The time of his decease is supposed to be about the year 1640.—*Biog. Brit.*

PEACOCK (Reginald) whose name is also written Pecock, bishop of Chichester, a learned prelate of the fifteenth century, by birth a Welchman, born in 1390. He re

ceived his education at Oriel college, Oxford, and afterwards obtained some preferment in the city of London, where he acquired the esteem and patronage of the protector, Humphrey of Gloucester who raised him to the bishopric of St Asaph in 1444. After presiding over this see five years, he resigned it for that of Chichester, but falling into disgrace with the court of Rome, on account of a work in which he denied the real presence, he was solemnly deprived, and committed close prisoner to Thorney Abbey, notwithstanding his having submitted to a public recantation of the opinions he had advanced in his writings, which were burnt at Oxford in 1457. The principal of these is a tract, entitled "A Treatise on Faith," 4to, 1688. Bishop Peacock survived his disgrace only three years, dying in confinement —*Life by Lewis.*

PEARCE (NATHANIEL) a seafaring adventurer, was born of respectable parents at East Acton in Middlesex, and went to sea at an early age. He resided for some years in Abyssinia, where he was a favourite of the king, and beloved by the people He went to Cairo with the intention of revisiting England, having collected a great number of curiosities for the British Museum, and had proceeded to Alexandria, where he was seized with a bilious fever, which put an end to his life on the 12th of August 1820. He was buried in a Greek convent, his body, according to his desire, being carried by six English sailors. He left his MSS. to Mr Salt, the consul general in Egypt.—*Gent. Mag.*

PEARCE (ZACHARY) bishop of Rochester, a prelate of distinguished learning and piety, born in Holborn, London, where his father was a distiller, in 1690. From Westminster grammar-school he went off to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship through the interest of the lord chief-justice Parker, afterwards earl of Macclesfield The same patronage also procured him a living in Essex and the vicarage of St Martin's in the Fields, London, but his friend going out of power, Dr Pearce, who had now obtained the degree of DD. from the archbishop of Canterbury, remained stationary for a time, though still noticed occasionally by the ministry, till 1739, when he was promoted to the vacant deanery of Winchester. Nine years after, the bishopric of Bangor was bestowed upon him, not only without solicitation, but contrary to his wishes, which pointed entirely to a private life. He was with difficulty prevailed upon to accept it, and though translated to Rochester, with the deanery of Westminster annexed, in 1756, his anxiety to retire from the high station to which he was thus involuntarily raised, was so sincere, as well as strong that at length, in 1768, the government yielded to his repeated request, and allowed him to resign the more valuable appointment, his deanery, in favour of Dr Thomas, retaining however, the bishopric, to the retiring from which there existed some objections of an ecclesiastical nature. Bishop Pearce was as distinguished for his charity and munificence, as for his learning. He enriched the Widow's college, in the immediate neighbourhood of his palace, at Bromley, by a donation of 5000*l.*, while his tracts on theological subjects are numerous and valuable. Of these the principal are, "A Commentary on the Gospels and the Acts," 4to, 2 vols., two Letters to Conyers Middleton, in defence of Bishop Waterland, a reply to Woolston on the Miracles, a Review of the Text of Milton, an edition of "Longinus on the Sublime," with a Latin translation annexed, and another of Cicero's Offices, four volumes of Sermons, &c. His death took place in 1774 —*Life prefixed to Commentary.*

PEARSON, DD. (EDWARD) a learned and amiable divine, was born on the 25th of October, 1756, in the city of Norwich. He was never placed at any public school, but derived all early education from private instruction, and his own assiduity. In 1778 he was entered at Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, and proceeded to the degree of BA., 1782, and MA., 1785. In 1786 he obtained the Norrisian prize, for an "Essay on the Goodness of God, as manifested in the Mission of Jesus Christ," which was soon afterwards published, in conformity to the will of the founder. In 1792 he took the degree of BD, and during a considerable period Mr Pearson filled the situation of tutor to the college. In 1797 he was presented by his kind and esteemed friend, Dr Elliston, the master, to the rectory of Rempstone, Nottinghamshire. In the same year he married Susan the daughter of Richard Johnson, esq. of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden In 1807 he was chosen, by the trustees, to preach the Warburtonian lectures at Lincoln's Inn, which he completed early in 1811. In 1808, on the death of Dr Elliston, he was elected master of Sidney Sussex college on which occasion he received by royal mandate, the degree of DD., and in the same year was appointed vice-chancellor In 1810 he was elected by the university to the office of Christian advocate. The arduous duties connected with these various and important appointments had visably affected his health, and whilst taking his customary walk in the garden of his parsonage, at Rempstone, he was suddenly attacked with an apoplectic seizure, from which he never recovered sufficiently to articulate, but expired on the 17th of August 1811. The works of Dr Pearson, besides that already mentioned, are the following, "Discourses to Academic Youth," "A Letter to a Member of the Senate of the University of Cambridge;" and "Remarks on the Theory of Morals." The Warburtonian Letters were also published, as well as several family prayers, written by him. —*Private Communication.*

PEARSON (JOHN) bishop of Chester, a learned and pious prelate of the seventeenth century. He was the son of an English divine, rector of Snoring, Norfolk, where he was born in 1612. From Eton he went off, on the foundation, to King's college, Cambridge, and was ordained in 1639, upon the Netherhaven stall, in Salisbury cathedral. The following

year, lord keeper Finch, whose domestic chaplain he was, presented him to the living of Torrington, Suffolk, but on the success of the Parliamentarian party, he was one of the many ministers ejected on account of their monarchical principles. In 1650, however, he was appointed to St. Clements, Eastcheap, in the city of London, and became, after the Restoration, in succession, lady Margaret professor of divinity, and master of Jesus college, in the university of Cambridge, with the rectory of St. Christopher's, London, and a stall at Ely. In 1662 he was removed to the mastership of Trinity college, and in the course of the same year assisted in the revision of the liturgy, a task for which his previous publications had announced him to be peculiarly qualified. The death of bishop Wilkins in 1673, made room for his advancement to the episcopal bench, and he accordingly was raised to the vacant see of Chester, over which diocese he continued to preside till his death in 1686. The work by which he was principally known, is his celebrated "Exposition of the Creed," originally delivered by him in a succession of discourses from the pulpit, at St Clement's. This able treatise first appeared in its present shape in 1659, 4to, and has since gone through many editions. Previously to this he had, in conjunction with Mr Gunning, carried on a polemical controversy on the subject of secession from the Romish church, with two priests of that communion, a garbled account of which appeared in 1658, at Paris. His other works are, "Annales Cyprianici," and a vindication of the letters of St Ignatius against the attacks of Daille.—*Biog. Brit.*

PEARSON (Margaret Eglington) a lady distinguished for her skill in the art of enamelling, or painting on glass. She was the daughter of Samuel Paterson, the well-known bibliographer, and miscellaneous writer, and she became the wife of an artist named Pearson, in conjunction with whom she established a manufactory of stained glass at Hampstead. Among the various productions which remain as monuments of her almost unrivalled excellence in her profession, may be mentioned her copies of the Cartoons of Raphael, of which she executed two sets, one for the late marquis of Lansdowne, and another for sir G. P. Turner. Her death took place in February, 1823. *Gent. Mag.*

PECHANTRE (Nicolas de) a French wit and poet, was born at Toulouse in 1638. He wrote several tragedies, which were much esteemed, viz., "Gela." "Le Sacrifice d'Abraham," "Joseph Vendu par ses Freres," and "La Mort de Nero," concerning which a droll anecdote is related. He happened to leave the plan of this tragedy in a public-house in which he had written, "Ici le roi sera tué.' The innkeeper, conceiving that he was concerned in some conspiracy, gave information to the magistrate, and Pechantre was taken up but on perceiving his paper in the hands of the man who seized him, he eagerly exclaimed "Ah! there it is, the very scene which I had planned for the death of Nero." He was accordingly discharged. He died at Paris in 1709.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

PECK (Francis) a learned antiquary, was born at Stamford in 1692. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1727, and having entered into orders, became rector of Godeby in Leicestershire, which was his sole preferment. The same year he published his "Academia tertia Anglicana," or Antiquarian Annals of Stamford, in Lincoln, Rutland, and Northamptonshires. In 1732 he published the first volume of the work by which he is most known, entitled "Desiderata Curiosa, or a Collection of divers scarce and curious Pieces, relating chiefly to Matters of English History," of which a second volume appeared in 1739. The same year he displayed his industry in "A complete Catalogue of all the Discourses written both for and against Popery in the Reign of King James II." In 1739 he edited "Nineteen Letters of the truly rev. and learned Henry Hammond, DD." His next publication was, "Memoirs of the Life and Actions of Oliver Cromwell, as delivered in Three Panegyrics of him, written in Latin," and New Memoires of the Life and Poetical Works of Mr John Milton," 2 vols. 4to. This was the last of his labours, his death taking place in 1743. He left behind him a great number of materials for nine different works, which he had in contemplation. Of his MSS., the greater part of which came into the possession of sir Thomas Cave, the most valuable were five volumes in 4to, fairly written out for the press, under the title of "Monasticon Anglicanum, supplementis novis Adauctum," which are now in the British Museum.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

PECKHAM (John) archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Edward I, and was born in Sussex about 1240. He took his doctor's degree at Oxford, and proceeded to France, and obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Lyons, and thence to Rome, where the pope appointed him auditor, or chief-judge, of his palace. In 1278 the pope consecrated him archbishop of Canterbury, upon his agreeing to pay his holiness the sum of 4,000 marks, which he was so slow in remitting, that the pontiff threatened to excommunicate him. In 1282 he went in person to the prince of Wales, to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between him and the king, but being unsuccessful, he excommunicated the prince and his followers. He died at Mortlake, in 1292. He was a man of great state and pomp, but of an accessible and liberal disposition, and appears to have been a severe disciplinarian. His theological works remain in MS, two only have been printed, "Collectanea Bibliorum libri quinque," and, "Perspectiva Communis." He founded a college at Wingham, in Kent, which at the dissolution had an annual revenue of 84*l.*—*Tanner. Cave. Wharton Anglia Sacra.*

PECQUET (John) a physician and anatomist of the seventeenth century, distinguished

for his discoveries relative to the organs of nutrition in animals. He was a native of Dieppe in Normandy, and died at Paris in 1674. He first properly described the reservoir or receptacle of the chyle, and demonstrated that the lacteal vessels convey the chyle from the intestines to this receptacle, which forms the inferior portion of the thoracic duct, by means of which the chyle passes into the blood-vessels. In 1654 Pecquet published "New Anatomical Experiments, relative to the hitherto unknown Receptacle of the Chyle," with a dissertation on the circulation of the blood, and the motion of the chyle, and in 1661 appeared his treatise on the lacteal. *Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Eloy Dict. H. de la Med.*

PEDRUZZI or PEDRUSI (Paul) a learned jesuit, was born at Mantua, in 1646. He was employed by Rainucio, duke of Parma, to arrange his cabinet of medals, and h wrote seven volumes of an account of thi collection, entitled, "I Cesari in oro raccolti nel Farnese Museo e pubblicati colle soro congruo interpretazioni," Parma, folio. He died before this work was finished, but an eighth volume was edited by Peter Provene, a brother jesuit, and the whole forms ten tomes, bearing the name of the "Museo Farnese."—*Moreri Tiraboschi. Saxii Onom.*

PEELE (George) a wit, poet, and dramatist of the Elizabethan age He is supposed to have been a native of Devonshire, and he was educated at Oxford, having studied first at Broadgate hall, now Pembroke college, and then at Christchurch, where he completed his degrees in arts in 1579. At the university he acquired fame as a poet, and thence going to London he became acquaintedwith Shakspeare, Jonson, and other dramatic writers, and wrote also for the stage. According to Wood, his plays were often acted with great applause, not however apparently much to the emolument of the author, who died in obscurity about 1598. His works are, "The famous Chronicle of King Edward I, surnamed Longshankes, with his returne from the Holy Land also the Life of Lleuellen Rebel in Wales, lastly, the sinking of Queen Elinor, who sunk at Charing Cross and rose again at Potter's-hith, now named Queen hith," an historical play, 1593, 4to, "David and Bathsheba, their Loves, with the Tragedy of Absalom," 1599, 4to, pastoral poems in England's Helicon, and other poetical pieces. There is also extant a scarce book, entitled "The merrie conceited Jests of George Peele, Gent. sometime a Student in Oxford, wherein is showed the Course of his Life, how he lived, a Man very well knowne in the Citie of London and elsewhere," 1627, 4to.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

PEGGE, LLD. (Samuel) an English divine of the last century, known as one of the most erudite and indefatigable antiquaries of his time. He was a native of Chesterfield, born 1704, and educated at St John's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. Having taken holy orders, he obtained, in 1731, the small vicarage of Godmersham, near Canterbury, and resided there many years, contributing, in numerous papers, the result of his industrious researches, to the Gentleman's Magazine, where his communications will be readily recognized under the assumed signature of Paul Gemsege, the anagram of his name. The "Archæologia" was, about the same period, indebted to him for several valuable papers. The living of Brindle, in Lancashire, with that of Whittington, Staffordshire, was presented to him in 1751, the former of which he soon after exchanged, from motives of local convenience, for that of Heath. Among the tracts which principally evince his severe investigation and patient research, are, a "History of Beauchief Abbey," "Anonymiana," an "Essay on Ancient British Coins of the time of Cunobelinus or Cymbeline," another "On Ancient English Cookery," "On Anglo-Saxon Remains," &c. and the lives of Grossetete, bishop of Lincoln, and Roger de Weseham, bishop of Lichfield. His death took place in 1796 — His son, of the same name, and his grandson, sir Christopher Pegge, both evinced the possession of considerable hereditary talent, the first, born in 1731, held a situation in the royal household, and died in 1800 he is known as the author of certain "Memoirs" connected with the establishment to which he belonged. The latter practised many years with great success as a physician at Oxford where he held the regius professorship in medicine till his death in 1825.—*Gent. Mag.*

PEIRCE (James) an eminent dissenting minister, was born in London, in 1673. Losing his parents early, he was placed under the care of a learned dissenting divine, and subsequently sent to Utrecht and Leyden, where he remained five years. On his return, he became minister of a congregation in London, whence, in 1713, he removed to another at Exeter, where he continued until a schism arose in consequence of his refusal, in conjunction with his colleague Mr Hallett, to profess their belief in the Trinity. This dispute terminated by their ejection, and building a chapel for themselves, an affair which produced much controversy, in which Mr Peirce ably distinguished himself. He died in 1726. The works of this zealous and active minister in defence of the validity of the dissenting ministry and presbyterian ordination, being very numerous, a complete list of them would exceed our limits, but they will be found in our authorities. The principal are, "Vindiciæ Fratrem Dissentientium in Anglia;" "Defence of the Dissenting Ministry and Ordination;" "The Case of the Ministeer Ejected at Exon," "The Western Inquisition," "A Paraphrase on some of the Epistles of St Paul," "Essay in favour of giving the Eucharist to Children," and "Fifteen Sermons."—*Life in Prot. Dissenters' Mag.*

PEIRESC (Nicholas Claude Fabri, sieur de) a learned Frenchman, descended of a Pisan family settled in Provence, in the reign of St Louis. He was born at Beaugensier in 1580, and was educated partly at the

jesuit's college at Avignon, where he displayed extraordinary abilities, and particularly applied himself to the investigation of ancient medals, inscriptions, and other monuments of antiquity. He then removed to Aix, and became a student of law, after which he went to Italy, and remained for some time at Padua, where he acquired a knowledge of mathematics and the oriental languages. In 1605 he visited England, examined the public libraries, and formed an acquaintance with the famous Camden and other English literati His connections with the learned and ingenious contemporaries were very extensive, and he numbered among his friends Baptista Porta the Italian philosopher, and the celebrated painter Rubens. He also lived on terms of the greatest intimacy with Duvair, first president of the parliament of Aix who afterwards took holy orders and became bishop of Lisieux, and who was a man of distinguished learning and abilities. Peiresc became a counsellor of parliament in 1607, and when Duvair, in 1616, was appointed to the office of keeper of the seals, he accompanied him to Paris, where, with an unusual degree of disinterestedness he made use of his influence with his friend rather for the benefit of others than for his own, and the only preferment he would accept was a small benefice in Guienne, which he obtained in 1618. After the death of his friend Duvair, in 1621, he returned to Aix, where he continued his scientific and literary pursuits, and his commerce with men of letters, till his own death, which happened in June 1637. Many of the letters of Peiresc have appeared in different collections and he left several unpublished works.—*Perrault. Biog Univ*

PEIROUSE (Philip Picot, baron de la), a naturalist, born at Toulouse in 1744. He turned his attention to the office of magistracy, in compliance with the wishes of his uncle, the baron de la Peirouse, whose title and fortune he inherited in 1775. He had obtained the post of advocate general of the chamber of waters and forests, in the parliament of Toulouse, which being abolished, he devoted himself entirely to the study of natural history, and till the commencement of the Revolution, he employed the greater part of his time in travelling and making observations. His first publication related to fossils, and was entitled "Description de plusieurs nouvelles especes d'Orthoceratites et d Ostracites," Erlang. 1781, folio. He had however previously communicated to the academy of Toulouse memoirs relating to the plants and minerals of the Pyrenean mountains, among which he had fixed his residence. In 1780 he published an account of the iron works in the county of Foix, which was translated into German by Karsten. After the convocation of the States General in 1789, la Peirouse was employed to draw up instructions to the deputies for the province of Languedoc, and in 1790 he was appointed one of the administrators of the district of Toulouse, but the state of affairs induced him to relinquish all public functions in 1792. He was, notwithstanding, imprisoned during eighteen months, under the tyranny of the jacobins. On his release, after the execution of Robespierre, he resumed his scientific researches, and he was successively nominated inspector of mines, and professor of natural history at the central school of Toulouse. In 1800 he was appointed mayor of Toulouse, which office he held till 1806, and during his administration he founded a botanic garden, a cabinet of chemistry and physics, public libraries, a museum, and other important establishments. The academy of sciences at Toulouse, which had been suppressed in 1792, being restored in 1807, he was appointed perpetual secretary. He died October 18, 1818 Besides the works mentioned, he published an Account of a Journey to Mont Perdu a peak of the Pyrenees, "Tables methodiques des Mammiferes et des Oiseaux observes dans le Department de la Haut Garonee," 1799, "Histoire abregée des Plantes des Pyrenées, et Itineraire des Botanistes dans ces Montagnes," 1813, besides memoirs in the transactions of various learned societies, and other productions —*Biog. Univ.*

PELAGIUS, the Greek appellation of an ecclesiastic of the fifth century, for which he exchanged that of Morgan, bearing the same signification in the language of his native country, Wales. He appears to have been originally a man of unblemished character, and to have passed the earlier period of his life in the monastery of Bangor, of which he was a monk, or as some say, abbot. Soon after the commencement of the century in which he flourished, he went to Rome, where he wrote a treatise, which he addressed to pope Innocent the First, in 405, entitled, "Libellus Fidei," which denied the doctrine of original sin, and asserted that of free will, and the possibility of man's being saved by his own merits. In advancing these opinions, Pelagius appears to have been carried on by his zeal against lukewarmness and indifference in religion, beyond what he had at first contemplated. This work drew upon him the attacks of Augustine and Jerome, the censure of several councils, especially that of Carthage, and the excommunication of the pope, who denounced, in the strongest terms, the opinions or heresy which is still known by his name. Celestius, his disciple and countryman, accompanied him into Palestine, where he was well received by the bishop of Jerusalem, and exhibited much ingenuity before a congress of prelates held at Diospolis. On the accession of Zosimus to the papal chair, Pelagius was for a while countenanced by that pontiff, but soon fell into disgrace, and the whole influence of the new pope was exerted with Honorius, the emperor, to procure his banishment. On this he retired once more into his native country, after which St Germaine, of Auxerre, wrote a refutation of his opinions. It has been asserted by some, that Pelagius received his education at Cambridge, this, however, is denied by the learned Cave, while he admits that he was a Briton by birth He was the

author of several other tracts, " De Virginitate," " Epistola ad Demetriadem," &c. and sundry works illustrative of his opinions. The time and place of his decease are alike uncertain —*Dupin. Cave.*

PELL (JOHN) an eminent mathematician, born in 1610 at Southwyke in Sussex, of which place his father was minister. He studied first at Cambridge, where in 1630 he took the degree of M A. and the following year he removed to the university of Oxford. He is said to have been deeply skilled, not only in mathematics, but also in the ancient and several of the modern languages. In 1643 he was appointed mathematical professor at Amsterdam , and in 1646 the prince of Orange made him professor of philosophy and mathematics in the Schola Illustris, which he had founded at Breda In 1652 he returned to England, and two years after Cromwell employed him on a mission to the Swiss Protestant cantons, and he remained as resident at Zurich till 1658. His negociations appear to have done him no disservice with the royalists at home, notwithstanding he had been an agent of the Protector, whose death took place before Pell arrived in England. In 1661 he was ordained, and soon after presented to the rectory of Fobbing in Essex, and appointed chaplain to the bishop of London He afterwards obtained another living, and he received the degree of DD and might probably have reached high promotion in the church , but he was careless of his own interest, and engrossed by his mathematical studies His negligence of his private affairs involved him in difficulties, and he was arrested for debt, and confined in the King s Bench prison, whence however the benevolence of his friends soon released him. He then resided at the college of physicians, but in about a year he removed to the house of a relation at Westminster, where he died December 12, 1685. Dr Pell made some improvements in Algebra, and was the author of " Controversia cum Christ Longomontano de vera Circuli mensura," Amsterdam, 1646, 4to , " Idea of Mathematics," London, 1651, 12mo , and " A Table of ten thousand square Numbers &c. with an Appendix," 1672, folio, besides other works.—*Martin's Biog. Philos.*

PELLEGRINI. There were two of this name ANTONIO, born at Padua, in 1674,was an artist of considerable eminence, many specimens of whose painting are still preserved in this country, where he was much patronised by the then duke of Manchester. His death took place in England in 1741.—CAMILLO PELLEGRINI, an Italian ecclesiastic, was born at Capua, in 1598 and is favourably known as the author of a history of the kings of Lombardy, written in the Latin tongue, as also of a treatise on the antiquities of his native city. He died in 1660, at Naples.

PELLEGRINO. There were two of this name , TIBALDI, born in 1522, and surnamed Da Bologna, from the place of his nativity, was the son of a Milanese architect, who brought his son up to his own profession, in which, as well as in painting, he soon rivalled the best artists of his day. The palace de Sapienza, at Pavia, built for cardinal Borromeo, the fortifications of Ravenna and Ancona, the exchange in the latter city, and, above all, the palace of the Escurial in Spain, are monuments of his genius. Philip the Second, in reward of his services on this last occasion, gave him a patent of nobility, and a present of 100,000 crowns, with which he retired to Milan, and died there in great esteem with the Italians, in 1592 —PELLEGRINO, of Modena, a painter, who flourished in the early part of the sixteenth century, was a scholar of Raphael d'Urbino, whom he assisted in painting the Vatican, besides producing some original pieces of great merit. On the death of his master, he returned to his native city, where he fell, in 1538, while attempting to save the life of his son, who had killed an antagonist in a rencontre.—*Bryan's Dict of Paint and Eng.*

PELLETIER (BERTRAND) an ingenious French apothecary, born in 1761, at Bayonne, and settled at Paris, where he practised with much repute, and became a member of the Institute, and of the Academie des Sciences, to both of which societies he contributed several useful papers. He was also the editor of the Journal of Natural History, and wrote a treatise on the properties of arsenic. He fell, at length, a victim to science , his death, which took place in 1797, being considered to have been much accelerated by the effects of oxymuriatic gas, inhaled during his chemical experiments.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PELLETIER (CLAUDE) a French financier born in 1630, at Paris, where he practised for some time as an advocate. On the death of the elder Colbert, in 1683, Pelletier was appointed to the vacant post of comptroller-general, which situation he continued to fill about fourteen years, when he resigned it, and retired into private life. He edited the " Adversaria Subseciva," and other tracts by Pierre Pithou, and published a selection from the works of some of the early Christian writers. His death took place in 1711.—*Ibid.*

PELLICAN (CONRAD) a learned German divine, of the reformed community, who flourished in the sixteenth century. He was the son of respectable, but not opulent, parents, of Ruffach, in Alsace, where he was born in 1478 He was partly educated at the university of Heidelberg , and in 1493, when only sixteen years of age, was induced to take the habit of a Minorite, unknown to his parents. In 1501 he was advanced a priest, and obtained great reputation for learning and knowledge in the Catholic church, until led to peruse the writings of Luther, when he began to entertain doubts, which soon appeared in his preaching, and gradually led to the necessity of his seeking an asylum, with Zuinglius, at Zurich, where he fully embraced the principles of the Reformation, and married. He subsequently employed himself in a public exposition of the books of the Old and New Testaments, in

which he showed himself intimately acquainted with Hebrew learning, and which extended to five volumes, folio. He died, much respected for learning and integrity, in 1556. His works which have been collected, amount in the whole to seven volumes, folio.—*Melchior Adam. Vit. Germ. Moreri.*

PELLICER (JOHN ANTHONY) a Spanish bibliographer, who was librarian to Charles III, and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences. He was a native of Valencia, and studied at the university of Salamanca, where he distinguished himself by his attention to history and antiquities. He died at Madrid in 1806. Among his works are, an "Essay towards a Library of Spanish Translators," 1778, 4to, and a history of the royal library at Madrid, the printing of which was interrupted by the invasion of Spain by the French in 1808. He published a valuable edition of Don Quixote, with notes.—*Biog. Univ*

PELLISSON FONTANIER (PAUL) an eminent French writer, born at Beziers in 1624. He was of a Protestant family, and his paternal ancestors had occupied judicial situations in the provincial parliaments. He displayed when young an extraordinary aptitude for study, and a fondness for polite literature, and being destined for the legal profession, he gave a proof of his talents and industry, by writing a commentary on the Institutes of Justinian at the age of twenty one. In 1652 he was appointed secretary to the king, and his history of the French Academy which he produced about the same time, procured him the extraordinary honour of being admitted a member of that learned institution, though there was no vacancy. He was afterwards made deputy to Fouquet, intendant of the finances who being arrested and prosecuted, Pellisson was involved in his disgrace, and was committed to the Bastile, where he remained about five years. He spent a part of this period in the study of the Bible, and books of religious controversy, and on recovering his liberty he abjured Protestantism, and set about writing works to promote the conversion of his brethren to the Catholic faith. He got again into favour at court, and attended Louis XIV as historiographer, in his expedition to Holland. In 1674 he was appointed master of requests, and in 1675 he obtained the stewardship of the abbeys of Clugni and St German de Prez, and afterwards other benefices. He continued to the end of his life a zealous member of the church which he had joined, and employed his pen in the composition of various religious treatises, one of which, concerning the Eucharist, he was prevented from finishing by his death, which took place February 7, 1693.—GEORGE PELLISON, elder brother of Paul, was also educated for the bar, and became a counsellor at Bourg en Bresse, but being a Protestant, he relinquished his profession, and settled at Paris, devoting his time to literature and society. He died in 1677, aged fifty-four. He was the author of "Miscellaneous Questions on Natural and Moral Philosophy."—*Perrault. Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

PELLOUTIER (SIMON) pastor of the French Protestant church at Berlin, librarian of the academy of that city, and ecclesiastical counsellor, was born at Leipzic in 1694. He is highly distinguished by his book, entitled "Histoire des Celtes et particulierement des Gaulois et des Germains, depuis les Temps Fabuleux jusqu'à la Prise de Rome, par les Gaulois." This work is full of learning and curious research, the best edition is that of M. de la Bastide, Paris, 1770. Pelloutier also contributed many valuable papers to the memoirs of the Berlin academy. He died in 1757.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PELOPIDAS, a valiant and patriotic Theban, the friend of Epaminondas, and the associate of his victories. While at Athens, to which city he had retired from the usurpation of the Lacedæmonians, over his native city, he organized a conspiracy among his banished countrymen, which had for its object the restoration of liberty to Thebes. This he accomplished with their assistance, partly by valour and partly by stratagem, about the year 373 of the Roman æra, and afterwards confirmed the newly-gained independence of his country, by defeating her enemies in a pitched battle at Tegyra. He held also a distinguished command at Leuctra, and during all the actions fought in the Bœotian war. Alexander, the tyrant of Pheræ, in violation of the sacred character of an ambassador, threw him into prison, he recovered his freedom, however, and at length fell in battle against his old enemy, in the year of Rome 390, about 364 years before the birth of Christ.—*Plutarch.*

PEMBERTON, MD. (HENRY) a learned physician, mathematician, and mechanist was born at London in 1694. After studying grammar and the higher classics, he repaired to Leyden, where he attended the lecture of Boerhaave, and then visited Paris, to perfect himself in anatomy On his return to London, he assiduously attended St Thomas's hospital, but seldom practised, owing to his delicate state of health. In 1719 he again visited Leyden, and graduated MD. and soon after became intimately acquainted with Dr Mead, sir Isaac Newton, and other eminent men, and was himself much distinguished for his scientific acquirements. Being chosen professor of physic at Gresham college, he undertook a course of lectures on chemistry, which did him great credit, and at the request of the college of physicians, he also revised and improved their Pharmacopœia. After a long life, spent in the improvement of science, Dr Pemberton died in 1771, in his seventy seventh year. His principal works are, a "View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy," "Lectures on Chemistry," "Observations on Poetry," "On the Alteration of the Style and Calendar," "On reducing Weights and Measures to one Standard," 'A Dissertation on Eclipses," with numerous papers addressed to the Royal Society.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

PEMBLE (WILLIAM) a controversial divine of the seventeenth century, whose talents and erudition gave great promise of future

excellence, which was cut short by his decease in the flower of manhood. He was born in 1591 at Egerton, a small village in East Kent, and received his education at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which society he became fellow, tutor, and lecturer in divinity. He was the author of "Enchiridion Oratorium," "De formarum origine," "De sensibus internis," &c. Twelve years after his death, which took place in 1623, his works were collected and printed in one folio volume.—*Athen. Oxon*

PENN (sir WILLIAM) an English admiral who appears to have been a native of Bristol, though descended of a family holding considerable estates in North Wiltshire. He was employed in the war with the Dutch after the overthrow of regal government in England, and he was subsequently sent to the West Indies, together with Admiral Venables, when, after an ineffectual attempt on Hispaniola, they took the island of Jamaica. Penn concurred in the measures for the restoration of Charles II, who bestowed on him the honour of knighthood, and he served under the duke of York, against the Dutch, and was present at the victory gained over Opdam in 1665. His death took place in 1670, at the age of forty-nine.—PENN (WILLIAM) a celebrated theologic sectary and legislator, was the son of Sir W. Penn, and was born in London in 1644. After some previous tuition, he entered as a commoner at Christchurch, Oxford, in 1660, and while at the university he displayed his inclination for fanaticism, by frequenting the meetings of the nonconformists, a circumstance which exposed him to the displeasure of his father. To cure him of his heterodoxy, he was sent to France, and afterwards he entered as a student of law at Lincoln's Inn. He staid there however but a short time, for in 1666 he was at Cork in Ireland, where he met with a person he had known at Oxford, who had become a proselyte to Quakerism, and he found the principles of his friend so congenial to his enthusiastic feelings, that he immediately adopted them. This step produced an open breach with his father, on his return to England, but he was too zealous a professor to be reclaimed by harsh treatment, and in 1668 he was committed to the Tower for preaching against the established church. While in confinement, he composed a tract entitled, "No Cross, No Crown, a Discourse showing the Nature and Discipline of the Holy Cross of Christ," which is considered as the best of his writings. He was no sooner released than he recommenced preaching, and he was in consequence arrested, together with his companion, William Mead, and indicted at the Old Bailey sessions for illegally holding forth in Gracechurch street, in the city of London. Though acquitted by the verdict of the jury, they were arbitrarily imprisoned in Newgate, by order of the court. On obtaining his liberty, Penn visited Holland and Germany as a missionary, but he hastily returned to England, in consequence of the illness of his father, whom he found on his death bed, and with whom he effected a reconciliation previous to his decease, which happened shortly after. He then married, and settled at Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire. Becoming heir to very considerable property, he determined to employ the influence he derived from it, in propagating the principles he had adopted. Great part of his inheritance consisted in crown debts due to the estate of Admiral Penn, for advances of money he had made for the sea service. In lieu of these claims Mr. Penn obtained from Charles II. a grant of a vast tract of land in North America, to the south of the provinces of New England and New York. He sailed in 1681 to colonize his newly acquired territotories, with a band of persecuted Quakers, who followed his fortune, and having entered into a treaty with the Indian natives, he founded the city of Philadelphia, and the settlement received from the proprietor the appellation of Pennsylvania. He abolished negro slavery in his dominions, and established a code of laws for their internal government, which contributed much to the prosperity of the colony. Penn became a great favourite at the court of James II, whose measures for allowing liberty of conscience he advised or recommended, in consequence of which he incurred the suspicion of being a jesuit in disguise, from which imputation he thought it necessary to justify himself by an appeal to the press. The Revolution placed the Quakers, in common with other dissenters, under the protection of the laws in the exercise of their religion, and Penn having witnessed this favourable change in their situation, returned to America, where he was joyfully received, and found the affairs of his settlement in a prosperous condition. After residing in Pennsylvania some years, he left it to negotiate some matters with the British government, relative to the commerce of the colony, whither he did not again return, dying at his seat at Ruscombe in Berkshire, in 1718. Besides the tract already mentioned, Penn was the author of "Primitive Christianity revived in the Faith and Practice of the People called Quakers," "A Brief Account of the Rise and Progress of the Quakers," &c. which, with his journal, life, original letters and other papers, were published in two volumes folio, in 1726.—*Biog. Brit. Voltaire's Lett. on the English nation.*

PENNANT (THOMAS) an eminent English naturalist and antiquary born at Downing in Flintshire, the seat of his family, in 1726. He studied at Queen's college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Oriel college, in the same university, which he left without taking a degree. His first production was an account of an earthquake, felt in Flintshire April 2, 1750, which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions in 1756, and the following year he was chosen a member of the Royal Society of Upsal, through the influence of the Swedish naturalist, Linnæus, with whom he corresponded. He commenced in 1761 a body of "British Zoology," which first appeared in 4 vols. folio, and was republished in quarto and octavo, and translated into German by C. Theoph. Murr.

This work was followed by his "Indian Zoology," 1769; "Synopsis of Quadrupeds," 1771; "Genera of Birds," 1773, "History of Quadrupeds," 1781, "Arctic Zoology," 1786, and "Index to Buffon's Natural History of Birds," 1787, which are his principal works relative to the department of science which he chiefly cultivated, but he also published a number of detached essays and papers in the Philosophical Transactions, on similar subjects. In 1765 Mr Pennant took a journey to the continent, when he visited Buffon, Haller, Pallas, and other eminent foreigners. He was admitted into the Royal Society in 1767, and in 1769 he undertook a tour into Scotland, of which he published an account in 1771, and a second volume appeared in 1776, relating to a second tour in the same country, and a voyage to the Hebrides. In 1778 he published a tour in Wales, to which was afterwards added, in another volume, a journey to Snowdon. He produced, in 1782, a narrative of a "Journey from Chester to London," and in 1790 appeared his very amusing and popular work, "An Account of London," 4to. In 1793 he professedly took leave of the public in a piece of autobiography, which he styled "The literary Life of the late Thomas Pennant," but this did not prove to be his latest publication, as he subsequently committed to the press, a "History of the Parishes of Whiteford and Holywell," in his native county. He died December 16, 1798, at his seat in Flintshire. After his death, appeared "Outlines of the Globe, comprising a View of Indostan, of India beyond the Ganges, of the Malayan Isles, &c." 4 vols. 4to, forming a portion of a very extensive undertaking, which was never completed. This posthumous publication was succeeded by a "Journey from London to the Isle of Wight," 1801, a "Tour from Downing to Alston Moor," 1801, and a "Tour from Alston Moor to Harrowgate and Brimham Crags," 1804. The character of Pennant stands higher as a naturalist than as an antiquary, and it is by his skill in the selection of interesting subjects for discussion and by his felicity of illustration, that he has attracted so many admirers, rather than by the extent of his researches or the profundity of his observations. Though he made no great discoveries in science, yet he improved on the labours of his predecessors, and the popularity of his productions shows that he possessed the happy art of communicating an interest to the subjects of which he treats.—*Life by Himself. Month. Rev. Gent. Mag.* Edit.

PENNINGTON (Isaac) a writer of considerable estimation among the society of friends. He was born in 1617, being the son of an alderman of London, who sat as one of the judges of Charles I, for which he was arrested at the Restoration, and imprisoned in the Tower, where he died. The subject of this article is said to have received a learned education, and to have attended one of the universities. He is represented by himself and sect as having been early impressed with notions of the want of a more vital and spiritual religion. Thus disposed, he attended the preaching of George Fox, and being led formally to join the quakers, he soon began to experience the harsh persecution to which that rising sect was then subjected. He resided for the most part on his own estate in Buckinghamshire, and endured no fewer than six long imprisonments, some of which could scarcely be deemed legal, even under the conventicle and other oppressive acts then existent. All this he bore with a meek and quiet spirit, in strict conformity with his principles, until his death in 1679. The latest edition of the numerous writings of this amiable and inoffensive enthusiast, is in 4 vols. 8vo. Some of his letters were also published in 1796, in an octavo volume. All his writings breathe a genuine spirit of philanthropy, deeply tinged, however, with mysticism, which of course confines them to the perusal of persons of his own persuasion.—*Penn and Ellwood's Testimonies prefixed to his Works.*

PENROSE (Thomas) the son of a Berkshire clergyman, born at Newbury in that county, in 1743. Having received a classical education at Christ church, Oxford, where he had developed a talent for poetical composition of no mean promise, he from some unexpected cause suddenly entered the royal marines, and served as a lieutenant on board a king's ship, in the early part of the American war. A severe wound, which he received in action, induced him to retire from the service, after which he renewed his academical pursuits, and taking orders, served the church of his native town for some time in the capacity of curate, but gave up that situation on obtaining the livings of Beckington and Standerwick, Somerset. There is an edition of his poems, with a life prefixed, now become comparatively scarce. It appeared soon after his decease, which occurred at Bristol Hot wells, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health in 1779.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

PENRY or AP HENRY (John) commonly known by his assumed name of Martin Mar prelate, was born in Wales in 1559. He studied first at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1564, and afterwards proceeded to Oxford, where he obtained the degree of MA. and was ordained a priest. He preached for some time both at Oxford and Cambridge with great reputation, but soon rendered himself obnoxious, by embracing the sentiments of that body of the clergy who were denominated puritans. In 1588 he published a brace of tracts to prove the necessity of more attention to religious instruction in Wales, both of which being written on puritanical principles, gave great offence. The controversy between the church and this body having now become exceedingly virulent the latter, to whom the public presses were shut, printed many productions privately, which were deemed the labour of a club of writers, of whom Penry was supposed to be one of the most active. Of these tracts that which gave the greatest offence bore the name of "Mar-

tin Mar-prelate," which contained a bitter satire upon the hierarchy and all its supporters. A warrant being granted for his apprehension, he retired into Scotland, where he employed himself in drawing up the heads of a petition to be presented to the queen. With this he secretly returned to England, and lived in concealment near Stepney, until discovered and apprehended by the vicar of that parish. It was intended in the first place to prosecute him for the books printed in his name, but as the time was past when that could be legally done, a new and most iniquitous step was taken to reach his life by indicting him for "seditious words and rumours against the Queen's most excellent Majesty, tending to stir up rebellion among her subjects.' No evidence was produced to criminate him, except expressions taken from his own private papers, which it was held *implied* a denial of the queen's authority, and upon this sort of proof he was adjudged guilty of felony, and condemned to death. He pleaded in vain the utter illegality of this sentence, it was determined that he should die, and archbishop Whitgift was the first man who signed the warrant for his execution, which took place with great precipitation, and in a manner as harsh and cruel as the sentence itself was illegal and unjust. This victim of sincere and inconsiderate zeal on his own part, and of a vindictive spirit of revenge on that of his enemies, had connected himself with the puritans termed Brownists, who in respect to church government, had embraced all the notions of the future independents. Although a man of talents and learning he was doubtless heated and indiscreet, a fact which by no means prevents his treatment from being a disgrace to those who inflicted it. His chief publications are "Martin Mar prelate" 'Theses Martinianæ," "A View of publick Wants and Disorders in the Service of God," "Exhortation to the Governors and People of Wales," 'Reformation no Enemy to her Majesty and the State," "Sir Simon Synod's Hue and Cry," &c. Most of these were full of low scurrility and personal satire, with which however the numerous replies to them equally abounded.—*Brook's Lives of the Puritans. Strype's Life of Whitgift. Athen. Oxon.*

PEPUSCH (John Christopher) the son of a Protestant minister resident at Berlin, where he was born about the year 1667. He discovered at an early age a strong genius for music, and by the due cultivation of his talent, became one of the soundest theoretical musicians of that or any other age. When only fourteen years old, his reputation as a performer procured him to be appointed instructor on the harpsichord to the prince royal, at the personal suggestion of the queen. About the commencement of the following century, Pepusch quitted Germany for England, and was soon after employed in adapting operas for the stage at Drury Lane theatre. In 1713 he took his doctor's degree in music at Oxford, and although he subsequently obtained a fortune of ten thousand pounds with his wife, Signora de l'Epine, yet he still continued to follow music as a profession, and is known as having harmonized the airs in the "Beggar's Opera" for Gay and Rich, composing also a new overture for that piece, which has continued to be printed with every succeeding edition of the work. In 1747 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, having previously drawn up that account of the ancient genera which appeared among the Philosophical Transactions of the preceding winter. He was also the author of a valuable treatise "On Harmony." His death took place in 1752.—*Burney's Hist of Mus. Rees's Cyclop.*

PEPYS (Samuel) secretary to the admiralty in the reigns of Charles II and James II. He was born at Brampton in Huntingdonshire, of a branch of an ancient family of the same name, of Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, and was educated at St Paul's school, in the metropolis, whence he was removed to Magdalen college, Cambridge. He early acquired the patronage of Montagu, afterwards earl of Sandwich, who employed him as secretary in the expedition for bringing Charles II from Holland. On his return, he was immediately appointed one of the principal officers of the navy, which post he maintained during those memorable events, the plague, the fire of London, and the Dutch war. In 1673, when the king took the admiralty in his own hands, he appointed Mr Pepys secretary to that office, and being an excellent man of business it is generally allowed that he first introduced regularity and order into that important department. In 1684 he was falsely accused of being a papist, but without a shadow of proof, and soon after, the admiralty being put into commission, he for some time lost his place of secretary. He was still however employed under lord Dartmouth, in the expedition against Tangier, and often accompanied the duke of York in his naval visits to Scotland, and coasting cruises. When Charles II resumed the office of lord high admiral he was again appointed secretary, and held the office from that time to the Revolution, strictly confining himself during the reign of James II, to the duties of his office. On the accession of William and Mary he resigned, and published his "Memoirs," relating to the navy, for ten years preceding, a well written and valuable work. He led a very retired life from this time, and having survived his lady by whom he had no offspring, he retired for two years before his death to the seat of a naval friend at Clapham, where he died May 26, 1703. With his great skill and experience in naval affairs, he was otherwise widely informed, and besides being a good critic in painting, sculpture, and architecture, was versed in history and philosophy, such indeed was his reputation, that in 1684 he was elected president of the Royal Society, which office he held for ten years. He left a large collection of MSS. to Magdalen college, Oxford, consisting of naval memoirs, prints, and five large folio volumes of ancient English poetry, begun by Selden, and carried down to 1700, from which the

"Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," by Dr Percy, are for the most part selected. Within the last year or two, Mr Pepys has become still more known by the publication of his very amusing and interesting diary, by lord Braybrooke, which journal, besides illustrating his own prudent and wary character with extreme fidelity and naiveté, affords a most curious and instructive picture of the operation of the Restoration, and the dissolute court of Charles II, on the habits, manners, and conduct of the people at large. His frequent involuntary contrast of the careless misgovernment, and consequent decline of the country in foreign estimation under Charles, with the preceding vigorous management of Cromwell, is peculiarly striking. Nor can the journalist always hide the contagious nature of court example, even in his own conduct, and as it is evident that this diary was never intended for general perusal, it probably amounts to one of the most authentic as well as amusing records of the description that ever was published.—*Pepys's Diary. Granger. Nichols's Lit Anec.*

PERCEVAL, the name of a noble English family, the head of which, from the epoch of the Hanoverian succession, has borne the title of earl of Egmont. The first thus ennobled was JOHN PERCEVAL, born in 1683, at Barton Yorkshire, who distinguished himself in the early part of the last century as an active member of the house of commons. Soon after the accession of George I, he was made an Irish peer by the title of baron Perceval, and after going through the intermediate grade of viscount, obtained an earldom in 1733. He was a good herald, and learned genealogist, and besides a history of the family from which he sprang, he published a tract on the precedency of the peers of Ireland. He was also the author of a treatise on the test act, and of another on the colonization of Georgia, a measure in which he took a very lively interest. At his death in 1748 he was succeeded in his titles and estates by his son of the same name, born in 1711, in the metropolis. In 1762 he obtained the English barony of Lovel and Holland, and the year following was placed at the head of the admiralty, having previously filled a situation in the household of the prince of Wales, and that of joint postmaster general. He wrote several political pamphlets, especially one entitled, "Faction detected," and died in 1770, having been out of office nearly four years prior to his decease.—The hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL, second son of the preceding, born 1762, received his education at Harrow, and Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became a member about the year 1775. On quitting the university he entered himself of Lincoln's inn, with the view of following the law as a profession, and practising at the Chancery bar. In this pursuit he soon distinguished himself as a sound constitutional lawyer, and obtained a silk gown. In 1796 he represented Northampton in parliament, and five years after, his legal abilities, which had attracted the notice of the minister, aided by family influence, raised him to the office of solicitor-general. In 1802 he became attorney-general, and filled that situation till 1807, when, on the formation of the new ministry after the death of Mr Fox, he reached the zenith of his career, being appointed chancellor of the exchequer on the second of March in that year, on the principle of Catholic exclusion. In this high and responsible post he continued, till the 11th of May, 1812, when, while in the act of approaching the door of the house of Commons, a person named Bellingham, who had for some time previously presented a variety of memorials respecting some alleged ill treatment received in Russia, discharged a pistol at him in the lobby, the bullet of which entering his breast, deprived him almost instantaneously of life. The assassin, who avowed that he had been waiting with the view of destroying lord Leveson Gower, late ambassador to the court of St Petersburg, made no attempt to escape, and was instantly arrested. He was brought to trial on the 15th, and although a plea of insanity was set up by his counsel, was found guilty, and executed on the 18th of the same month. The barony of Arden is also vested in a junior branch of this family.—*Walpole's Catalogue. Gent. Mag.*

PERCIVAL, M.D. (THOMAS,) an eminent physician of the last century, a native of Warrington, Lancashire, born in 1740. After studying medicine at the universities of Edinburgh and Leyden, he returned to England in 1765, and settled at Manchester, where he practised with great repute. He was the author of a variety of very able tracts on scientific subjects, especially some "Observations on the deleterious Qualities of Lead," and 'Medical Ethics.' "A Father's Instructions to his Children." He also wrote "Moral and Literary Dissertations," &c., and papers in the "Transactions of the Manchester Philosophical Society," of which institution he was the founder and first president. He attempted to establish public lectures on mathematics, the fine arts, and commerce, in that town, but met not with sufficient encouragement. A temperate but sincere dissenter from the church of England, he likewise sought to obtain support for dissenting academies at Warrington and Manchester, but was equally unsuccessful. Dr Percival died, highly respected both for talents and conduct, on the 30th of August, 1804. His works were published in 1807, in four volumes, octavo, by one of his sons.—*Biog. Memoir prefixed to Works.*

PERCY (THOMAS) bishop of Dromore in Ireland, a prelate of considerable learning and ability, distinguished also by his proficiency in the study of the antiquities of this country. He was descended from the ancient earls of Northumberland, and was a native of Bridgenorth, in the county of Salop, where he was born in 1728. Having graduated at Christchurch, Oxford, in 1753, in 1756 he obtained the livings of Wilbye and Easton Mandut, Northants. In 1769 he was appointed chaplain to the king, and in 1778 raised to the deanery of

Carlisle, which he resigned four years after for the Irish bishopric of Dromore. The most popular of his works are, his "Reliques of Antient English Poetry," in 3 vols. 8vo, a collection of great interest, and a poem, "The Hermit of Warkworth." He was well skilled in the Icelandic and several of the Oriental languages, especially the Chinese, from which he made some translations and in particular one entitled, "Hau Kiou Chouan." His other writings are, "A Key to the New Testament," a new version of "Solomon's Song," with translations of Mallet's "Northern Antiquities," and of some pieces of Icelandic poetry, he also published a curious domestic record, long extant in the Percy family, and known as "The Northumberland Household book," a document valuable for the light it throws on the manners, habits, &c of our ancestors. His death took place at his episcopal palace at Dromore, September 30, 1811.—*Gent. Mag Nichols's Lit. Anec*

PEREFIXE (Hardouin de Beaumont, de) archbishop of Paris in the seventeenth century, was a prelate of much learning, and no mean talent as an historian. His father filled a situation in the household of cardinal Richelieu, who patronised the son, and contributed to his advancement He became a member of the Sorbonne, and was afterwards one of those appointed to superintend the education of Louis XIV. In 1647 he published a treatise, entitled, "Institutio Principis," which gained him considerable credit, but the production by which he is most advantageously known is his life of Henry IV, Amst 1661, 12mo, a work of great merit for the accuracy and impartiality with which it is compiled. He survived his elevation to the metropolitan see only four years, dying in 1670. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PEREIRA DE FIGUEIREDO (Antonio) a Portuguese divine and historian, born in 1725. He was educated at the Jesuits' college at Villa Viciosa and in 1744 he was admitted into the congregation of the Oratory at Lisbon. After having distinguished himself by some useful works on education, he employed his pen in defending the rights of his country against the court of Rome. Joseph I, to recompense his services, appointed him deputy in ordinary of the tribunal of censure which office he held from its creation in 1768, till it was abolished. In 1769, by the king's command, he quitted the habit of his order to fill at court the double employment of first interpreter of languages in the foreign and war offices, which he held till his death, in August 1797. His works, original and translated, are very numerous, including a translation of the Bible into the Portuguese language, with a preface and notes, 23 vols. 8vo, and Histories of the Old and New Testaments.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

PEREIRE (Jacob Rodriguez) a native of Spanish Estremadura, who first practised in France the art of teaching the deaf and dumb. He appears to have opened a school at Cadiz, which probably did not succeed, as he soon removed to Bordeaux. Having taught a dumb person at Rochelle to pronounce a few words, he was employed to communicate instruction to a youth of fortune, whose proficiency proved so satisfactory on examination before Louis XV, in 1751, that he bestowed on Pereire a pension of 500 francs. In 1765 he was farther rewarded by a patent for the office of royal interpreter. He died at Paris, September 15, 1780, aged sixty five. His method of instruction was different from that of the abbe L'Epee, whose plan he attacked in a letter published in a periodical work, and he was also author of a Memoir, and Observations on the Deaf and Dumb, read to the academy of Sciences, and of a Dissertation on the articulation of an inhabitant of Otaheite, published in the Voyage of Bougainville.—*Biog. Univ.*

PEREZ (don Antonio) a Spanish statesman, who was the natural son of Gonzalo Perez, secretary of state under Charles V, and Philip II. Antonio, after having finished his studies at Alcala, and travelling in foreign countries, returned to Spain possessed of talents and intelligence which qualified him to fill with reputation the office held by his father. Having engaged in an intrigue with the princess d'Eboli, the mistress of Philip II, and procured the assassination of a person who had discovered his treachery, he was in the first instance condemned to imprisonment in the castle of Loreno. Farther proceedings being instituted against him, he was tortured, notwithstanding which he escaped from custody, and took refuge in the province of Arragon. There he was a second time arrested, and conducted to Saragossa, where he found means to interest the people in his favour, and thus avoided being delivered up to the inquisition. At length he sought an asylum in France, whence he went to London, and was well received by queen Elizabeth and her favourite Leicester. Returning to Paris, Henry IV bestowed on him a pension, and he employed his time in arranging "Memoirs" of the transactions in which he had been engaged, a work displaying just observations and views worthy of an enlightened statesman, though his silence respecting his connexion with the princess d Eboli, and his obvious enmity to his sovereign, detract from the value of his narrative. He died at Paris in 1611. His letters, as well as his memoirs, have been often published —*Biog Univ.*

PEREZ (Antonio) an eminent Spanish lawyer, born about 1585. He studied at Brussels and Louvain, and having travelled in France and Italy, he returned to Louvain in 1614, to occupy the chair of jurisprudence. Six years after he accepted the lucrative employment of intendant of the army, but he soon resumed his academical function, and retained it till his death in 1672, having, during the last fifteen years, been afflicted with loss of sight. His works are, "Institutiones Imperiales Erotematibus distinctæ," "Annotationes in Pandectas," "Annotationes in Codicem," of all which there are several editions. —*Biog. Univ.*

PEREZ (David) a Neapolitan musician, descended of a Spanish family, born in 1711, and educated under Gallo and Mancini. On quitting the Conservatorio he went into Sicily, and brought out his first opera at Palermo in 1741. In this capital he remained about seven years, during which period he acquired considerable reputation, which was yet farther increased on his subsequently visiting Naples and Rome. In 1752 he accepted an invitation to Lisbon, given him by the king of Portugal, who appointed him his chapel master, in which capacity he continued to serve that monarch twenty seven years, when he died, at the age of sixty seven. He was the author of twelve operas, of which his "Alessandro nell' Indie," written at Rome in 1750, and recomposed at Lisbon in 1755, is the most celebrated, and may fairly rank with the productions of the best masters. Although totally deprived of sight for some years previous to his decease, he continued to dictate compositions in parts, and wrote a dirge, afterwards performed at his own funeral. The general style of his compositions bears the stamp of science and energy, but is considered somewhat deficient in grace.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

PERGOLESI (Giovanni Battista) a native of Casoria, in the Neapolitan territories, about ten miles distant from the capital. He was born in 1704, and received the rudiments of a musical education at the conservatorio Dei Poveri in Giesu Cristo, under Gaetano Greco. His genius outrunning the pedantry which prevailed at that seminary, he persuaded his friends to remove him, at the age of fourteen, and being left to the dictates of his own genius, soon surprised every one by the rapidity with which he mastered the difficulties of composition, and the graceful simplicity of the interesting melodies which he produced. His first opera, however, "Dei Fiorentini," performed at the second theatre in Naples, was but very coolly received, nor did his version of the "Olimpiade" of Metastasio, which he brought out at Rome, meet at first with more success. It was not till his celebrated cantata, "Orfeo e Euridice," his beautiful "Stabat Mater," and "Salve Regina," (the last of his compositions,) carried him off in 1737, in his thirty-third year. After his decease, his "Olimpiade" was revived at Rome, and received with a degree of enthusiasm which fully atoned for the neglect it had before experienced. Dr Burney considers the works of Pergolesi as forming a great æra in modern music, being the principal polisher of a style of composition both for the church and the stage, which has been ever since predominant.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

PERICLES one of the most illustrious statesmen of ancient Greece, was a native of Athens, and son of Xanthippus, who gained the battle of Mycale against the Persians. He received the usual liberal education given to Athenians of rank, and attended the lectures of Anaxagoras and Zeno. Although connected by family with the aristocracy, the party of nobles being headed by the celebrated Cimon, he courted the favour of the people, and soon acquired considerable influence by his eloquence, which was of the most lofty and persuasive kind. He obtained, in the first instance the banishment, and subsequently the recal, of Cimon, and on the death of the latter, he became the undoubted master of Athens. He contrived always to occupy the attention of the people, either by planting new colonies, forming expeditions, or undertaking great public works to increase the splendour of the city, and gratify Athenian pride and taste. In order to supply the expense of this magnificence, he removed the public treasures of Greece from Delos to Athens, on a plea that the latter would alone protect Greece from the barbarians, the object for which the money was deposited. He subsequently made himself master of the important island of Eubœa. The subjugation of Samos took place a few years afterwards, which, it is said, he undertook at the instigation of the celebrated courtezan Aspasia, whose beauty and accomplishments obtained so great a mastery over him, that he divorced his wife, that he might marry her. It was after a second expedition to suppress a revolt of the Samians, that he pronounced the celebrated funeral oration, which was so grateful to the Athenians, that the women crowded round him to crown him with garlands. At length a party among the people began to exhibit some jealousy at his great power, and it was with difficulty that he could, by his tears as well as oratory, free Aspasia from a public charge of irreligion and immorality, and elude an attack upon his old tutor, Anaxagoras by sending him out of Attica. When the Spartans, taking the part of the small states of Greece, demanded reparation of the injuries done by Athens, he persuaded the people to refuse all concession, and thus brought on the celebrated Peloponnesian war, which was followed by the memorable plague at Athens, in which it required all his abilities and fortitude to sustain his own courage and the spirits of the Athenians. In order to divert their attention, he fitted out an expedition against Epidaurus, but being unsuccessful, he was fined and displaced by the Athenians, who, however, soon restored him to power. His close of life was very melancholy, the plague had deprived him of his two legitimate sons, and of many relations: and although, to comfort him, the Athenians enrolled his son by Aspasia a free citizen, he fell into a state of lingering decay, and died BC. 429, after having ruled the restless democracy of Athens longer than any other citizen. Pericles, although by no means a pure character, exhibited many marks of a great and enlightened mind. His philosophical educa-

tion had exalted him above the superstitious prejudices of his age, and his spirit was not only magnificent, but his love of grandeur was informed by the best taste. He no doubt lavished vast sums on these objects, but the erection of such edifices as the Parthenon, the Odeum, the vestibule of the citadel, and the formation of numerous statues by Phidias and others, stamped that character of fine art upon the productions of Athens, which rendered it great long after it had lost all political distinction. He was less excusable in fostering the ambition and spirit of aggrandisement of his countrymen, which conduct led to great disasters, and he also too much favoured the corruption of manners, in which he participated.—*Plutarch. Thucydides.*

PERIER (James Constantine) an eminent mechanic, member of the academy of Sciences, born at Paris in 1742. After having distinguished himself, in conjunction with his brother, Charles Perier des Garennes, by the construction of a centrifugal pump for the duke of Orleans, he made repeated visits to England to examine the steam engines, and other important machines invented or improved in this country. The fruit of his studies and labours was an establishment at Chaillot, where four reverberatory furnaces were erected, and steam engines, cylinders for paper making, machines for cotton-spinning, &c. were constructed. In 1788 the brothers Perier undertook to supply various parts of Paris with the water of the Seine, and formed a joint-stock company for that purpose. The same year they erected steam engines on the Isle des Cignes, to set in motion mills for grinding corn, instead of the water wheels, rendered useless by the freezing of the river Seine. During the revolutionary war, 1,200 pieces of cannon were cast at the foundry of Chaillot, under the direction of Mongé The Periers suffered greatly by the depreciation of assignats, and other causes, which induced them at length to employ their establishment only in making machinery for manufacturers. J. C. Perier erected a foundry of cannon for the navy, at Liege. He was admitted into the academy of Sciences, in the section of mechanics, in 1783, and he died August 17, 1818. He was the author of an essay on steam-engines, and other memoirs in the collection of the academy.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

PERIER (Scipio) of a different family to the preceding, was born at Grenoble, in 1776, and studied among the fathers of the Oratory at Lyons. Becoming, at the age of twenty, proprietor of an estate at Laval, he endeavoured to introduce into that country forges such as are used in Catalonia. His father having acquired a property in the coal mines of Anzin, in 1801, he became one of the managers, and introduced there considerable improvements. Scipio Perier joined his brother, Casimir, in establishing a bank at Paris, the available capital of which was devoted to the promotion of various undertakings, in the course of which he added greatly to his knowledge of chemistry and mechanics. After the death of J. C. Perier, he purchased the establishment at Chaillot, where he had projected some advantageous alterations in the foundries, when he was taken off by death, April 2, 1821. He was an excellent chemist, and published many articles in the "Annales de Chimie." He belonged to the general council of manufactures attached to the home department, and to other public bodies, and he was one of the first promoters of the plan for lighting the streets, &c. with gas.—*Biog. Univ.*

PERINGSKIOLD (John) a learned antiquary, was born at Strengnes, in Sudermania, in 1654, and was the son of Laurence Frederic Peringer, professor of rhetoric and poetry. In 1689 he was appointed antiquarian professor at Upsal, in 1693 secretary and antiquary to the king of Sweden, and in 1719, counsellor to the chancery for antiquities. His works are much valued by Swedish historians and antiquaries the principal are, "Hist. Hialmari regis," from a Runic MS, "Hist. Wilkinensium Theodorici Veronensis ac Niflungorum," &c. copied and translated from an ancient Scandinavian MS., "Snorronis Sturlonidæ Hist. regum Septentrionalium," with two translations, and, "Monumenta Sueo-Gothica," 2 vols. folio, 1719.—*Niceron. Bibl Germanique.*

PERINO DEL VAGA, otherwise PIERINO BUONACCORSI, the most distinguished of Raphael's pupils, and assistants in the Vatican, was born in Tuscany in 1500. He was considered the first designer of the Florentine school after Michael Angelo, the immolation of Isaac, in the Stanze, the taking of Jericho, Joseph sold by his brethren, Jacob with the vision, and others among the frescoes of the Loggia, are his. Perino's principal fame lies in Genoa, where he presided over the embellishment of the Dorian palace, and here every performance breathes the spirit of Raphael's school. He debased much of his fame by his eagerness to acquire, and by his interested choice of, his associates, he is, however, to be considered as the founder of the school of Genoa. He died in 1547.—*Pilkington by Fuseli.*

PERION or PERRION (Joachim) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Cormery, in Touraine, in 1500. At the age of seventeen he entered a Benedictine monastery, at his native place, where he died about 1559. He gave elegant translations of several of the ancient fathers and philosophers, but the correctness of his versions has been called in question. By a particular decree of the university of Paris, he was appointed to defend Aristotle and Cicero against Ramus; and he discharged his task with success. His principal works are, "De Dialectica lib. iii.," "Historia Abdiæ Babylonii," "Topicorum Theologicorum, lib. ii.," "De Origine Linguæ Gallicæ et ejus cognatione cum Græca," "Liber de Sanctorum Virorum qui Patriarchæ ab Ecclesia appellantur rebus gestis ac vitis," "Orations," in Latin, "De Vita re-

busque Jesu Christi," and "De Vita Virginis et Apostolorum," with versions of Plato, Aristotle, Damascenus, &c. &c.—*Niceron Teissier Eloges des Hommes Savans.*

PERIZONIUS. There were two learned Dutch writers of this name in the seventeenth century, father and son.—ANTHONY, the elder, is principally known as the author of an elaborate treatise on the study of divinity He died in 1672.—His son, JAMES, who soon eclipsed the reputation of the other, was born in 1651, at Dam, in Holland, and accompanied his father to Deventer, where the latter had been elected to the Oriental professorship. Here he obtained the instructions of Hogerstus and Cuper, till 1671, when he went to Utrecht, and studied under Grævius. He afterwards removed to Leyden, and applied himself with great success to history and the belles lettres. Soon after, he accepted the headship of the grammar school at Delft, which he superintended with great credit till 1681, and then resigned it on being chosen professor of rhetoric and history at Franeker. After filling this situation about twelve years, he obtained a similar one, with the Greek professorship annexed, at Leyden Among the principal of his writings are, "Curtius in Integrum Restitutus," "Animadversiones Historica," "Origines Ægyptiacæ et Babylonicæ, 2 vols, a commentary on the "Minerva" of Sanctius, an "Historical Commentary on the Transactions of the Sixteenth Century," an edition of the works of Ælian, in two octavo volumes, with some orations and valuable tracts on subjects of antiquarian research He died at Leyden in 1717.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist*

PERKINS (ELISHA) a physician, who exercised his profession at Plainfield, in the United States of America, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was the inventor of a method of curing diseases by the application of brass and iron pins which were termed metallic tractors, and the doctrine on which he professedly grounded his invention was called from the author, Perkinism. He applied his tractors at first to patients labouring under gout, rheumatism, and analogous disorders, and (probably through the force of imagination) he effected some cures Fame magnified his success, and the supposed discovery attracted some notice in England, and much more in Denmark, where Abildgaart, Rafn, Herholdt, Bang, and other medical men of eminence, engaged in the study of the mystery of Perkinism, which some of them endeavoured to connect with electricity. The futility of this ridiculous quackery was demonstrated in England by the experiments of Dr. Haygarth, and in Denmark its credit received a death-blow from the well directed satire of an anonymous writer. Perkins, the inventor of the tractors, carried his pretensions so far, as to profess to cure the yellow fever by the application of his instruments, but he died of that disease, notwithstanding the use of his boasted remedy, about the end of the last century.—BENJAMIN DOUGLAS PERKINS, son of the preceding, visited England for the purpose of selling the metallic tractors, and wrote some pamphlets in order to recommend them. —*Biog. Univ.*

PERKINS (WILLIAM) a learned divine, was born at Marston, in Warwickshire, in 1558, and was educated at Christ college, Cambridge, where he at first led an extremely dissolute life, but afterwards became reformed. Being chosen fellow of his college he took orders, and first preached to the prisoners in Cambridge jail. He subsequently became preacher at St Andrew's church, Cambridge, which was the only preferment he ever obtained. He died in 1602. He was a rigid Calvinist, and the treatises which he published, in defence of his doctrines, involved him in a controversy with Arminius, which lasted until his death He was also for some time suspended by archbishop Whitgift, for having subscribed or declared his approbation of the book of discipline. His works were collected and published in 1606, in 3 vols. folio, and are written in a much better style than was usual in his time, they have been translated into German, Dutch, French, Spanish, Italian, and Latin.—*Fuller's Church Hist. Brook's Puritans.*

PERNETY. There were two ingenious writers of this name, contemporaries and relations, both natives of Roanne en Forez. Of these, JAMES, the elder, was born about the close of the seventeenth century and is known as the author of a work "On the Abuses of Education,' 12mo, a "History of the Reign of Cyrus," 12mo, 3 vols., "Letters on Physiognomy," 3 vols, 'Counsels of Friendship," "Memoirs of Remarkable Citizens of Lyons," 2 vols 8vo, and, "A Picture of Lyons," of which city he was historiographer, and a member of the academy whence, in his writings he calls himself somewhat affectedly, a "Soldier of the Church of Lyons." His death took place in 1777.—ANTHONY JOSEPH, the second, was born in the spring of 1716. He assumed the Benedictine habit, and after sailing to the Maldives and back, settled at Berlin, where he was elected a member of the Royal Academy, and was made librarian to the king. His works consist of "An Account of a Voyage to the Malouine Islands," &c., "A Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving," 12mo, "A Dissertation on America and the Americans," written in answer to Pauw, "On the Fables of Egypt and Antient Greece," 8vo, 2 vols, and a "Mytho-Hermetic Dictionary" He passed the latter period of his life in his native country, where he died at a very advanced age, about the commencement of the present century.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PERON (FRANCIS) a French naturalist and voyager, born in 1775, at Cerilly, in the Bourbonnais. After having received a good education, he entered into the army in 1792, and was sent to Germany. He was made a sub-officer, for his good conduct at the siege of Landau, and in December 1793 he was made prisoner by the Prussians, at the battle of Kais-

erslautern. In about a year he was exchanged, and having lost the sight of one eye, he was discharged from the service, and returned to Cerilly, in August, 1795. He then obtained admission into the school of medicine at Paris, where he applied himself closely to his studies, and also attended the lectures of the museum of natural history. When the expedition to the South seas, under captain Bandin, had been projected, Peron, with some difficulty, obtained the situation of zoologist The vessels appointed for this service, the Geographer and the Naturalist, sailed from Havre, October 19 1800, and returned to France in April 1804 They had visited New Holland, and many of the Australasian and Polynesian islands, and during the whole of the voyage Peron seized every opportunity for augmenting the stores of science, by making collections and observations. After his return he was employed, in conjunction with captain Freycinet, to draw up an account of the voyage, and with M. Le Sueur, to describe the new objects of natural history which had been procured. Peron died December 14, 1810 His works are, "Observations sur l Anthropologie," and, "Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes," 1807—1816, 3 vols 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

PEROT (Nicholas) archbishop of Siponto, a learned prelate of the fifteenth century, author of an excellent translation of Polybius, and of a commentary on the writings of Martial, entitled, "Cornucopiæ," in which he displays deep erudition and great research into the domestic habits and manners of the antient Romans. He also wrote a treatise on grammar, and another on the varieties of metre. Perot, in early life, filled the situation of secretary to cardinal Bessarion, and is said to have been the involuntary cause of that prelate's failure in his attempt upon the popedom. In spite of the intrigues of his enemy, cardinal Alain, the conclave had, it seems, elected Bessarion to the vacant triple-crown, and a deputation was actually despatched to salute him pope, when Perot positively refused to admit them, as his eminence was, he said, busily engaged at his studies. The prelates, disgusted at the disrespect shown them, retired, and Alain, seizing upon the circumstance, prevailed on the body to proceed to a fresh election. Perot died in 1480.—*Biog. Univ.*

PEROUSE (John Francis Galaup, de la) a French navigator, distinguished for his talents, and still more remarkable for the mystery attending his fate. He was born at Albi, in Languedoc, in 1741, and entered at an early age into the naval service of his country. During the American war, he had the command of an expedition sent to Hudson's bay, when he destroyed the trading establishments of the English. After the restoration of peace, the French government having determined on the prosecution of a voyage of discovery, M de la Perouse was fixed on to conduct the undertaking. Two vessels, the Boussole and the Astrolabe, were placed under his command, and leaving France in 1785, he proceeded to the South sea, and having visited the coast of California, and other places, he crossed the Pacific, to continue his researches on the eastern coasts and islands of Asia. In April, 1787, the ships sailed from Manilla towards the north, and after passing the islands of Formosa Quelpaert, the coasts of Corea and Japan, they sailed between Chinese Tartary and Sagaleen island, where they landed, and at length, on the 6th of September. they arrived at the harbour of St Peter and St Paul, at Kamtschatcha. There they stayed to refit the ships, and they experienced the utmost hospitality from the Russian local authorities. The commander had also the satisfaction to receive letters from France, informing him that he had been promoted to the rank of chef-d'escadre, or commodore, which event M. Kastoff, the governor of Kamtschatcha, as soon as he heard of it, celebrated by a discharge of all the artillery of the place. From St Peter and St Paul Perouse sent copies of his journals, &c. to France, by M de Lesseps, who proceeded overland across Siberia to Petersburg, and on the 30th of September the vessels sailed in search of farther discoveries. They crossed the equinoctial line, without meeting with any land till the 6th of December, when they saw the Navigators' islands, and a few days after they landed at Maouna, one of that groupe. Here M de Langle, the captain of the Astrolabe, M. Lamanon, the naturalist attached to the expedition, and ten other persons, were killed in what appears to have been an unprovoked attack of the natives. After this misfortune, Perouse visited Oyolava, an island near Maouna, and then steered for the English colony in New South Wales. On the 23rd of January, 1788, they made the coast of New Holland, and on the 26th anchored in Botany bay, at the very time governor Philip, with the whole of the colonists embarked under his direction, was sailing out of the bay to the then newly-projected settlement of Port Jackson. The French left Botany bay in March, and in a letter which the commodore wrote in the preceding month, he stated his intention to continue his researches till December, when he expected to arrive at the Isle of France. This was the latest direct intelligence received of the fate of the expedition, and M. d'Entrecasteaux, who was despatched by the French government, in 1791, in search of Perouse, was unable to trace the course he had taken, or gain any clue to the catastrophe which had befallen him and his companions. Very recently, however, the attention of the public has been excited towards this mysterious affair, by a notice published by the French minister of the marine, purporting, that an American captain had declared, that he had seen in the hands of one of the natives of an island in the tract between Louisiade and New Caledonia, a cross of the order of St Louis, and some medals, which appeared to have been procured from the shipwreck of La Perouse. In consequence of this information, the commander of a vessel

which sailed from Toulon, in April, 1826, on a voyage of discovery, received orders to make researches in the quarter specified, in order to restore to their country any of the shipwrecked crew who may yet remain in existence. Other intelligence, relative to the wreck of two large vessels, on two different islands of the New Hebrides, was obtained by captain Dillon, the commander of an English vessel at Tucopia, in his passage from Valparaiso to Pondicherry, in May, 1826, in consequence of which that officer has been despatched to the New Hebrides to ascertain the authenticity of the report he had received. The voyage of La Perouse was published in French at Paris, 1797, 4 vols. 4to, and an English translation, in 3 vols. 8vo, appeared in 1798, from which the preceding account is partly derived.—*Biog. Univ. Atlas Newspaper*, vol. II.

PERRAULT, the name of four brothers, who flourished at Paris, of which city they were natives, in the seventeenth century.—CLAUDE, the elder, born in 1613, was originally a physician, but having a decided taste for the study of architecture, made that science his profession, and rose to great eminence in it, as well, as in painting and sculpture, all which attainments he is said to have acquired without any other instructor or assistance than his own genius and application. Voltaire calls his celebrated façade to the palace of the Louvre, "one of the most august monuments of architecture in the known world." He published a translation of Vitruvius, with highly finished drawings of his own, folio, 1673, at the request of Colbert, as also, "Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire naturelle des Animaux," folio, 2 vols. 1676, with plates, "Essais de Physique," 12mo 4 vols. 1688, the year of his decease, and "Recueil de plusieurs Machines de nouvelle Invention," 4to, published two years after his death.—CHARLES, born in 1626, equalled his brother in his love for the fine arts, and rose far above him as a man of letters. He was educated by his father, a French advocate, for his own profession, at the college of Beauvais. Being fortunate enough however to attract the notice of Colbert, that minister appointed him secretary to a society, which, founded under his own auspices, eventually ripened into that of the Academie des Inscriptions. In this situation he gave such satisfaction, that his patron afterwards gave him in succession, the posts of comptroller of the buildings and comptroller general of finance, which he held till the disgrace of Colbert in 1683, and then retired with a well-earned reputation into private life. His principal work, and one which gave rise to an animated, not to say an acrimonious dispute, between Boileau and himself, is his "Siecle de Louis le Grand," in which he maintains the superiority of modern writers over those of antiquity. His other productions are, "La Peinture," 1668, a poem of considerable merit, very popular in its day, "Le Cabinet des Beaux Arts," folio, a metrical translation into French of the fables of Faernus; "A Parallel between the Antients and Moderns," "Reflexions on the Writings of Longinus," &c. His death took place in 1703.—PIERRE PERRAULT also held a situation in the financial department under Colbert, and wrote, "De l'Origine des Fontaines."—NICHOLAS was the author of a work entitled, 'La Morale des Jesuites," and died a doctor of the Sorbonne, in 1661.—*Biog. Univ. Moreri.*

PERRIER (CHARLES) or DUPERRIER, a French poet, was born at Aix in Provence, and first devoted himself to Latin versification. Having a quarrel with the celebrated Santeuil, whom he boasted of having formed, they referred their differences to Menage, who decided in favour of Perrier, and called him "The Prince of Lyric Poets." Perrier afterwards applied himself to French poetry, and took Malherbe for his model, but in this he was not very successful, though he twice gained the prize of the academy. He died in 1692. His Latin poems may be found in various collections, but they have never been printed separately.—*Biog. Univ. art. Duperrier.*

PERRIER (FRANCIS) a French painter and engraver, was born at Maçon in Burgundy, about 1590. His father opposing his design of becoming a painter, he ran away from home, and in partnership with a blind man, he begged his way to Rome, where he became intimate with Lanfranco, who admitted him into his school. On his return to France he passed some time at Lyons, where he painted the Carthusians' cloister. He then proceeded to Paris, and was employed by Simon Vouet. In 1635 he returned to Rome, where he applied himself to engraving the principal antique statues and bas reliefs. He stayed there ten years, and on the death of Simon Vouet he went again to Paris, where he became professor of the academy, and died in 1660.—*Pilkington. Strutt. D'Argenville.*

PERRON (JACQUES DAVY du) cardinal of St Agnes, a prelate highly distinguished by his talents, natural and acquired. He was born of a noble Huguenot family, Nov. 25, 1556, and exhibited so singular a specimen of precocity in literary attainments, that at the age of twenty he was introduced to Henry III of France as a "perfect scholar." In fact he appears at this period to have been familiarly versed in all the learned languages, especially in Hebrew, as well as in the sciences of ethics and mathematics, for the acquisition of much of which he was indebted solely to his own unassisted efforts and industry. The perusal of the works of Aquinas is assigned as the cause which conduced principally to his abandoning the mode of faith in which he had been brought up, and reconciling himself to the church of Rome, less candid scrutinizers have however found reasons equally strong for his adoption of this measure, in the honours and rewards to which it led. Certain it is, that his zeal for making converts was soon only equalled by his subtlety and ingenuity as a controversialist, while his efforts at length

reached their highest pinnacle of success in making a nominal proselyte at least, of Henry IV. In the service of this prince he distinguished himself as an active and able diplomatist, especially in his negociations with the papal see, carried on for the purpose of procuring his master's formal absolution, and in conducting which he was fortunate enough to secure the esteem of both parties. At the special request of Henry, he now composed his "Reply to King James the First of Great Britain," and received in reward of his numerous services, the bishopric of Evreux, and the archbishopric of Sens, with the dignity of grand almoner of France, in succession. Pope Clement VIII at length put the crowning termination to his career of greatness, by elevating him to the purple. Beside the treatise already mentioned, Du Perron composed another, in answer to the celebrated Du Plessis Mornay, "On the Sacrament of the Eucharist," an account of his conference with this his great rival in ability, is also to be found among his works, which were collected and published after his decease, in three volumes, folio, with a life prefixed. His death took place at Paris, in 1618.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist*

PERRONET (John Rodolphus) an eminent French engineer of the last century. He was born in 1708, and studied the principles of architecture under Beaufire. The bridges of Orleans, Neuilly, and Nantes, and the canal of Burgundy, are among the monuments of his skill, as well as some of the finest roads in France, which he improved in his capacity of director-general of roads and bridges. The management of the school of engineers at Paris was confided to his superintendance, and several literary societies, foreign and domestic, admitted him among their members. The Royal Societies of London and Stockholm among the former, the Academy of Sciences among the latter, the king also marking the sense he entertained of his merits, by conferring on him the cross of the order of St Michael. He published a work "On the Mode of constructing grand Arches of Stone, from 200 to 300 Feet in Width," and a "Description of Bridges," embracing those of his own construction. His death took place at Paris in 1794.—*Biog Univ.*

PERROT, sieur d'Ablancourt (Nicholas) a distinguished member of the French Academy, born at Chalons sur Marne, in 1606. Being of a Protestant family, he was sent for education to the college of Sedan, where he studied the law, and he was admitted to practise at the bar, but he quitted his profession for that of literature, and employed his pen with great industry, especially in translations of the classics. He possessed a sound judgment and lively fancy, and wrote with freedom and elegance, considering the period at which he lived, but his works are in general superseded by the more correct productions of succeeding writers. Among the authors he translated are, Minutius Felix, Tacitus, Lucian, Arrian, Thucydides, Xenophon, Cæsar, and Frontinus. After having resided at Paris for some time, he left it in consequence of the civil wars, and went to reside on his estate at Ablancourt, where he died in 1664. Perrot displayed an unusual degree of versatility as to religion, for after relinquishing the profession of Protestantism, in which he had been educated, he returned to it again. There is however no reason to question his sincerity, as interested motives would rather have led him to continue a Catholic.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

PERRY (James) a native of Aberdeen, in Scotland, the son of an eminent builder, born October 30, 1756. He received the rudiments of education at the chapel of Garioch, under the rev W. Farquhar, (father of sir Walter Farquhar,) whence he was removed to the high school in his native city. In 1771 he was admitted of the marischal college, in the university there, and commenced a course of study for the Scottish bar. His father failing in business in 1774, he proceeded first to Edinburgh, and afterwards to England, with the view of at once completing his education, and gaining a livelihood. In pursuance of the latter object, he engaged as clerk to Mr Dinwiddie, a manufacturer at Manchester, with whom he remained two years, employing his leisure hours in the perusal of the best authors, and cultivating the friendship of several of the principal inhabitants, by the display of his talents in a society established there for the purpose of moral and philosophical discussion, as well as by several literary essays. In the beginning of 1777 he quitted Manchester for the metropolis, and soon after was retained by Messrs. Richardson and Urquhart as a writer in the "General Advertiser" and the "London Evening Post," in which capacity he reported the memorable trials of admirals Keppel and Palliser sending up from Portsmouth daily, and unassisted, eight columns of proceedings taken by him in court, a circumstance which raised the sale of the paper many thousands a day. In 1782 he projected, and was the first editor of the "European Magazine," which situation he quitted in little more than a year for that of editor of the "Gazetteer," with an express stipulation that he was to be left to the free exercise of his own judgment and political opinion in the conducting of it. In undertaking this task, he had the merit of suggesting an improvement in the manner of reporting the debates in parliament, substituting the employment of a succession of reporters for that of a single one, as had hitherto been the practice. By these means he completely superseded Mr Woodfall's accounts, in the "Morning Chronicle," a paper which he afterwards purchased himself, and carried on (after the death of his friend Mr. Gray, who joined him for a few months in conducting it,) as sole editor and proprietor Mr Perry had more than once an opportunity of coming into parliament, being solicited to that end both by Mr. Pitt and lord Shelburn, but firm to the cause he had adopted, he declined both offers. He was twice prosecuted under ex officio informations, the first time for printing the "Re-

solutions of the Derby Meeting," and secondly for a paragraph respecting his present Majesty, then prince of Wales, copied from the Examiner. On the former occasion he was defended by lord Erskine, on the latter he pleaded his cause in person with great tact and ability, and both times obtained a verdict of acquittal. For a considerable time previously to his decease, his declining health compelled him to relinquish all share in the conduct of his journal, and for the four last months of his life he had retired altogether from London to Brighton, where he died December 4, 1821, in his sixty-fifth year. For a great many years the Morning Chronicle, under the management of Mr Perry, might be deemed a sort of official organ of the Whig opposition, a feature which it has gradually lost since his death, partly in consequence of the merging of the Whigs into a more general party distinction, but probably in a still greater degree occasioned by the loss of an individual, who had for so many years enjoyed the friendship and confidence of their principal leaders. Mr Perry died in possession of a very handsome fortune, amassed in a long course of useful industry and active exertion.—*Ann. Biog.*

PERRY (Sampson) was born at Aston near Birmingham, and educated for the medical profession. Being convicted in 1796 of a libel published in the "Argus," an opposition paper, of which he was then editor, he withcrew to Paris, where he became the friend, and subsequently the fellow-prisoner of Thomas Paine, in conjunction with whom he narrowly escaped the guillotine during the reign of terror. Their execution was only delayed by the circumstance of the jailor accidentally turning on its swivel their dungeon door, by which means the "red chalk," the sign of destruction, was left in the inside of the prison during the visit of the officers. The mistake was soon discovered, but fortunately for the captives the critical moment had arrived, Robespierre became himself a victim, and they were liberated. On his return to England, Mr Perry was imprisoned on his outlawry, but liberated on a change of ministry. He afterwards purchased the Statesman newspaper, which he edited a few years, and then resold. He published several political tracts, and died suddenly of the rupture of an artery of the heart, on the day in which he was liberated from prison under the insolvent act, early in 1823. He was seventy-eight years of age.—*Ann. Biog.*

PERSIUS FLACCUS (Aulus) a celebrated Roman satirist, born AD. 34, at Volterra in Etruria. He lost his father when young, and being sent to Rome, he studied grammar and rhetoric, and afterwards became the pupil of Cornutus, the Stoic philosopher, with whom he formed an intimate friendship. He was also acquainted with Cæsius Bassus the lyric poet, Lucan, author of the Pharsalia, and the philosopher Seneca. Persius belonged to the equestrian order, but he appears to have held no public office, having died prematurely, AD. 65. His works consist of six satires, displaying elevation of sentiment and elegance of style, occasionally obscured by sententious brevity of expression, and by allusions to the manners and occurrences of his time. They have been often published in conjunction with the satires of Juvenal, as in the very useful edition of Madan, which contains a prose translation and notes, 1789, 2 vols. 8vo, reprinted in 1813. Among the principal poetical translations of Persius may be specified those of Dryden, Dr Brewster, Drummond, Howes, and Gifford.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat. Rubini Prolegom. in Persium. Edit.*

PERUGINO (Pietro) an eminent Italian painter, whose family name was Vanucci, born at Perugia in 1446, and was the disciple of Andrea Verocchio at Florence. He rose to considerable eminence, and was employed by Sixtus IV to paint several pieces for his chapel at Rome. On his return to Florence, his avaricious disposition involved him in a quarrel with Michael Angelo, and he was so severely satirized by the Florentine poets, that he was obliged to retire to Perugia. The same vice proved the cause of his death, for being in the habit of carrying all his money about him for safety, he was once robbed, and though he recovered the greater part of his property, his grief had been too severe for his strength, and he died in 1524. His touch was light, and his pictures were highly finished, his female figures were particularly graceful, but his manner was stiff and dry, and his outlines were often incorrect.—*Pilkington.*

PERUZZI (Baldassare) an eminent painter and architect, was born in 1481 at Accajano, in the diocese of Volterra. He went to Rome, where he was employed by Alexander VI, in decorating his palaces, and also in several chapels and convents, which he painted in fresco in a very grand style. The branch which he particularly distinguished himself, was in perspective and architectural views, which he represented with such fidelity and precision, and so able a management of the chiar-oscuro, as to become perfect illusion; its imitations of the bassi-relievi were also much admired. One of his most esteemed works is at the Farnesina at Rome, in which he has represented the history of Perseus, embellished with ornaments in imitation of stucco, so admirably executed, that Titian is said at first to have been deceived by it. The life of Peruzzi was a series of disappointment and misfortune. Having with great difficulty saved a little property, he was plundered of it at the sacking of Rome, and he was finally poisoned by the jealousy of a rival in 1536, in the prime of his life. He is said to have written a treatise on the antiquities of Rome, and a commentary upon Vitruvius.—*Tiraboschi. Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

PESSELIER (Charles Stephen) a French poet, was born at Paris in 1712. He was brought up to the bar, and notwithstanding his disinclination to his profession, he regularly attended business, and became the assistant to M. Lallemand of Bety, a farmer general. He wrote two or three comedies in verse, entitled

"Ecole du Temps," and "Esope au Parnasse," which were highly successful, and "La Mascarade du Parnasse," which was never performed, besides some fables which were esteemed. He was also the author of "Letters on Education," and a "Discourse on the Customary Laws of the Kingdom." He died in 1763.—*Dict. Hist.*

PESTALOZZI or PESTALUZ (HENRY) a distinguished practical philosopher, famous as the inventor of a new mode of instruction for youth. He was born of a good family at Zurich, January 12, 1745. Left an orphan in his infancy, and without fortune, he acquired early habits of industry, and adopted from inclination the employment of a teacher. Guided by experience, he formed a novel plan for ameliorating the lot of the indigent, by furnishing them with the means of mental improvement, and he developed his ideas in a fictitious narrative, entitled "Lienhard and Gertrude," printed at Leipsic in 1781-1787, which has passed through many editions, and been translated into most European languages Pestalozzi was powerfully seconded in his philanthropic projects by M. Tscharner, bailli of Wildenstein, a rich Swiss proprietor, whose character he has traced in his romance under the appellation of Arner. He composed many other works, with a view to the same object, among which may be mentioned a weekly paper for the country, the numbers of which were republished in 2 vols. 8vo, "Letters on the Education of the Children of Indigent Parents," "Reflections on the Progress of Nature in the developement [education] of the Human Species," "Images for my Abecedary, or Elements of Logic for my Use." In 1799 the Helvetic government appointed Pestalozzi director of an orphan house at Stantz, in the canton of Underwald, and, on the dissolution of that establishment, the chateau of Burgdorf, four leagues from Berne, was granted him, where he carried on his plans of tuition. The number of pupils which flocked to him, induced him to remove his seminary to the castle of Yverdun. In 1803 the canton of Zurich nominated Pestalozzi member of the Helvetic Consulta, summoned by Buonaparte to Paris, and he subsequently received from the emperor of Russia the order of St Wladimir. He closed a long life of labours for the benefit of society on the 17th of February, 1827, at Brugg in Switzerland. Messrs. Amaury Duval, Chavannes, Jullien, Raymond, and others, have published accounts of Pestalozzi's mode of instruction, and the Helvetic Diet having appointed a commission to examine his establishment, the abbe Girard of Fribourg, one of the members, drew up a report on the subject, published in 1805.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Ibid.*

PESTEL (FREDERICK WILLIAM) a celebrated German jurist, born at Rinteln in Westphalia in 1724. He became professor of public law at Leyden in 1765, when he published a discourse, "De damnis ex neglectu Juris publici in civitates redundantibus." The revolution of 1795 occasioned the removal of Pestel from his office, and he retired to Germany but in 1803 he was honourably recalled, and resumed his functions. He died in 1805. His principal works are, "Fundamenta Jurisprudentiæ naturalis de lineata in usum auditorum," 1773, of which a fourth edition, much enlarged appeared in 1788, and which has been translated into French, Dutch, and German, and "Commentarii de Republica Batavica," 1 vol. 8vo, in the new edition of 1798, augmented to 3 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv des Cont.*

PETAGNA (VINCENT) an Italian physician and botanist, born at Naples in 1734. He was educated among the jesuits, after which he studied medicine. In 1770 he became attached to the service of prince Kaunitz, the Austrian minister at Naples, with whom he travelled in Italy and Germany, and on his return to his own country, he employed himself in setting in order the collections of objects relating to natural history, and especially insects, which he had collected. He then made a visit to Sicily, to examine the productions of that island. Subsequently he became professor of botany in the university of Naples, and he was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and other scientific associations. His death took place at Naples, October 6 1810 He published "Institutiones Botanicæ," Naples, 1785, 5 vols. 8vo, "Specimen Insectorum Calabriæ ulteriorîs," 1785, 4to, "Institutiones Entomologicæ," 1790, 2 vols. 8vo, "Delle Facolta delle Piante," 1797, 3 vols 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

PETAU (DENYS) or Dionysius Petavius, a learned jesuit, born at Orleans in France, August 21, 1583 Such was his early proficiency in literature, that he became professor of philosophy at Bourges at the age of nineteen. In 1605 he entered into the order of the jesuits, making his profession at their college of Clermont at Paris, and he was afterwards sent to Rheims in Picardy to teach rhetoric. Thence he was removed to the college of La Flèche, in the province of Anjou, and finally to the college of Clermont at Paris, where his death took place December 11, 1652. Father Petau displayed a universal genius, and acquired a critical knowledge of the most important living and dead languages, and more than a superficial acquaintance with all the liberal arts and sciences. He composed tragedies, and wrote Latin, Greek, and even Hebrew poetry, which has been praised by Grotius But Petau owes his fame to his writings on history, chronology, and divinity. His treatise, entitled "Opus de Doctrina Temporum," 1627, 1630, 3 vols. folio, comprises a vast mass of erudition relative to the synchronisms of ancient history, of which almost all subsequent writers on the subject have availed themselves, and his abridgment of this great work, called "Rationarium Temporum," is one of the best compendiums of general history extant. In his "Opus de Theologicis Dogmatibus," 3 vols. folio, he displays an equal extent of learning in discussing the doctrines of Christianity. Among the other publications of this celebrated writer

are, "Uranologion," folio; "Tabulæ Chronologicæ Regum," and editions of the works of Synesius and Epiphanius.—*Perrault. Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

PETER OF BLOIS, or PETRUS BLESENSIS, a learned ecclesiastic of the twelfth century, a native of Blois in France, who settling in England in the reign of Henry II, obtained the archdeaconry of Bath, and afterwards that of London. He was the intimate friend of John of Salisbury, to whom he wrote a number of epistles still extant, containing some interesting facts and observations relating to the times in which he lived. Besides his epistles, he wrote books "De Studio Sapientiæ," "De Officio Episcopi," "De Vita Clericorum curialium," &c. He died in 1200.—*Trithemius. Cave de Script. Eccles.*

PETER, surnamed Chrysologus, a Roman Catholic saint, was born at Imola in the fifth century, and was educated by Cornelius, bishop of that city. He was elected bishop of Ravenna in 433, and died before 451. He acquired the surname of Chrysologus from his great eloquence, the interpretation of that word being golden speaker. He wrote a great number of homilies in a quaint style, but concise and elegant, also "A Letter to Eutyches, the Archimandrite," in which he declares against the sentiments of that monk, and expresses his admiration of the conduct of the patriarch Flavianus. The best edition of St Peter Chrysologus is that printed at Augsburg, 1758, folio.—*Cave. Dupin. Saxii Onomast.*

PETER DE CLUGNY or PETER the VENERABLE, a French monk, was descended from the noble family of the counts de Monboissier, and was born in Auvergne in 1093. He became abbot of Clugny in 1123, and at the same time was chosen general of his order, in which he instituted a rigid discipline. He met with a great deal of trouble from his predecessor, Pontius, who had resigned his abbacy, on a visit to the Holy Land, but who, upon his return, endeavoured to get possession of it again by force, for which he was excommunicated, and Peter remained firm in his seat. He then applied himself to the refutation of the doctrine of Peter de Bruys, and became one of his rigorous persecutors. In 1140 he afforded shelter to the unfortunate Abelard, and by his interposition at Rome he prevented the execution of the unjust sentence which had been pronounced against him. He died at Clugny in 1156. He acquired the surname of Venerable from the gravity of his deportment. He wrote a treatise, in four books, against the Mahometans, and caused the Koran to be translated into Latin. His works consist chiefly of polemical pieces against Jews, Petrobrusians, &c. and Letters, some of which are curious and interesting. They were published at Ingoldstadt in 1546 and at Paris, with the notes of Duchesne and Marrier, in 1614. This last edition was inserted in the 22d volume of the "Bibl. Patr."—*Cave. Dupin. Moreri. Milner's Ch. Hist. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PETER, the HERMIT, a fanatical monk of Amiens, who, about the close of the eleventh century, roused almost the whole of Europe to the first of those attempts upon the Saracenic power in Palestine, since famous by the name of the Crusades. Peter, who had himself made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, instigated by the difficulties and indignities he had undergone in his progress towards the holy sepulchre, flew at his return to Pope Martin the Second, and under the auspices of that Pontiff preached to an assembly of more than four thousand of the clergy, with thirty thousand laymen that met at Piacenza, the apparently wild project of precipitating the whole of Christendom into the plains of Syria, in order to drive the Mahometans from Jerusalem. The success of his enthusiastic harrangues was proportionate to the boldness of his scheme and the ignorance of his auditors, nearly the whole of whom instantly took the vow, and their example was soon followed, according to contemporary authority, by more than six millions of persons in various countries, who professed themselves the soldiers of the Cross. Peter, whose personal exertions among the Continental provinces had been unremitting, himself led the way through Hungary, at the head of a rude undisciplined multitude of more than three hundred thousand men, whose excesses on their route, rousing the population of the countries which they traversed in their march against them, this circumstance, combined with disease and the want of the necessaries of life spread devastation among their ranks, so that a comparatively small number survived to bring their mad attempt to an issue which was temporarily successful. Peter distinguished himself by his personal courage at the storming of the holy city, and having witnessed the accomplishment of his undertaking, finding too, perhaps, his influence over his followers diminishing, returned to his native country, where he founded the Abbey of Noirmoutier, and died its first superior.—*Mosheim. Biog. Univ. Gibbon.*

PETER ALEXIEWITSCH czar of Russia, usually termed Peter the Great, was born May 30, 1672. He succeeded to the crown on the death of his half-brother Feodor, in 1682, but his sister Sophia, an ambitious princess, excited the Strehitzes, or guards, to massacre the maternal relations of Peter, and causing his elder brother Iwan to be associated with him in the nominal sovereignty, obtained for herself the regency, and assumed the title of autocratrix. In 1689 Peter effected a revolution in the government, freed himself from the influence of the princess Sophia, whom he confined in a monastery, and banished her minister Galitzin. Iwan was permitted to retain the title of czar, but without any share of authority, and he survived till 1696, when he died, leaving three daughters, one of whom, Anna Iwanowna, afterwards became empress, and another gave birth to the unfortunate Iwan VI. The czar Peter had no sooner become emancipated from the power of his sister and her partizans, than he

began to display indications of that extraordinary character and powerful genius, which enabled him to project and execute schemes of importance for the benefit of his subjects and his own aggrandisement. It was his object to raise the Russians from that state of semi-barbarism in which they were plunged, and to fit them to assume a place among the civilized nations of Europe. His principal counsellor was a Genevese, named Lefort, and through his advice he paid particular attention to naval and military affairs. In 1696 he engaged in person in the siege of Azoff, which place was ceded to him in 1698, by the treaty of Carlowitz. But his most singular proceeding was that of travelling as a private person in the suite of his own ambassador. In 1697 he undertook his first tour through different European countries, to study the customs and manners of civilized nations He went through Germany to Holland, and at Sardam he worked as a journeyman shipwright in the dock-yard, and acquired a practical knowledge of various useful arts. He then visited England, where he continued his studies of naval architecture, and in both countries he engaged the best workmen he could procure, and sent them to Russia Having proceeded to Vienna, he there received intelligence of the rebellion of the Strelitzes, on which he immediately returned home, crushed the insurrection, and having disbanded that body of troops, he caused two thousand of them to be executed, and distributed the remainder in different regiments. His turbulent sister, who had prompted this revolt, was destined to permanent seclusion. The most important transaction in the reign of this prince was his war with Sweden, which he commenced in 1700 by the siege of Narva. His troops being but imperfectly acquainted with European tactics, were at first defeated by the well-disciplined forces of Charles XII, but while the latter was occupied in Poland and Saxony, Peter repaired his error, and made himself master of Ingria and Carelia. In 1702 he took Notebourg, and in 1703 Neuenschantz on the Neva, where he laid the foundations of Petersburgh, which afterwards became the seat of the imperial government. In the ensuing years he conquered Livonia and Esthonia, and, at length, in 1709, Charles XII having attacked him at the famous battle of Pultowa, the Swedes were entirely defeated, and their fugitive monarch sought an asylum in Turkey. Hostilities taking place between the Grand Signior and the Czar, the Russians under his command marched into Moldavia, and encamping on the banks of the Pruth, they were surrounded by the enemy. From this perilous situation they were released by the address of the czarina Catherine, who succeeded in bribing the grand visir to agree to a negociation, to the utter mortification of Charles XII, who had calculated on sharing in a victory which would wipe away the disgrace he had incurred at Pultowa. The Russian prince, however, was obliged to surrender Azoff, as the price of the treaty with the Turks, which he signed at Pruth in 1711. Charles XII being killed, the war with the Swedes was terminated in 1721, by the peace of Nystedt, in virtue of which Russia obtained full possession of Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, and part of Careha, and as those provinces may be considered as the granary of the north of Europe, they gave a preponderant influence in the political balance to the potentate who thus acquired them. It was after the conclusion of this peace that the senate of Russia proclaimed Peter I emperor, and conferred on him the title of "the Great." In 1716 the czar had made a second foreign tour, in the course of which he visited Denmark and Holland, and afterwards went to Paris. While he engaged in this journey his eldest son the czarowitz Alexis, discontented with the schemes of his father, secretly quitted Russia, and went to Vienna, and thence to Naples. The emperor sent after him some Russian noblemen, who persuaded the young prince to return home, and acknowledge his disobedience, and submit himself to the mercy of his offended parent. He was declared to have forfeited his presumptive right to the throne, and was condemned to death, and in 1718 he either died or was executed in prison, leaving a son, who nine years after became emperor of Russia. Peter now declared his younger son whom he had by the empress Catherine, his successor, and the death of that child taking place when he was only two years old, the father gave himself up to the most intemperate transports of grief, and passed three days in total seclusion and abstinence. The senator Dolgorokof at length broke in upon his retirement, and persuaded him to listen to reason and resume the management of public affairs. He then published a decree vesting in the reigning emperor the right of designating a successor, and this ordinance was regarded as a fundamental law in Russia till 1797. In 1723 Peter I engaged in an expedition against Persia, and taking the field in person, he made himself master of Derbend. By the peace which followed he procured the cession of the provinces of Ghilan, Mazenderan, and Asterabad. He died in consequence of a stranguary, January 28th, 1725, leaving two daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth Petrowna, subsequently ascended the throne, but he was immediately succeeded by his widow. [See CATHERINE I.] The character of Peter the Great was strongly marked, and its distinguishing trait seems to have been good sense, or sound judgment. That he sometimes suffered himself to be swayed by passion and prejudice, and that he exhibited some striking instances of eccentricity must be admitted, but the former fault may fairly be attributed to his defective education, both moral and intellectual, and the latter to the peculiarity of his situation That he was fully sensible of the value of that mental culture of which he felt the deficiency, may be concluded from an anecdote related by Stachlin, on the authority of the empress Elizabeth. She stated that once when the czar found her

and her sister reading the works of Madame de Lambert, in French, a page of which she translated for him into Russian, he exclaimed, "Ah! how happy are you, my children, who are taught in your youth to read useful books, and have in many respects such an education as I totally wanted." He used frequently to say that he would willingly have lost one of his fingers to have had learning in his youth. Into Russia he not only transplanted the arts of war and peace, manufactures, commerce, and naval science, but he also made provision for the diffusion of literature among his subjects, by founding schools, colleges, an observatory, a botanic garden, printing-offices, libraries, and museums. — *Voltaire's Life of Peter I. Staehlin's Anecdotes. Zopf Hist. Univ. Biog. Univ.*

PETERS (CHARLES) an English divine and biblical critic, who was a native of Cornwall. He received his education at Exeter college, Oxford, and took the degree of M.A. in 1713. Two years after he was presented to the living of Boconnoc, and in 1727 he obtained the rectory of St. Mabyn, both in the county of Cornwall. In 1751 he published "A Critical Dissertation on the Book of Job," 4to, in which he exhibited a very respectable degree of learning and acuteness, and as one of the antagonists of Warburton he obtained the commendation of Lowth. He died February 17, 1774, at a very advanced age, and a volume of his sermons on several occasions was subsequently published.—*Gent Mag*

PETERS (HUGH) a noted fanatic in the reign of Charles I, was the son of a merchant of Fowey in Cornwall. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he received the degree of M. A in 1622, but it is said that he was ultimately expelled for irregularity of conduct. He then went on the stage, but was afterwards allowed to take orders, and was for a time lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, in London, but being prosecuted for an intrigue with a married female, he absconded to Rotterdam, where he became a joint pastor of the English church. He subsequently went to America, where he remained seven years, and then returned to England, and took part against Charles I. He became one of the most useful tools of Cromwell, owing to his extreme popularity with the soldiers and lower classes, by his burlesque humour and farcical gesticulation. When the king was brought to London for trial, Peters, according to Sir Philip Warwick, was "really and truly his gaoler." He was vehement for the execution of Charles, and after the restoration, suffered as a regicide. Some of his "Discourses," and his "Last Legacy to his Daughter" have been printed. There is some reason to believe that the strong part taken by Peters against Charles I has tended to exaggerate the unfavourable points of a character which at best was very indifferent.—*Life by Harris. Granger.*

PETHION DE VILLENEUVE (JEROME) a French revolutionary statesman, who was originally an advocate at Chartres, and was chosen deputy from the Tiers Etat of the bailliage of that city to the States General. The character, the conduct, and even the talents of Pethion have been variously represented; and while some pourtray him as a Catiline, and others as an Aristides, both parties were, perhaps, equally mistaken. The important situations which he successively occupied, and which gave him a great influence over public affairs, may however, be considered as a presumptive proof that he was not so destitute of ability as he has been sometimes described. In the early part of his career he frequently acted with Mirabeau, but he did not join in such of the measures of that wily demagogue as were calculated to impede the extension of liberty and equality of national rights and privileges. In October, 1789, he was appointed a member of the first Committee of General Safety, and on the 4th of December, 1790 he was elected president of the National Assembly. In June following he became president of the Criminal Tribunal of Paris, and when the assembly was informed of the flight and detention of the royal family, Pethion, together with Barnave and Latour Maubourg were appointed commissioners to attend the return of the unfortunate monarch. On this occasion Pethion is said to have behaved with less attention to his captives than Barnave, though he treated them with less insolence than the other commissioner. He was elected to the important office of mayor of Paris, November 14, 1791, and in consequence of his supposed implication in the riotous attack of the Parisian mob on the Tuileries on the 20th of June, 1792, he was suspended from his functions by the king on the 6th of July, but was restored by the Assembly on the 13th. His behaviour on the memorable 10th of August has by some been interpreted as the result of weakness and irresolution, and by others as the effect of an hypocritical design, to avoid betraying his real character as an abettor of the disgraceful violence of that period. In the imprisonment of the royal family and other measures of the ruling party, he took a very active part, and being nominated a deputy from the department of Eure and Loire to the Convention which met in September, he became the first president of that assembly. Soon after the death of the king, Pethion was accused of having contributed to the massacres of the prisoners of Paris by the Septembrizers; but against this charge he successfully defended himself. He seems now, however, to have become the peculiar object of jealousy to Robespierre, and being included in the proscription of the Girondists, which took place May 31, 1793, he was confined in his own house, in the custody of a gendarme, from which he contrived to make his escape, and with some other deputies of the same party, he took refuge in the department of Calvados, where they in vain endeavoured to avail themselves of the insurrections against the terrorists. Some time after, the body of Pethion, with that of Buzot, one of his confederates, was found in a field, in the department of

the Gironde, half devoured by wolves, and it was supposed that he had perished from hunger. His works were printed in 1793, in 4 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

PETION (Alexander Sabes) president of the republic of Haiti, born at Port au-Prince, April 2, 1770. He was the son of a colonist named Sabes, who possessed considerable property in St Domingo, and his mother was a free mulatto. His father bestowed on him a liberal education, and he showed an early disposition for study. He was scarcely twenty when the revolutionary commotions broke out in the island, and he was one of the first who took arms. He was soon made an officer of artillery, and he obtained the rank of adjutant-general during the civil wars, and the English invasion previously to the arrival of general Leclerc at St Domingo. After the English had left the island, Petion joined general Rigaud, a man of colour like himself, in opposing the projects of Toussaint L'Ouverture. Rigaud being unsuccessful, embarked for France, with many of his best officers, among whom was Petion. They both returned to St Domingo with general Leclerc, under whom Petion held a colonel's commission. The violent measures adopted by Leclerc and his successor, Rochambeau, induced Petion to quit the French service, and forming a union with the negro, general Dessalines, they declared war against the French, whom they at length expelled. Assisted by the English, they succeeded in establishing the independence of Haiti in 1804. Petion obtained the government of the western district, of which Port au-Prince was the capital. Dessalines becoming chief of the republic, assumed the title of emperor, and his conduct having given offence, he was assassinated in 1806. Christophe, his lieutenant, was elected president of Haiti by the senate, but he chose rather to take the title of king, and behaving in a tyrannical manner, he was obliged to submit to a partition of his dominions. All the southern and western part of the island acknowledged the authority of the senate, by whom Petion was elected president, January 27, 1807. A civil war took place between the rivals, but Petion retained his office, in spite of all opposition, till his death in 1818, when he was succeeded by his lieutenant, general Boyer.—*Biog. Univ.*

PETIS DE LA CROIX (Francis) a learned French Orientalist, was born in 1654, and was the son of the king's Oriental interpreter. At the age of sixteen he was sent, by Colbert, to reside for some time in the East. He returned to Paris in 1680, and two years afterwards he was sent to Morocco, as secretary to the embassy under M. de St Amand, to Muley Ishmael. He next accompanied the French armament against Algiers, as secretary interpreter of the marine, and in that capacity he was employed in some important negociations with Tunis and Tripoly, in which he acquitted himself greatly to the satisfaction of Louis XIV, who, in 1692, appointed him Arabic professor of the Royal college. He died in 1713, at Paris. His works are all translations, of which the following are the principal "The Oriental Library of Hadji Calfa," "The History of all the Mahometan Monarchies," from the Turkish, "General State of the Ottoman Empire," "History of Gengis Khan," "History of Timur Bec," and "Persian Tales," which were published after his death, of which he says, that they were Indian plays turned into Persian stories by the dervise Mocles, who gave him leave to transcribe them.—His son, Louis Alexander Marie, was also Arabic professor in the Royal college, and translated the canon of Soliman II, for the instruction of Mourad. He died in 1751.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PETIT (Anthony) a physician, and medical writer of eminence, born at Orleans in 1718. He studied at Paris, and in 1746 he was admitted doctor-regent of the faculty of medicine, some delay in granting the diploma having taken place in consequence of his indigent circumstances. His industry and merit procured him promotion. In 1760 he was chosen a member of the academy of Sciences, and in 1768 professor of anatomy at the Jardin du Roi. He died October 21, 1794, at Olivet, a village near Orleans, where he had for some time lived in retirement. His works are, "Traité d'Osteologie," "Rapport en Faveur de l'Innoculation," Paris, 1768, 8vo, "Recueil de Pieces concernant les Naissances tardives," 1766, 2 vols. 8vo, &c.—*Biog. Univ.*

PETIT (Francis Pourfour du) a physician and oculist, who was a native of Paris. He acquired considerable skill in the treatment of diseases of the eyes, and wrote on the operation for the cataract. He also produced other works, and contrived an instrument for measuring the various parts of the eye, which he called an ophthalmometer. His death took place in 1741, at the age of seventy-six.—*Eloy Dict. H de la Med. Biog. Univ.*

PETIT (John Lewis) an eminent surgeon and anatomist, born at Paris, in 1674. He studied dissection under Littre, when very young, and in 1670 he was placed with M. Castel, a surgeon of ability, with whom he stayed two years, when he attended the practice of Mareschal, at the hospital of La Charité. In 1692 he was employed in the military hospitals in Flanders, and afterwards remained some time at Tournay as assistant-surgeon-major. In 1700 he was admitted a master of surgery at Paris, where he settled, and gave public lectures. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1715, and he also was admitted into the Royal Society of London, and the other learned associations. In 1730 he was appointed censor of the college of surgeons, and repeatedly held the office of provost of that body. In 1734 he took a journey to Spain to attend the prince Don Ferdinand, when he resisted the very tempting proposals made to induce him to stay in that country. He died April 17, 1750. His principal production is "A Treatise on the Diseases of the Bones," but he also published

"A System of Surgery," and other works.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

PETIT (PETER) a mathematician and natural philosopher, born at Montluçon, in France, 1594. Having studied the exact sciences with success, he accepted a civil office at the desire of his father but soon relinquishing it, he went to Paris in 1633, and cardinal Richelieu, to whom he had been recommended, gave him the appointment of provincial commissary of the artillery, and sent him to visit the harbours of France and Italy. He was intimate with Pascal, with whom he repeated the experiments relating to the vacuum in physics, and improved on the discovery of Torricelli About 1649 he was made intendant general of fortifications and soon after ennobled for his services He retired to Lagni sur Marne, where he died August 20, 1677. He was the author of several works on experimental philosophy and astronomy, and he wrote a treatise on chronology, in defence of Joseph Scaliger.—*Martin's Biog. Philos. Biog. Univ.*

PETIT (PETER) a French physician, eminent for his acquaintance with classical literature He was born at Paris in 1617, and studied medicine at Montpellier, where he took the degree of M. D. but he did not engage in the practice of his profession. Returning to Paris, he resided for some time with the president Lamoignon, as tutor to his sons, and afterwards as a literary companion with M. Nicolai, first president of the chamber of accounts. Having taken a wife in his old age, he died shortly after in 1687. Several of the works of this writer are distinguished for the singularity of their subjects, as well as for the learning and ingenuity displayed in them. Among these are "Liber de Motu Animalium Spontaneo," 1660, 8vo., "De nova curandorum morborum ratione per Transfusionem Sanguinis," 1667, 4to. in which he objects to the then fashionable speculation relative to the cure of diseases by the transfusion of blood, "De Amazonibus Dissertatio," 1685, 12mo. the best known of all his works, and "De Natura et Moribus Anthropophagorum Dissertatio," 1688, 8vo. Petit also published at Paris in 1683, "Selectorum Poematum, lib. II. cum Dissertat. de Furore Poetico," 8vo., and in 1726 appeared his Commentary on the first three books of Aretæus, with the Life of Petit by Maittaire, 4to.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

PETIT (SAMUEL) a learned divine of the reformed church, born at Nismes, in 1594. He was admitted to the ministry at his native place when very young, and soon after appointed professor of theology, and the Greek and Hebrew languages, in the college of that city, of which he afterwards became principal. His extraordinary reputation for learning procured him the friendship of Peiresc, Selden, Vossius, Gassendi, Bochart, and other eminent men among his contemporaries, and he not only received a flattering invitation to accept the office of honorary professor in the university of Franeker, but also tempting offers of patronage from pope Urban VIII, who wished him to go to Rome to arrange the MSS. in the Vatican library. He however preferred remaining at Nismes, where he died, December 12, 1643. Among his works are, "Eclogæ Chronologicæ de Anno Attico, et de Anno et Periodo veterum Romanorum," "Leges Atticæ," and, "Miscellaneæ Observationes."—*Biog. Univ.*

PETITOT (JOHN) an artist of Geneva, the inventor of enamel painting, born in 1607. He was originally by trade a jeweller, but having a strong passion for the arts, accompanied his brother in law, Bordier, into Italy, where he obtained possession of some chemical secrets, useful in the preparation of colours. To these were afterwards superadded others, which he is said to have acquired from sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to the court of Charles the First of England, whither the two friends had proceeded on quitting Italy. That unfortunate monarch was much pleased with Petitot, and, together with his whole family, sat to him; but on his execution, the artists retired with precipitation into France, where they were well received by Louis the Fourteenth, and realized considerable property. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, Petitot, who was of the reformed church, was thrown into prison, but at length obtaining his liberty, returned to his native city, where he continued to reside for some time, till he quitted it at length for Vevay in the canton of Berne, and died there in 1691. He was a man of mild disposition and amiable manners, as may be inferred from the fact of his having lived with his friend Bordier for nearly half a century without a single misunderstanding. Indeed, the friendship of the two artists seems to have been cemented as much by congeniality of disposition, as by their habit of working on the same piece in concert, Petitot executing the heads and hands of the portraits, while the other operated upon the hair, draperies, &c.—A son, of the same name, followed his father's profession, but with far inferior success, in the English metropolis.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peint. Walpole's Anec.*

PETIVER (JAMES) an eminent English botanist, who practised as an apothecary in London, and obtained the office of apothecary to the Charterhouse. He was a great collector of natural curiosities, and formed a museum, of which he published an account, and which extended his reputation among men of science both at home and abroad He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and becoming acquainted with Ray, he assisted him in arranging for the press the second volume of his History of Plants. He died April 20, 1718, and his collection was purchased by sir Hans Sloane. He published, "Musei Petiveriani Centuriæ decem," 8vo, "Gazophylacii Naturæ et Artis Decades decem," 1702, folio, with plates, "A Catalogue of Mr Ray's English Herbal," folio, with figures, besides smaller tracts and papers in the Philosophical Transactions. Some of his pieces were col-

lected and republished in 2 vols. folio, in 1767. —*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

PETRARCH (FRANCIS) one of the most celebrated names in the literature of the middle ages was born in 1306 at Arezzo in Tuscany. His father was a notary of Florence, who having taken part with the Ghibelline faction, shared their fate, and being banished took up his residence at Avignon. The subject of this article was designed for the profession of the law, and with that view, after being instructed in grammar, dialectics, and rhetoric, was sent to study civil law at Montpellier and Bologna. He very early discovered such a predilection for polite literature, that his father, in anger, threw his Virgil and Cicero into the fire, and it was not until his death that Petrarch found himself at liberty to pursue his inclinations. This event took place when he was about the age of twenty two, on which he enrolled himself in the clerical order, but only received the tonsure. About the same time he obtained the patronage of the Colonna family, and might have expected a rapid advancement in the ecclesiastical profession, but that his inclinations and habits of life were by no means adapted to the clerical character. It was in his twenty seventh year that he first saw at Avignon the beautiful Laura, whom he has rendered so celebrated in those poems which have chiefly conduced to his permanent reputation. His passion for this lady appears to have been real, but her identity was not only a subject of controversy during his life-time, but has been almost ever since. In 1764 the abbé de Sade, in his "Memoires pour la Vie de Petrarch," adduces reasons for believing that she was the daughter of Audibert de Noyes, syndic of Avignon, and the wife of Hugh de Sade, one of the abbe's own ancestors, an hypothesis which, however, has been assailed with considerable force by lord Woodhouselee, who implies, from the writings of Petrarch, that the object of his regard could not have been a married woman. Whether a real or a mere metaphysical passion, (the latter of which suppositions is countenanced by Gibbon,) when stripped of the colouring of romance, it amounts to little more than an engrossing idea, which gave much of its colouring to the imagination and literary composition of Petrarch, although after reading his poems, his letters, and serious writings, it is difficult to conceive that it was not founded on real amatory passion. As he had other amours, however, which were any thing but platonic, it may be presumed, that employed as he otherwise was, his alleged misery was not altogether unbearable. To this mysterious attachment is attributed his love for travelling, which assisted to dissipate his uneasiness. In 1336 he engaged in a tour through Italy, after which he resolved upon that retreat which has made the name of Vaucluse, a solitude about fifteen miles from Avignon, so famous in the annals of love and gallantry. Here he wrote the most celebrated of his works, particularly his Italian poetry, many of his Latin epistles, in prose and verse, and his eclogues, his treatises on a "Solitary Life" and on "Religious Tranquillity," and part of his poem on Africa, which works exalted him to the highest pinnacle of reputation. He accordingly received a complimentary letter from the Mæcenas of the age, Robert, king of Naples, and in 1340 was invited by the Roman senate to be crowned poet in the capital, which ceremony was performed with much magnificence, and he received a diploma, wherein the title and prerogatives of poet laureate were revived, after a lapse of 1300 years. He soon after obtained an archdeaconry in the church of Parma, and in 1342 Clement VII gave him a priory in the diocese of Pisa. In the following year he composed his curious dialogue with St Augustine, in which he confesses that his passion for Laura still held dominion over his soul. In 1348, that lady, whoever she was, appears to have fallen a sacrifice to the pestilence, then raging throughout Europe, which also deprived him of his great patron, cardinal Colonna. In 1350 he again visited Padua, and obtained a canonry, and wrote an elegant letter to the emperor Charles IV, to induce him to come and settle the distracted state of Italy. In 1360 he was sent to Paris to compliment John, king of France, on his liberation from English captivity, and was received with great distinction. His last journey was to Venice, in 1373, and on his return to Arignon, he fell into a languor, which terminated in his sudden death, in the night of July 18, 1374, being found dead the next morning in his library, with his head resting on a book. Petrarch was undoubtedly one of the most memorable characters of his age and nation, and although his countrymen may have estimated his genius at too high a rate, he merits the applause and admiration of posterity. Of the several kinds of writing, in which he distinguished himself, his Italian poetry is that on which his fame is now chiefly founded. Although frequently deformed by artificial conceits, his sonnets and canzoni abound in elevated conceptions simple pathos, and elegant description conveyed in language and versification which, in the opinion of the best Italian critics, have never since been surpassed in that language. His treatises on moral philosophy and on politics, together with one or two historical works, are what might be expected from an age just reviving from barbarism. In divinity he was strictly orthodox, and wrote a treatise, "De sibi ipsius et multorum Ignorantia," in which he exhibits great distrust of human reason, but at the same time has the merit of ridiculing the delusions of astrology and alchemy. The most valuable of his prose writings are his letters, which, although diffuse and pedantic, abound with curious facts and frank and lively notices of himself. But it is not only as an author that literature is indebted to Petrarch, no one had a greater share in bringing to light the writings of the great authors of antiquity. The works of Cicero were the especial objects of his inquiry, and to him is owing the discovery of the familiar epistles of that great man. Although his own reading

was chiefly confined to Latin authors, his reputation procured him the present of a Greek Homer from Constantinople, which he presented to the republic of Venice. He also appears to have formed the earliest collection of medals in Europe. The editions of the works of Petrarch, which have been loaded with endless commentary by his countrymen, are almost innumerable, but the best is that of Venice, 1756, 2 vols. 4to. He has also had no fewer than twenty-five biographers, among whom the abbé de Sade is deemed the most instructive and curious. Lord Woodhouselee also published in 1810 an "Historical and Critical Essay on the Life and Character of Petrarch."—*Tiraboschi. Abbé de Sade. Woodhouselee.*

PETRI (SIFFRID) a learned writer, was a native of Leuwarden in Friesland, and flourished in the sixteenth century. He became secretary and librarian to cardinal Granville at Erfurth, he afterwards went to Louvain and Cologne, where he was chosen professor of law. He was likewise historiographer to the states of Friesland. He translated some of Plutarch's works into Latin, and wrote the following —"Orationes de utilitate multiplici Græcæ Linguæ," "Chronicon Ducum Brabantiæ vitus," "Continuatio Chronici Episcoporum Ultrajectensium, Notæ in Lusbium, Sozomenum, &c." "De Origine Frisiorum." He died in 1597. There was also a PETER PETRI, bishop of Leuwarden, who published several theological works, and died in 1580.—*Valer. Andreæ Bibl. Belg.*

PETRONIUS ARBITER (CAIUS or TITUS) a Roman satirist, was a favourite with Nero, and generally supposed to be the same whom Tacitus mentions as proconsul of Bithynia, and afterwards consul. He is said by that author to have discovered a capacity for the highest offices, but abandoning himself to voluptuousness, he became one of the companions of Nero, and the superintendant of his licentious pleasures. This favour proved his ruin, by exciting the envy of Tigellinus, a still greater minion than himself, who accused him of being engaged in a conspiracy against the emperor. Being arrested on this charge, he was condemned to death, on which he caused his veins to be opened, and died about the year 66, as he had lived, with perfect indifference. He sent, as a last legacy to Nero, a sealed paper, reproaching that monster with his infamous and unnatural debaucheries. His "Satyricon," which is written in very elegant Latin, is a farrago of verse and prose, relating to topics and stories, serious and ludicrous, intermixed with the most disgusting obscenity. A new fragment was discovered at Trau in Dalmatia, in 1664, the genuineness of which has been pretty generally admitted. On the other hand, some additional fragments, produced by Nodot in 1694, are deemed spurious. The difficulties of this author have caused him to be much studied by the curious literati, and France, Germany, and Holland, have produced editors and commentators, but no English critic has condescended to illustrate his impurities. The Burman edition of 1743, 4to, is usually deemed the best, although some persons prefer that of Antonius, Leipsic, 1781, 8vo.—*Vossii Post. Lat. Saxii Onom.*

PETTY (sir WILLIAM) a celebrated practical philosopher, who was the son of a clothier at Rumsey in Hampshire, where he was born May 16, 1623. He appears to have displayed a genius for mechanics, even in childhood, but after previous education at a grammar-school at Rumsey, he went to the university of Caen, in Normandy, at the age of fifteen, and stayed there about two years. Returning to England, he obtained some office connected with the navy, which, however, he only retained till he had saved the sum of sixty pounds. He went abroad in 1643, to study medicine and anatomy, and having visited Leyden, Utrecht, Amsterdam, and Paris, he came home three years after. In 1647 he obtained from the parliamentary government a patent for a copying machine, and though the invention did not turn out profitable, its ingenuity attracted notice, and introduced Mr Petty to the acquaintance of several men of science. He next took up his residence at Oxford, where he was appointed assistant professor of anatomy, and practised as a physician. Such was his reputation that at his house were held those philosophical meetings which gave origin to the Royal Society. Soon after he obtained a fellowship at Brazenose college, he was created MD. March 7, 1649, was admitted into the College of Physicians in June 1650, in the beginning of the following year he succeeded to the professorship of anatomy, and was chosen professor of music at Gresham college shortly afterwards. In 1652 he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, and also to the lord lieutenant. After the suppression of the Irish insurgents, he was made one of the commissioners for the division of forfeited lands, and when Henry Cromwell obtained the lieutenancy in 1655, he appointed Dr Petty his secretary, and clerk of the council. He was chosen MP. for the borough of West Loo, in the parliament convened in January 1658, and on the 29th of March following, he was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours in the execution of his office as Irish commissioner, by sir Hierom Sankey, the member for Woodstock, the issue of which proceeding was, his removal from his public employments in 1659. He then retired to Ireland, till the restoration of Charles II, when he was made a commissioner of the court of claims. He became one of the first fellows of the Royal Society, and was a member of its council. To this learned association he presented a model of a double-bottomed ship, designed to move against wind and tide, and he so far perfected the scheme, that a vessel constructed on it, made a voyage from Dublin to Holyhead in July 1663. He continued for two years after to make improvements in his plan, but at length relinquished it altogether. In 1666 he drew up a treatise, entitled, "Verbum Sapienti," containing an account of the national wealth and expenditure with a method for equalizing taxation

He suffered a great loss of property, through the great fire in London the same year; and in 1667 he married the daughter of sir Hardress Waller, and subsequently he engaged in various profitable speculations, having set up iron-works, opened lead-mines, and established a pilchard fishery in Ireland. He continued for several years to occupy himself in literary and scientific pursuits, particularly in the formation of a philosophical society in Dublin, of which he was chosen president in November 1684. At length he was seized with a mortification in the foot, occasioned by the gout, in consequence of which he died at his house in Piccadilly, London, December 16, 1687 and he was interred at Rumsey, his birth place. He was the author of a treatise on "Political Arithmetic," and several other productions, of which a list may be found in the first of the annexed authorities —*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Martin's Biog. Philos.*—PETTY (WILLIAM) marquis of Lansdown, was descended from sir W. Petty, and was born in 1737 He succeeded to the Irish title of earl of Shelburne, on the death of his father in 1761, and in 1763 he obtained the office of president of the board of trade, which he resigned to join the train of opposition led by Mr Pitt (lord Chatham) with whom he returned to office in 1766 When a change of ministry took place in 1768 he was again displaced, and he continued to be a parliamentary antagonist of ministers till 1782, when he was nominated secretary of state for the foreign department. On the death of the premier the marquis of Rockingham, he was succeeded by lord Shelburne, but he was soon obliged to give way to the coalition between lord North and Mr Fox. In 1784 he became an English peer, by the titles of marquis of Lansdown and earl of Wycombe. He now employed himself in the cultivation of science and literature at Bowwood, his seat in Wiltshire, and he collected a valuable library, the MSS. belonging to which were, after his death, purchased for the British museum. His death took place in 1805. Lord Lansdown was twice married By his first wife, the daughter of earl Granville, who died in 1771, he had a son, who succeeded him, and died without issue By his second wife, lady Louisa Fitzpatrick, he became the father of the present marquis. The subject of this article was one among the numerous conjectured authors of "Junius's Letters."—*British Peerage.*

PETYT (WILLIAM) an English lawyer, who was a native of Yorkshire, and became treasurer of the Inner Temple, and keeper of the records in the Tower. He died in 1707, leaving a great number of MSS. collected from records and other authentic materials, chiefly relating to the laws and constitution of England, which are preserved in the Inner Temple library. He was also the author of "The Ancient Rights of the Commons of England, proving that they were ever an essential part of Parliament," 1680, 8vo, two tracts, in defence of that work, 'Miscellanea Parliamentaria," 1680, 1681, and "Jus Parliamentarium," 1739, folio.—*Bridgman's Leg. Bib.*

PEUCER (CASPAR) a physician and mathematician, born at Bautzen, in Lusatia, in 1525. He studied at Wittemberg, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine, and obtained the professorship of that science. He married a daughter of Melancthon, the reformer whose principles he contributed to diffuse, and whose works he edited. Being imprisoned, on account of his opinions, for ten years, he wrote his observations on the margins of books which he was allowed to read, making a kind of ink with burnt crusts of bread infused in wine. He died in 1602. His works are, "De præcipuis Divinationum Generibus," 1584, 4to, "Vitæ illustrium Medicorum," and other tracts He also assisted Melancthon in the enlarged edition of Carion's Chronicle.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

PLUTINGER (CONRAD) a celebrated scholar, was born at Augsburg, in 1465. He was appointed secretary to the senate of that city, and was employed in the diets of the empire, and in various courts of Europe. He died in 1574 His works are, "De Rebus Gothorum" "Romanæ Vetustatis Fragmenta in Augusta Vindelicorum," "Sermones Conviviales," in the collection of Schardius, 'De Inclinatione Romani imperii et gentium communationibus" subjoined to the former, and to Procopius. Peutinger is, however, best known by an ancient itinerary, called from him, "Tabula Peutingeriana," formed under the reign of Theodosius the Great, and shewing the roads by which the Roman armies passed at that time to the different parts of the empire It appears to have been written by a Roman soldier, unacquainted with geography, and knowing nothing but what respected the roads and places of encampment. A very scarce and magnificent edition was published by F C. Scheib, at Vienna, in 1753, folio.—*Chaufepie Niceron.*

PEYER (JOHN CONRAD) an anatomist, who was a native of Schaffhausen, in Switzerland. He was the first who accurately described the intestinal glands, which, in a state of health, separate a fluid which serves to lubricate the intestines, and which have been termed, glandulæ Peyerianæ. His works are, "Exercitatio Anatomico Medica de Glandulis Intestinorum," 1677, "Paonis et Pythagoræ Exercitationes Anatomicæ," 1682, Methodus Historiarum Anatomico-Medicarum," 1679, "Paterga Anatomica et Medica," and, "Experimenta nova circa Pancreas."—*Hutchinson's Bib. Med.*

PEYRERA (ISAAC la) a native of Bourdeaux, born 1592. He was descended of Calvinist parents, and professed the reformed doctrines, but entertained many singular opinions, among others, the existence of a race of pre Adamites, and published a work in support of his theory. For this he was confined a short time at Brussels, till the interference of the prince of Condé procured his release. Peyrera afterwards became a convert to the church of Rome, and abjured his heretical

opinions in presence of the pope himself. Besides the tract already mentioned, he was the author of an "Account of Greenland," "An Account of Iceland," "On the Restoration of the Jews,' &c. His death took place in 1676.—*Moreri.*

PEYRON (Jean François Pierre) a French historical painter, was born at Aix, in the department of the Bouches-du-Rhone, in 1744. He went early to Paris, where he became the pupil of Lagrenee the elder, and devoted himself to the study of the works of Poussin, to whose inspiration he owed the first prize of painting, which he obtained in 1773. He visited Rome, as a student of the French school. In 1783 he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy, and in 1787, director of the royal manufacture of the Gobelins, of which situation he was deprived by the Revolution. His principal works are, Cimon devoting himself to prison, to obtain the burial of his father, now in the Louvre, Socrates forcing Alcibiades from the house of a courtezan, young Athenians drawing lots to be sacrificed to the minotaur, &c. His style is grave, energetic, and generally correct, his colouring transparent and soft, and his draperies ample and graceful. He died in 1820 — His brother, Jean François Peyron, born in 1740, and died in 1784, at Goudelourd, where he was commissioner of the colonies He is the author of a work, entitled, "Essai sur l Espagne, et Voyage fait en 1777 et 1778," &c Geneva, 1780, 2 vols. in which he displays great knowledge in antiquity and the fine arts with such fidelity, as to render it still very useful to travellers.—*Biog Univ. des Contemp.*

PLYSONNEL (Charles). There were two scientific and ingenious French writers of this name, father and son. The elder, born in the winter of 1700, at Marseilles, is advantageously known as the author of some valuable observations on the topography of Asia Minor, over great part of which he travelled, collecting rare coins and medals with great success He was secretary to the French embassy at Constantinople, and afterwards consul at Smyrna, in which latter situation he was succeeded by his son His other productions are, some commercial tracts, an encomium on marshal Villars, and a dissertation on coral, besides some papers to be found in the transactions of the Academie des Inscriptions, of which he was a member. His death took place in 1757.—The son, who died at an advanced age in 1790, was an industrious, as well as an acute author, and published an "Historical Account of the Antient Inhabitants of the Banks of the Danube, and the Borders of the Black Sea," 4to, "Remarks on the Memoirs of De Tott," 8vo, "On the Commerce of the Euxine," 2 vols. 8vo, "Les Numeros," a work which has gone through several editions, "On Volney's Considerations on the Turkish War," "On the Alliance between France and Switzerland, the Grisons &c." 8vo, and, "Political Situation of France," 8vo, 2 vols.—*Biog. Univ*

PEZAY (Masson, marquis of) was born at Paris, and was captain of dragoons, and had the honour of being the instructor of Louis XVI in the art of tactics. He was appointed inspector general of the coasts, but making himself enemies by the haughtiness of his behaviour, he was banished to his estate, and he died soon after in 1778. His poems are written with elegance, but sometimes with negligence his works are, "Zelie au Bain," a poem, in six cantos, "A Letter from Ovid to Julia," "Les Soirées Helvétiennes Alsaciennes et Franc-Comtoises," "La Rosiere de Salency," "Les Campagnes de Maillebois," 3 vols. 4to, now of great value in France, "Several Fugitive Pieces published in the Almanach des Muses," An indifferent Translation of Catullus. There is also said to be a MS. entitled, 'Les Soirees Provençales," not inferior to the Soirées Helvétiennes —*Dict. Hist.*

PFANNER (Tobias) a learned German antiquary of the seventeenth century, a native of Augsburg, where he was born in 1641. He became keeper of the archives to the duke of Saxe Gotha, in whose capital he died in 1717. From his intimate acquaintance with early German history, he had obtained the appellation of the Living Chronicle of Saxony. His works are, "A History of the Assemblies of 1652," "History of the Peace of Westphalia,' 8vo, "On the Principles of Historic Faith," and, "On Pagan Theology."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PFEFFEL (Christian Frederic) jurisconsult and diplomatist, was born at Colmar in 17 He studied first under the celebrated Schœfflin, whom he assisted in his "Alsatia Illustrata." He became secretary to the count de Loss, ambassador from Saxony to France. He then became the friend of the count de Bruhl, and was employed in several negociations. In 1758 he was sent to Ratisbon, during the diet, as counsellor of state and charge-d affaires. Thence he proceeded to the court of Bavaria, where he remained until 1768, when he was recalled to Versailles, and became juris consult to the king. He also obtained the charge of stett mestre of Colmar, in conjunction with his son. He was sent by the French ministry to Deux Ponts, to treat of the indemnities of the duke, and other German princes, he was still there when he received the order for his retirement from his public functions, his property was confiscated, and he was placed on the list of emigrants. He remained in the service of the duke of Deux Ponts until the death of that prince, when he retired to Nuremberg. He died in 1807. His principal works are, "Abrége Chronologique de l'Histoire, et du Droit publique d'Allemagne," 'Recherches Historiques concernant les Droits du Pape sur la Ville et l'Etat d'Avignon, avec des Pieces justificatives," "Etat de la Pologne,' "Dissertations Historiques"—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

PFEIFFER. There were two of this name Augustus a learned German writer,

was born in 1640, at Lawenbourg, and became celebrated both as a scholar and a philosopher. His familiar acquaintance with the ancient Hebrew, and other Oriental tongues, joined to an acute and discriminating judgment, rendered his biblical criticisms especially valuable. They are contained in his "Critica Sacra," "De Masora," "Pansophia Mosaica," "Sciagraphia Systematica Antiquitatum Hebræorum," "De trihæresi Judæorum," and other tracts. He was also the author of some philosophical treatises, a complete edition of which, in two quarto volumes, was published at Utrecht. He was held in great esteem for his literary attainments at Wittemberg and Leipsic, in both which universities he read lectures on the study of the Oriental languages, and was afterwards placed at the head of the ecclesiastical polity of Lubec, where he died, in January 1698.—Lewis Pfeiffer, born 1530, at Lucerne, of which city he was afterwards the chief magistrate, distinguished himself as a gallant soldier and a skilful tactician in the civil wars of Charles the Ninth of France, especially at Meaux and Montcontour, on the former of which occasions the preservation of that monarch was mainly owing to his prudence and ability. The adherence of the Swiss cantons to the Guise party was also materially promoted by his instrumentality. His death took place in 1594. —*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

PHÆDON, founder of the Elean school of philosophy, so called from Elis, the place of his birth. He flourished towards the close of the fifth century before the Christian æra, and from the condition of a slave, rose to be the disciple of Socrates, and the friend of Plato. By the latter he was held in such esteem, that one of that sage's most celebrated treatises, on the immortality of the soul, is called after his name. When Socrates was put to death by his countrymen, BC. 400, Phædon retired to Elis, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was the author of some philosophical dialogues, and on his decease was succeeded in his academy by Plisthenes of Elis.—*Biog. Ancient.*

PHÆDRUS, an elegant Latin writer, a native of Thrace, born a few years previously to the destruction of the liberties of Rome by the first Cæsar. He was afterwards the slave of Augustus, who manumitted him, but in the following reign he fell into disgrace at court, through the enmity of the favourite Sejanus. The fables of this author, of which there are five books, written in Iambic metre, are remarkable for their wit and terseness, as well as for the purity of their style. They were first published by Pierre Pithou, (Pithœus) about the close of the sixteenth century, since which time they have gone through many editions, and are generally used as an elementary book in schools. Cicero mentions another of this name, a follower of Epicurus. There was also, in modern times, a rhetorician at Rome, librarian at the Vatican, about the middle of the sixteenth century, who assumed this name, from having appeared at the theatre as Phædra, in a tragedy of Seneca's. He was a man of considerable erudition, and left behind him some tracts in manuscript, which his untimely death, from an accident, prevented his giving to the world.—*Vossii Poet Lat.*

PHAER, MD. (Thomas) a native of Pembrokeshire, who in 1559 graduated at Oxford as doctor of physic, having abandoned the profession of the law, for which he was originally intended, and in the study of which he had made some progress at Lincoln's-inn. He was the author of two legal tracts, on writs and precedents, but the work by which he is principally known is his translation of the first nine books of the Æneid, in Alexandrines. The rythm of this poem, which was printed in black letter in 1562 is singularly harmonious, little adapted as the metre may be thought for heroic poetry. His death prevented the completion of the translation, and appears to have been unexpected, as we find from the last page, that the concluding lines of it were penned in a very short time before his decease. Dr Twyne afterwards published a continuation of the work. Dr Phaer was also the author of the story of Owen Glendower, in the "Mirror for Magistrates," and of some metrical translations from the French, of no great merit. His death took place in the summer of 1560.—*Biog. Brit. Warton's Hist. of Eng Poet.*

PHALARIS, of Agrigentum, a Sicilian tyrant, whose cruelty, and the horrid instrument by which he wreaked his vengeance on those who fell under his displeasure, have rendered his very name a proverb to posterity. He is said to have been by birth a Cretan, who having arrived at supreme power in the country of his adoption, by the most iniquitous practices, thought to secure it by the influence of terror. A statuary, named Perillus, whose sycophancy equalled his skill as an artist, constructed for him an engine of torture, in the shape of a hollow bull of brass, in which the unfortunate victim being enclosed, and fire put beneath, the cries of the miserable wretch within produced sounds resembling the bellowing of the animal. The only just act recorded of Phalaris is, that he made the constructor of this diabolical piece of machinery the first sacrifice to his own invention. After a sanguinary reign of eight years, the citizens at length were driven into insurrection, the tyrant was seized, and with a severe, but just, retaliation, consumed by a slow fire in his own bull, AC. 563. The story told of his presiding at a disputation held between Abaris and Pythagoras, is manifestly apocryphal, from the anachronism it involves, and the letters supposed to have passed between the former of those philosophers and himself, of which there are two editions, Paris 1470, and Oxford 1695, are no less so. The question of their authenticity, however, gave rise to an animated discussion between Dr Bentley and the hon C. Boyle.—*Moreri.*

PHAVORINUS (Varinus) the Latin appellation assumed by Guarini, a native of Favera, in the vicinity of Camerino, who as-

funding the monastic habit at an early age, in a convent of Benedictines, applied himself to the cultivation of classical literature with great perseverance and success. Politian and Lascaris were among his instructors, and John de Medici afterwards Leo the Tenth, was his scholar In 1512 he was appointed to superintend the Florentine library, and two years after was elevated to the bishopric of Nocera. This learned prelate translated the Apophthegms of Stobæus and was the author of a tract, entitled "Cornucopiæ et Horti Adonidis," but the production by which he is most advantageously known is his lexicon of the Greek language compiled with great care from Hesychius, Suidas, and other authorities. His valuable work first appeared at Rome in 1523, and was reprinted with many improvements by Bartoli at Venice in 1712. His death took place in 1557 —*Fabricii Bibl Græc*

PHERECRATES, a Greek comic poet flourished about 420 BC. He was the inventor of a measure called from him the Pherecratian, consisting of the three last feet of an hexameter, the first being invariably a spondee. Some few fragments of his comedies have been preserved and have been elegantly translated into Latin, by Grotius, and a piece cited by Plutarch, relative to ancient music, has been particularly noticed by M Burette in the memoirs of the academy of Inscriptions He wrote with the utmost purity of style and notwithstanding the license of the ancient comedy he is said never to have injured any individual by the slightest allusion —*Vossii Poet Græc Morei Cumberland s Observer.*

PHERECYDES a philosopher of the isle of Scyros was the first preceptor of Pythagoras, and flourished about 600 BC Josephus is of opinion that he studied philosophy in Egypt, and this is not improbable, as a strong resemblance may be discovered in his doctrines to the dogmas of the Egyptian school From the circumstance of his predicting the events of a storm and of an earthquake both of which took place, he has been regarded as possessing supernatural powers, though he only availed himself of his superior knowledge of the phenomena of nature to impose upon the multitude He was the first who wrote a theogony of the ancient gods in prose, but from his symbolical manner of delivering his opinions, it is difficult to form any idea of his doctrines. According to Cicero, he was the first philosopher who wrote on the immortality of the soul he also taught the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul, afterwards adopted by Pythagoras —Another PHERECYDES wrote a history of Athens, and flourished about 456 BC —*Stanley's Hist. Phil. Cicero s Tusc Quæst*

PHIDIAS, an Athenian sculptor, who flourished in the 90th Olympiad, celebrated for works of art of unrivalled excellence, some of which are supposed to be still existing. He carved in ivory a famous statue of the Olympian Jove, and also another of Minerva, sixty cubits in height on the shield of which were represented the wars of the Amazons, the giants, the Lapithæ and the centaurs; and on the basis, the figures of thirty deities. Being employed by Pericles to cast a golden statue of Minerva, he was accused by some jealous rivals of having embezzled part of the precious metal entrusted to him, on which he left Athens, and settled at Elis, where he executed his admirable colossal statue of Jupiter. He died BC. 432.—*Plinii Hist. N. Junii Cat Archit Statuarios &c.*

PHILELPHUS (FRANCISCUS) a learned but intemperate rhetorician and diplomatist of the middle ages. He was born at Tolentino, in the march of Ancona, in 1398, and studied at Padua, where he filled the professor's chair in rhetoric till his removal to Venice. The senate soon after took him into the service of the republic, and sent him in the capacity of their ambassador to John Palæologus. While in the East he married, in 1419, Theodora, daughter to the learned Chrysoloras, and through the interest of the latter, rose so high in the confidence of the emperor that he was deputed by him to solicit succours from the German courts against the Ottoman armies, while his father in law sailed for England on a similar errand to Richard the Second He afterwards returned to his native country, and dedicating himself to literary pursuits, read lectures in his favourite science at Venice, Bologna, and other cities of Italy, till he finally took up his abode at Florence, under the auspices of the celebrated Cosmo de Medicis The popularity acquired by his talents was, however, at length lost by his arrogance, and with it the favour of his patron. A charge has been brought against him arising perhaps, merely out of his well known vanity as the foundation on which it is built seems very insufficient, that he destroyed a unique manuscript of one of Cicero s treatises, in order to conceal his own plagiarisms He was the author of a work "On Moral Discipline," "On Exile," "Convivial Facetiæ, &c," with several other miscellaneous pieces, both in prose and verse, a complete edition of which was printed at Basle, in one folio volume, 1739. His death took place in 1481 —*Tiraboschi.*

PHILEMON, of Athens, a Greek poet, contemporary with Menander, to whom only he was considered as ranking second in dramatic composition. Plautus is said to have copied from his comedies, but as a few only of his fragments have come down to posterity, there is little opportunity of judging how far the imitation was carried. Of these, which were originally collected by Hugo Grotius, Cumberland has printed an English translation. The time of this author's birth has been assigned to the three hundred and seventy third year before the Christian æra, and he is said to have survived a whole century, dying at length through excessive laughter, at seeing an ass eat figs from a countryman's basket, AC 274 —*Vossii Poet Græc.*

PHILIDOR (ANDRI) a musician of Dreux, of some reputation in his profession, but far more celebrated as the best chess player of his

own or any other age. His father, Michael Danican, was chamber musician to Louis XIII, and changed his name to Philidor, from a compliment paid him by that monarch, who once called him so in allusion to a famous hautbois player of that name. He procured his son, who was born in 1726, the situation of a page in the royal band, where he made so great a proficiency under Campra, that he composed a very successful mottet, with full choruses, before he had attained his twelfth year. As he grew up, his fondness for the game of chess increased into a passion, in order to indulge which he travelled over great part of Europe, engaging every where with the best players, but by no means abandoning his musical studies at the same time In the course of his progress he came to London, about the year 1753, when he set to music Dryden's "Alexander's Feast," which, although it never was printed, is said to have elicited the approbation of Handel himself. He continued in England some time, during which he printed his "Analysis of Chess," a book which has since gone through numerous editions and is considered a standard work. On his return to France, being disappointed of the situation of chapel master to the queen, he devoted his attention to the comic opera, of which, in conjunction with Monsigny and Duni, he may be considered the reviver There are twenty-one operatic pieces of his composition, of which 'Le Maréchal," produced in 1761, ran more than a hundred nights Philidor afterwards returned to England, and in 1779 set the "Carmen Seculare,' esteemed the best of his works. His death took place in 1795 in London, where he was very generally esteemed for his integrity and suavity of manners. A short time previously to his decease, he played two games of chess at the same time, blindfold, against two of the most distinguished amateurs one of which he won, the other was a drawn game.—*Rees's Cyclop. Biog Dict of Mus.*

PHILIPPON DE LA MADELEINE (Louis) a French writer, was born at Lyons in 1734. He studied the law at Besançon, where he settled, and filled some public offices. In 1795 he was created librarian of the ministry of the interior, and on the Restoration, in 1814, he received a pension from Monsieur, now Charles X, with the title of honorary intendant of his finances. He died in 1818 He published a great number of works, of which the following are the principal "Jeux d'un Enfant du Vaudeville," "Choix de Chansons de M. Philippon de la Madeleine," "L'Eleve d'Epicure," "Discours sur la Necessité et les Movens de supprimer les Peines Capitales," "Manuel et nouveaux Guide du promeneur aux Tuileries,' "Grammaire des Gens du Monde," "Dictionnaire portatif des Poetes Françaises morts depuis 1000, jusqu'en 1804," preceded by an abridged history of French poetry, "Dictionnaire portatif des Rimes," "Voyages de Cyrus, par Ramsay," "Morceaux choisis des Caractères de la Bruyere," with a notice on the author. Philippon also wrote several comedies, which were played at the Théatre du Vaudeville, in conjunction with MM. Leger, Therigny, viscount Segur, and the prevost d'Iray.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

PHILIPS (Ambrose) a poet and dramatic writer, who was a native of Leicestershire, and studied at St John's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. On quitting the university he went to London, and became one of the literary wits who frequented Button's coffee house, and a friend of Steele and Addison. The publication of his "Pastorals," involved him in a war with Pope, who ridiculed them in papers in the "Guardian," in consequence of which Philips threatened to inflict personal correction on the satirist. Soon after the accession of George I, he was put into the commission of the peace, and in 1717 he was appointed a commissioner of the lottery. He was one of the writers of a periodical paper, called "The Freethinker," and Dr Boulton, the conductor, obtaining preferment in Ireland, Philips went thither with him, and was made registrar of the prerogative court at Dublin At length he purchased a life annuity of 400*l.* and returned to England in 1748. He survived but a short time, dying in consequence of a paralytic seizure at Vauxhall, Surrey, June 18, 1749. He was the author of "The Distrest Mother," a tragedy, 1712, taken from Racine, "The Briton," 1722, and "Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester," 1723, both tragedies also, and he wrote "The Life of Archbishop Williams."—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets Biog. Dram.*

PHILIPS (Catherine) a literary lady, much distinguished in her own time for her wit and accomplishments, was the daughter of Mr Fowler, a merchant of London, where she was born in 1631. She was educated with great care and when very young, became the wife of James Philips, esq a gentleman of Cardiganshire, and afterwards accompanied the viscountess Duncannon to Ireland. At the request of the earl of Orrery, she translated Corneille's tragedy of Pompey, which was several times acted in Dublin. She was, however, chiefly celebrated for her occasional poems, which were not formally published until after her death, which took place from the small-pox in 1664, in the thirty-third year of her age. They then appeared in folio, under the title of "Poems by the most deservedly admired Mrs Catherine Philips, the Matchless Orinda. To which are added M. Corneille's Pompey and Horace Tragedies, with several other Translations from the French" Mrs Philips, who had assumed the poetical name of Orinda, was highly esteemed by the most eminent of her contemporaries. Bishop Taylor addressed to her his "Measures and Offices of Friendship," and Cowley wrote an ode on her death. Posterity has by no means sanctioned all this estimation, and the poetry of this lady is at present scarcely known or regarded.—*Ballard's British Ladies.*

PHILIPS (Fabian) an English lawyer, was born at Prestbury in Gloucestershire, in 1601

He studied at the Middle Temple, and became learned in his profession. He was a zealous partizan of Charles I, and wrote several political pamphlets in his favour, the principal of which is entitled "Veritas inconcussa, or, King Charles I no Man of Blood, but a Martyr to his People." He was for some time filazer, and spent much time and money in searching records and writings in favour of the royal prerogative, for which he was rewarded by the place of one of the commissioners for regulating the law, which he held only two years. His other works are, "Considerations against the dissolving and taking away the Courts of Justice, by Oliver Cromwell," for which he received the thanks of the speaker, Lenthall, "Tenenda non tollenda, or the necessity of preserving Tenures in Capite and by the Knight's Service," "The Antiquity and Necessity of pre-emption and purveyance for the King." He died in 1690.—*Ath. Ox. Biog. Brit.*

PHILLIPS (John) an English poet, who was the son of the Rev. Stephen Philips, archdeacon of Salop, and was born at Bampton, in Oxfordshire, December 30, 1676. He was educated at Winchester School and Christchurch, Oxford, and at the latter place he produced his poem, entitled "The Splendid Shilling," in which the sonorous cadence of the blank verse of Milton is adapted to familiar and ludicrous topics. He also wrote "Blenheim," a poem, in celebration of the Duke of Marlborough's victory, but his principal work is his "Cyder," a Georgical poem, in imitation of Virgil. His early death, which took place at Hereford, February 15, 1708, probably deprived the world of some greater efforts towards obtaining a niche in the temple of Fame. A monument was erected for him in Westminster Abbey, at the expense of his patron, Sir Simon Harcourt.—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

PHILLIPS (Edward) one of the nephews of Milton, was the son of Edward Phillips, esq. of Shrewsbury, who married the poet's sister Anne, and became secondary in the crown office. He was born in London in 1630, and was educated under his celebrated uncle. The time of his decease is not certain. He published two small works in Latin, one on the ancient chorusses in tragedy and comedy, and another of the most celebrated poets of the age of Dante. He is, however, better known by his compilations, and especially by his "Theatrum Poetarum, or a complete Collection of the Poets." London, 1675, which Warton is of opinion was benefited by the revision and correction of his uncle Milton, who is especially traceable in the preface. In 1800, a new edition of the "Theatrum," with valuable additions, was published by Sir Egerton Brydges. Wood attributes to Edward Phillips a General English Dictionary, a Supplement to Speed's "Theatre," a Continuation of "Baker's Chronicle," a compendious Latin Dictionary, a poem on the Coronation of James II; an edition of the poems of Drummond of Hawthornden, and several translations and compilations, which exhibit him as an author by profession, but next to his "Theatricum," his Life of his illustrious uncle is most esteemed.—John Phillips, brother of the preceding, was also educated by his uncle Milton, to whose opinions, in the first instance, he professed himself a warm adherent, and published "Milton's Defensio," in answer to the "Apologia pro Rege." On the Restoration, he changed with the times, and wrote a "Satyr against Hypocrites," in the spirit of the prevailing opinions. His other writings are, "Montelm, or the Prophetic Almanack for 1660," "Maronides, or Virgil Travestie," Duellum Musicum," "Mercurius Verax," "A Continuation of Heath's Chronicle," and various temporary pamphlets, which have reached merited obscurity. The death of this writer, whose character and conduct seems to have been very exceptionable, is not recorded.—*Athen. Oxon. Life of Edward Phillips, by Sir E. Brydges.*

PHILLIPS (Thomas) a Roman Catholic divine, was born at Ickford, in Buckinghamshire, and was educated at St. Omers. He entered the society of the Jesuits, which he afterwards quitted, and after travelling on the Continent, he obtained a prebend in the collegiate Church of Tongres In the decline of his life he retired to the English college at Liege, where he died in 1774. He wrote "The Life of Cardinal Pole," which, although a work of considerable ability, from its natural partiality, occasioned much violent controversy, "The Study of Sacred Literature Stated and Considered," and "Philemon," a tract, giving an account of his own life. He also said to have been the author of elegant verse translations of "Lauda Sion Salvatorem," and "Censura Commentariorum Cornelii a Lapide." His sister Elizabeth, to whom he addressed some pleasing poetry, was abbess of the Benedictine nuns at Ghent.—*Europ Mag 1796. Cole's MS. Ath.*

PHILLIPOT, or PHILPOT (John) a herald and antiquary, who was a native of Folkstone, in Kent. He was rouge dragon, and afterwards Somerset herald He made a visitation of his native county in the years 1619, 1620, and 1621, as marshal and deputy to Camden, then Clarencieux king-at-arms, and soon after he began to make an historical survey of Kent, which he seems to have continued till about the year 1640, soon after which the civil war involved him in misfortunes, and he lived some time in poverty and obscurity till his death, which happened in 1645.—Thomas Phillipot, his son, was educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, and died in 1682. He published, in 1659, his father's collections, under the title of "Villare Cantianum, or Kent Surveyed and Illustrated," folio, a second edition of which appeared in 1778. T. Phillipot also published poems, and a Discourse on Heraldry.—*Hasted's Hist. of Kent, Pref.*

PHILO, an architect of Byzantium, flourished about the commencement of the third

century before the Christian æra, and distinguished himself as a military engineer. There are two treatises ascribed to him yet extant, one on the construction and management of machines of war, another on "The Seven Wonders of the World."—PHILO-JUDÆUS, a Jew of Alexandria, born of wealthy parents, and equally well versed in the doctrines of the Greek philosophers, as in the peculiar tenets of his own people. The partiality which he felt for the Platonists seems indeed to have caused much confusion in his mind, through his attempts to amalgamate their philosophy with the Mosaic laws and institutions, and renders it difficult to decide how far his opinions preponderated in favour of either. In the year 42 of the Christian epoch, the citizens of Alexandria, having lodged a complaint against the Jews residing there, charging them, by the mouth of their envoy, Apion, with disaffection to the Roman sovereignty, Philo was selected on the part of the accused, to defend their cause before Caligula, a service which he found attended with considerable danger, and narrowly escaped with his life, not being permitted even to speak upon the subject of his mission. This, however, did not prevent his again visiting Rome in the succeeding reign. There are several editions of his works, which first appeared at Paris in 1552, the last and best is that of Mangey, London, 2 vols. folio, 1742. The precise time of his decease is uncertain, but he is reported to have embraced Christianity before his death.—*Cave. Dupin. Moreri.*

PHILOLAUS of Crotona, a celebrated Pythagorean philosopher, who flourished BC. 370. He was a disciple of Archytas, and flourished in the time of Plato, who purchased from him the written records of the Pythagorean system, contrary to an express oath taken by the society of Pythagoras, to keep secret the mysteries of their sect. It is probable that among these books, were the writings of Timæus, upon which Plato formed the dialogue which bore his name. Philolaus fell a sacrifice to political jealousy, being suspected of a design to acquire arbitrary power over his countrymen. The Golden Verses of Pythagoras have been ascribed to this philosopher, who treated the doctrine of nature with great subtlety, but equal obscurity, referring every thing that exists to mathematical principles. He has been erroneously deemed the author of the true system of the world revived by Copernicus, against unquestionable evidence, that Pythagoras acquired it in Egypt.—*Diog. Laert. Brucker.*

PHILOPŒMEN. The last great commander among the ancient Greeks. He was the son of Granges, and was born at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, BC. 253. Although an orphan, he was carefully educated, and early distinguished himself by his skill in arms, and in defence of his country against the Spartans. He finally became prætor, or commander in-chief of the Achæan league, and after a long and hazardous course of warfare, he made the Spartans tributary to the Achæans, and abolished the laws of Lycurgus, which had lasted 700 years. This severity was by no means pleasing to the Romans, who had now for some time interested themselves in the affairs of Greece, and owing to their interference, this decree of the Achæans against Sparta was annulled, and it was ordered that the Lacedæmonians should be again admitted equal members of the Achæan league. Philopœmen, assisted by Lycortas, father of the historian Polybius, resisted as long as he was able, but was obliged to yield to the necessity of the times. The end of this great man was very tragical. The Messenians having seceded from the league, he marched against them, and being obliged to retreat, fell from his horse, and was taken prisoner, on which event, Dinocrates, the Messenian general, threw him into a dungeon, and the ascendant faction ordered him to die by poison. Just as he was about to take off the fatal draught, he received intelligence that the Achæans had returned, and gained a victory, on which he uttered an exclamation of joy, and calmly emptying the cup, expired, BC. 183, at the age of seventy. His unworthy fate excited great grief and resentment, throughout the league, and the Achæans having taken Messene, the perpetrators of his death were immolated on his tomb, and a yearly sacrifice was instituted to commemorate his heroism. Philopœmen received the emphatic appellation of the Last of the Greeks. *Plutarch*

PHILOSTORGIUS, an ancient ecclesiastical historian, was born in Cappadocia, in 388. He pursued his studies at Constantinople, but few particulars of his life, and no account of his death, are recorded. He wrote an ecclesiastical history in twelve books, which begins with the contests between Arius and Alexander, and terminates in the year 425. As he was brought up an Arian, he was partial to the opinions of that sect, but his work contains many curious things in relation to the antiquities of the church. An abridgment of it is extant in Photius, which, with some extracts out of Suidas, and other authors, was published by Gothofridus, Geneva, 1643, 4to. and subsequently, after a short revision, by Valesius, Paris, 1673, folio, and by Reading, London, 1720, 3 vols. folio. *Vossii Hist. Græc. Dupin. Cave.*

PHILOSTRATUS (FLAVIUS) an Athenian, or rather, according to Suidas, a Lemnian writer under Severus, who, with a view to discredit Christianity, wrote the Life, and an account of the Miracles, of Apollonius Tyanæus. From the absurdities and contradictions with which his book abounds, it is doubtful how far the author, who undertook the task at the special command of the empress, followed tradition, or drew on the stores of his own invention. Charles Blount, in 1680, published an English translation of part of this work, which in the original has excited the attention of many learned and acute critics. The best edition of it is that by Gothofridus Olearius, Leipsic, folio, 1709.—*Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

PHILOXENUS. The name of a lyric poet

and musician of antiquity, born in the island of Cythera, and equally celebrated for his wit and gluttony. He was in great favour with Dionysius of Syracuse, and is said to have obtained a fine turbot from that prince by a *bon mot*. Seeing the fish placed before the sovereign, at a banquet, he feigned to enter into conversation with a gudgeon on his own plate, and in reply to the monarch's inquiry said, he was endeavouring to obtain some information respecting the Nereids, but that his little friend had excused himself, on account of his youth, and referred him to the full-grown fish before his majesty. A wish of his, that "his throat were as long as that of a crane, and all palate," has also been handed down to posterity, while his compositions, which though their genius is admitted, were stigmatized by Plutarch as innovations, are entirely lost.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

PHLEGON, a Greek writer, born at Tralles, a city of Lydia. He was one of the learned freedmen of the emperor Adrian, and survived at least to the eighteenth of Antoninus Pius. He was the author of various works, of which the most important was that entitled, "Olympiads, or Chronicles," in sixteen books, brought down to the 129th Olympiad, A.D. 137. One of these alone is extant in Photius. He also wrote a treatise, "De Mirabilibus," and another, "De Longævis," parts of both of which have reached modern times. The best edition of these fragments is that of Meursius, Gr. Lat. 4to. Leyden, 1620. The titles of his remaining works are preserved by Suidas, but the history of Adrian, published under his name, was written by Adrian himself. An eclipse, mentioned by Phlegon has been made the subject of much controversy, having been deemed corroborative of the miraculous darkness at the crucifixion, but Dr Sykes, in a "Dissertation on the Eclipse mentioned by Phlegon,' in answer to Whiston, refers it to a natural eclipse of the sun, which happened November 24, in the first year of the 202d Olympiad, and not in the fourth of that in which the crucifixion took place.—*Moreri. Lardner's Life of Whiston.*

PHOCION, an Athenian commander, and one of the most virtuous characters of antiquity, was of humble descent, but received a liberal education under Plato and other philosophers. He served his country with great distinction, both in the cabinet and the field, and especially against Philip of Macedon. Although an able general, like all good patriots, he was the friend of peace, hence he was a constant opposer of all the orators, and of Demosthenes among the rest, who never failed to discountenance all prospects of accommodation. This unqualified censure and opposition, caused Demosthenes once to observe to him, "The Athenians will certainly some time or another, in a mad fit, put thee to death;" "And thee, Demosthenes," he replied, "in a sober one." His acknowledged probity, notwithstanding his uncomplying disposition, caused him to be chosen general forty-five times. When Philip entered Phocis, with the intention of invading Attica, Phocion was desirous of an accommodation, but being over-ruled by Demosthenes, the fatal battle of Cheronea ensued. On the death of Philip he checked the joy of the Athenians, and disapproved of the contemptuous allusions to the young Alexander. After the destruction of Thebes, he was employed to assuage the anger of Alexander, and succeeded. On the death of the latter, Phocion again discouraged the attempts to throw off the Macedonian yoke, which he perceived could not succeed. The result proved the clearness of his foresight, and when in consequence the Athenians sued for peace, he was deputed to treat with Antipater, and succeeded, but upon very hard terms, comprising the surrender of the orators, Hesperides and Demosthenes, the disfranchisement of a great number of the lower citizens, and the admission of a garrison into Munychia, a fort commanding the Piræus. Phocion was much employed in the conspiracy which followed, but used his authority only to alleviate the evils which had arisen from the neglect of his councils. In the contest between Cassander, the son of Antipater, and Polysperchon, Phocion sided with the party which opposed the latter, who affected to restore the democracy of Athens. The arrival of Polysperchon with a powerful army, giving the democratical party the ascendancy, with the proverbial inconstancy of the Athenians, Phocion, and a great number of his friends, were condemned to die, and drank poison, BC. 318. So great was the fury of his enemies, that his body was denied a funeral in his own country, and was carried by a slave, and burnt in the territory of Megara. Such was the unmerited end of one of the most consistent, disinterested, and virtuous men of antiquity. After his death, his countrymen, repenting their injustice, condemned his accusers, and after having his ashes brought home at the public expense, erected a brazen statue to his memory.—*Plutarch. Corn. Nepos.*

PHOTIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, celebrated about the middle of the ninth century for the brilliancy of his talents and the depth of his erudition. He was a native of the capital, the ecclesiastical polity of which he was afterwards called upon to superintend, and originally distinguished himself by his learning and ability as a layman, but having at length entered the church, Asbestus, on the expulsion of the patriarch Ignatius, by Bardas, consecrated him to the vacant see, 858. During the succeeding ten years, a controversy was carried on with much acrimony between him and the bishop of Rome, each party excommunicating and anathematizing the other, the consequence of which was the complete separation of the eastern and western churches. Bardas, his patron, being at length taken off by his nephew and associate in the empire, Michael the third, that prince was in his turn assassinated by Basilius, the Macedonian, who then ascended the throne in 866. But Photius denouncing him for the murder, was in the following year removed, to make way for the

restoration of his old enemy Ignatius, and was forced to retire into banishment. On the death of that patriarch in 878, Photius, by a flattering exposition of a forged document respecting the genealogy of the emperor, acquired his favour, and being restored, maintained himself in the patriarchal chair during the remainder of that reign, but was at length accused, on insufficient grounds, of conspiring against the new sovereign, Leo the Philosopher, when that prince once more removed him, and sent him, in 886, into confinement in an Armenian monastery, where he died in 891. This learned, though intriguing prelate, was the author of a Bibliotheca, containing an examen of 280 writers, of the "Nomocanon," a digest of the ecclesiastical laws, acts of councils, &c. under fourteen heads, a "Lexicon of the Greek Language," and numerous epistles. Of the former of these works there are two editions, that of Vienna, 1601, and that of Rouen, fol. 1653. Of the Lexicon, printed at Leipsic in 1808, there is a much more accurate copy in manuscript at Cambridge. The Letters appeared in one folio volume, in 1651. — *Cave. Fabricius.*

PHRÆAS, or FREAS (JOHN) a learned and ingenious English author, born in London about the end of the fourteenth century, and educated at Baliol college Oxford, in which society he obtained a fellowship, and was subsequently inducted to the living of St. Mary, Bristol. Soon after he went to the Continent, and having continued his studies with great perseverance and success at Ferrara, Florence, Padua, and other Italian universities, gave lectures in medicine and the belles lettres, in all the above named cities, to the equal advantage of his reputation and fortune. In 1465, pope Paul II offered him the bishopric of Bath, which he accepted but a rival candidate is said to have despatched him by poison, previously to his consecration. The acquisition of this piece of preferment, which proved so fatal to him, is attributed to his having dedicated a masterly translation of Diodorus Siculus to the pontiff alluded to. His other works are, "Translations of part of Xenophon, and of Synesius de Laude Calvitii," dedicated to John earl of Worcester, with some miscellaneous poems and epistles *Warton's Hist of Poetry*

PIA (P N) a distinguished chemist, was born at Paris in 1721 In 1770 he was made echevin, or sheriff, and he determined to signalize his administration by useful establishments, one of which was for the recovery of drowned persons, and was eminently successful. He also perfected the instruments for the conveyance of air to the lungs His establishment was nearly destroyed during the Revolution, and Pia, losing a large fortune, died in almost a state of indigence, in 1799 He wrote "Description de la Boîte d'Entrepôt pour les Secours des Noyés," 1770, "Détails des Succés de l Etablissement que la Ville de Paris a fait en Faveur des Personnes noyées," 1773 — *Biog. Univ. des Contemp*

PIAR, a man of colour, general of the independents of the state of Venezuela, distinguished himself in his military career by the most indefatigable activity and brilliant valour. When Bolivar, after his landing at Ocumare, marched on Caraccas, he confided to Piar a considerable body of infantry, and when the former was repulsed, Piar managed the retreat with great skill, and afterwards beat the enemy in several rencounters. He was the idol of the soldiers, and his ambition increased with his success. Tired of playing only a secondary part in the state, he aspired to that of supreme rank. To arrive at this it was necessary to sacrifice the whites, and to commence by Bolivar himself. His scheme was, however, discovered, and being arrested, he was tried by a court martial, and was declared guilty of a conspiracy, tending to cause a mutiny among the mulattoes and the Indians, exciting them to massacre the whites, to possess himself of the supreme command, and he was sentenced to be shot. Bolivar made several vain efforts to save him, but was at length obliged to sign his death warrant. Arrived outside the gates of Angustura, Piar placed himself in front of the soldiers, and opening his breast, he commanded them to shoot. He fell, pierced with seven balls. His ambitious projects were soon forgotten, but his feats of arms are still celebrated by the warriors of Colombia.—*Biog. Univ.*

PIAZETTA (JOHN BAPTIST) an artist, was born at Venice, in 1683. He was a great follower of the style of Spagnoletti and Guercino, exciting surprise and horror by his sudden contrasts of light and shade, but his method of colouring produced dissonance and spots on the canvas. His chief excellence lay in caricatures, in which he was, perhaps, unparalleled, he also succeeded greatly in busts and heads for cabinets. He died in 1754.—*Pilkington, by Fuseli.*

PICARD (JOHN) a distiguished French astronomer and mathematician, who was a native of La Fleche. He embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and became prior of Rille, in Anjou, but subsequently settling at Paris, he was made astronomer to the Academy of Sciences In 1671 he was sent by Louis XIV to Uraniburg, in Denmark, to make astronomical observations, and on his return to France, he brought with him the MSS of Tycho Brahe. He was the conductor of the "Connoissance des Temps," for which he made calculations from 1679 to 1683. Picard commenced the measurement of a degree of the meridian, in France, and he first applied the telescope to quadrants, and also observed the phosphoretic light in the vacuum of the barometer. He wrote on dioptrics, mensuration, &c —*Hutton's Mathem. Dict.*

PICARETEL (O. N.) prior of Neuilly, a member of the academy of Dijon, died in 1794. He wrote "Les Deux Abdalonymes, Histoire Phenicienne," "L'Histoire Météorologique Nozologique, et Economique, pour l Annee 1783" He commenced a great work,

entitled "Grande Apologetique," which was to have contained the refutation of all the heresies which have arisen in the world since the establishment of Christianity, but the decline of his health obliged him to relinquish it. His brother, who died about the same time, was counsellor of the marble table of the palace of Dijon, and also member of the academy of that city. He was the author of a "Journal des Observations du Barometre de Lavoisier," and of some estimable poems. Their sister, madame Guyton Morveau, is known by several German and Swedish translations. — *Biog Nouv des Contemp.*

PICART (Bernard) a French engraver, born in 1673. He first studied the art of design under his father, and then applied himself particularly to architectural engraving, in the school of Sebastian Le Clerc. Being a Protestant, he was induced to emigrate from France, in consequence of the religious persecutions which occurred under the governmen of Louis XIV, when he settled at Amsterdam He worked chiefly for the booksellers, and the principal publications in which he was concerned were, "Histoire générale des Ceremonies, Mœurs, et Coutumes Religieuses de tous les Peuples representees, en 243 figures dessinées de la Main de B Picart," 9 vols. folio, "Superstitions anciennes et modernes, préjugés vulgaires qui ont induit les Peuples a des Usages, à des Pratiques contraires a la Religion," 1733, 2 vols folio, another of his works was entitled, "Le Temple des Muses' His death happened in 1733. A posthumou collection of his engravings was published a Amsterdam —*Dict. Hist.*

PICCINI (Nicolas) one of the most industrious and original composers of the Neapolitan school of music. He was born at Bari near Naples, in 1728, and was intended for the church, a destination which the decided talen evinced by him for music, induced his father reluctantly to forego. Having studied twelve years at the conservatory of Sant Onofrio under the celebrated Durante, he commence his professional career in 1754, with the comi opera "Le Donne Dispettose," which was ver favourably received at the Florentini theatr in Naples He then went to Rome, where h "La Buona Figluola" placed him at once at the head of his profession, and met with a success beyond all precedent, being performed in a short time on the boards of every musical theatre in Europe. For fifteen years he continued the rage at Rome, when the rising reputation of Anfossi, a far inferior composer, induced him to quit that capital for France, having already set to music, according to Sacchini, above 300 operas. On his arrival in Paris, he began to study the language, under Marmontel, and by the assistance which he afforded him, reset six operas of Quinault. The opera of Roland, however, his first original one in this country, was scarcely brought out, before a contest commenced, one of the most famous in musical annals. Gluck at this time was in the zenith of his reputation, and the dispute respecting the comparative excellencies of the German and Italian schools, soon ivided all Paris into two parties, the rival omposers being, perhaps, the only persons in ie capital who did not carry it on with acri ony. A singing school being soon after established, Piccini was placed at its head, till ne breaking out of the Revolution, when he reired to his native country, but was received there with great coldness by the government, nd forbidden to appear in public. Here he emained in comparative indigence and obscurity till 1799, when Buonaparte invited him gain to Paris, and restored his emoluments, ppointing him also inspector of the national onservatory. In this situation he remained ill his death in 1801.—*Life, by Guguené.*

PICCOLOMINI, the name of a noble Italian family, long seated at Sienna, which has in various ages produced eminent statesmen, warriors, and scholars. Among the latter class the most distinguished are, Alexander, born in Sienna in 1508. He was an ecclesiastic of great ability and acuteness, as well as of deep erudition, and is said to have been the first who treated of philosophical subjects in the modern Italian. His application to severer studies did not however, prevent the cultivation of the belles lettres, and several dramatic pieces of his composition are said to have been deservedly popular in their day. He was also the author of a treatise "On the Theory of the Planets," "Moral Institutes," "On the Sphere," and, "The Morality of Nobles" A licentious dialogue entitled, "Della bella Creanza delle Donne," has been ascribed to him, but the internal evidence contained in the work renders the testimony, to say the least, suspicious. He died in 1578, archbishop of Patras, and coadjutor of Sienna. —Francesco Piccolomini, born in 1520, in the same city acquired a great reputation over all Italy for his learning during the latter half of the sixteenth century, and held various professorships in different universities. His principal works are, a treatise on "The General Philosophy of Morals," printed in folio, and some commentaries on the writings of Aristotle. His death took place at Sienna in 1604.— Enias Sylvius Piccolomini, afterwards pope Pius II, (see Pius II,) was of this family in compliment to whom James Ammati, a Lucchese, successively bishop of Massa and Frescati, assumed the name on being raised to the purple in 1461. He wrote an account of the transactions of his own times, from 1464 to 1469, and at his death, which took place a few years after the last mentioned date, at the age of fifty-seven, Sixtus the Fourth seized upon his property, and with it founded and endowed the hospital of Spirito Santo at Rome.—*Tiraboschi. Moreri.*

PICHEGRU (Charles) a celebrated French general, whose talents became developed during the progress of the wars which originated from the Revolution. He was born at Arbois, in Franche Comté, in 1761, and his parents belonged to the lower ranks of society. He received his early education at the college of Arbois, and studied philosophy among the

friars minims at that place. Showing a decided partiality for the exact sciences, those fathers sent young Pichegru to learn mathematics at their college of Brienne. He did not, however, as was reported, enter into any religious order, but quitting Brienne, he enlisted in the 1st regiment of artillery. His merit soon attracted the notice of his officers, and he was raised from the ranks to be a sergeant. In 1789 he had been made an adjutant, and on the Revolution taking place, he was still farther promoted. He was then appointed to the command of a battalion of the National guards, among whom he introduced order and subordination. In 1792 he served on the staff of the army of the Rhine, and rapidly advanced from the rank of general of brigade, to that of general of division, till, in 1793, he took the chief command of that army, just after it had been almost disorganized by the disasters which had occurred at the lines of Weissembourg, and in the retreat to Zorn. Notwithstanding he was interrupted in his plans by the jealousy of Hoche, who joined him with the army of the Moselle, and assumed a superior authority, he succeeded in restoring discipline and confidence among the troops, the fruit of which was the victory of Haguenau, gained December 23, 1793. In February 1794, Pichegru took the command of the army of the North, where he was embarrassed by many difficulties, arising from the flight of generals Dumouriez and Lafayette, and the pernicious influence of the conventional commissioners, St Just and Lebas. But Pichegru surmounted the obstacles thus opposed to him, recalled his soldiers to a sense of their duty, and undertook the conquest of Holland, the most brilliant of all his exploits. On the 19th of January, 1793, he entered Amsterdam, and in the beginning of February he had made himself master of the whole country, without any enemy to oppose him. Soon after he received orders to direct the operations of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, and as he still retained the chief command of that of the North and of the Sambre and Meuse, he had the control of a larger body of troops than any other general who was not a sovereign prince. Going to Paris, the National Convention appointed him commandant of that city in April 1795, that he might resist the designs of the Terrorists, which he happily effected. In the course of the same year he obtained some advantages over the enemy towards the Rhine, and took Manheim on the 20th of September, but having received a check in November, his enemies took advantage of the circumstance, and obliged him to resign his command. He then retired to a private life, and some time after he was offered the post of ambassador to Sweden, which he did not accept, and in March 1797, he was chosen deputy from the department of Jura to the council of five hundred. He only retained his office till the 4th of September, when a new revolution taking place, he was one of the sixty-five deputies, who, together with Carnot and Barthelemy, two of the directors, were declared by their coadjutors guilty of a royalist conspiracy, and condemned to deportation. Pichegru, with others, was sent to Cayenne, whence he made his escape to England. Engaging in the schemes of the emigrants against the government of Buonaparte, he went to Paris in the early part of the year 1804. He was soon arrested, and committed a prisoner to the Temple, where he was found dead, (having been strangled,) on the 6th of April. Whether Pichegru died by his own hand, or by that of an assassin, employed by the party into whose power he had fallen, is a question which has been frequently and warmly agitated between the admirers and the enemies of Buonaparte, who, in this country at least, was openly accused of having ordered the murder of his captive.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S. Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

PICHON (Thomas John) doctor of divinity, and administrator of the hospital of Mans, where he was born in 1731. He attached himself to M. d'Araincourt, bishop of Figuera, who made him canon of the church of Mans. He was also historiographer to Monsieur. His works are numerous the principal are, "La Raison Triomphante des Nouveautés," "Traité Historique et Critique de la Nature de Dieu," "Cartel aux Philosophes," "La Physique de l'Histoire," "Mémoire sur les Abus du Celibat dans l'Ordre politique," "Mémoire sur les Abus dans les Marriages," "Des Etudes Théologiques," which contain some philosophical ideas which contrast very strongly with the spirit of his other works, and have been severely reprobated, "Sacre et Couronnement de Louis XVI, précéde de Recherches sur le Sacre des Rois de France, et suivi d'un Journal Historique de ce qui s'est passé à cette Cérémonie," of which the journal only is Pichon's, "Examen de l'Homme de Helvetius," "Les Arguments de la Raison en faveur de la Religion et du Sacerdoce." Pichon died in 1812. —*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

PICTET (Benedict) an ecclesiastic of Geneva, born there in 1655. Having completed his studies in the college of his native city, he travelled over a great part of the European continent, and visited England. On his return through the Low Countries his reputation as a theologian procured him an offer of the divinity professorship at Leyden. This, however, he thought proper to decline, in favour of a similar situation at Geneva, which he filled with great credit and ability till his decease in the summer of 1724. Among his works on devotional subjects are, "Christian Morality," 12mo, 8 vols., "Christian Theology," a Latin treatise, in 3 vols. 4to, "On Indifference in Matters of Religion," together with a variety of sermons, religious tracts, pastoral and other letters, &c. As an historian, he is advantageously known by his "Annals of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries,' 4to, 2 vols —*Nouv. Dict. Hist*

PICUS (John) or Giovanni Pico di Mirandola, one of the celebrated Italian literati of

the fifteenth century, who contributed to the revival and diffusion of learning in Europe. He was born in 1463, and was the son of the prince of Mirandola and Concordia. Having been deprived of his father when young, his mother did not suffer his education to be neglected, and such was the progress he made in his studies, that at the age of fourteen he was sent to the university of Bologna. He afterwards visited the most noted seats of learning in Italy and France. In 1482 he erected, on his own estate, a villa which he called Fratta, in praise of which he wrote a Latin poem. He is said to have been acquainted with twenty two languages when he was but eighteen. Trithemius his contemporary, says he was master of all the liberal arts, that he cultivated with success Latin, Greek, and Hebrew literature, was an admirable poet, and the most learned philosopher and skilful disputant of the age. Settling at Florence, he addressed a panegyric to Lorenzo de' Medici, whose patronage he obtained. In 1486 he went to Rome, where he published theses on various sciences, challenging all the world to debate with him the propositions contained in them. But instead of opponents such as he expected, he encountered an accusation of heresy, and thirteen of his propositions being censured by pope Innocent VIII, he was silenced, and thought proper to leave Rome He then returned to Florence, where he composed an apology for his opinions, and in 1488 he took up his residence on an estate near Florence, given him by Lorenzo de' Medici, devoting his time to various literary pursuits. After the death of his friend Lorenzo, he retired to Ferrara, having previously disposed of the estate of Mirandola to his nephew. The latter part of his life was dedicated to the study of theology, and he wrote a work, entitled "Heptaplus," relating to the beginning of Genesis, and another on the Psalms His death took place at Florence, in 1496. Picus is one of the learned men whom Naude has thought it necessary to vindicate from the charge of being a magician. He was certainly regarded by his contemporaries as a very remarkable personage, and the elder Scaliger styles him, "Monstrum sine vitio," while Politian says he was the phœnix among the great geniuses of his time. His works were published collectively in 1601, folio.—*Life of Picus by Gresswell. Biog. Univ* — John Francis Picus, nephew of the former, also cultivated literature with great success. He wrote a life of Jerome Savonarola, works on theology, and Latin poetry. He was murdered in his own castle of Mirandola, together with his son, by his nephew Galeotti Picus, in 1533.—*Freheri Theatr. Viror. Doct. Tiraboschi.*

PIERCE (Edward) an English painter in the reigns of Charles I and II, was distinguished both in history and landscape. His works consisted chiefly of altarpieces and ceilings of churches, the greater part of which were destroyed in the fire of London in 1666. He worked some time with Vandyke, and several of his pieces are seen at Belvoir castle. He had three sons, one of whom was an excellent sculptor, and executed the statues of sir Thomas Gresham and Edward III at the royal exchange.—*Walpole's Anecdotes.*

PIERRE (Corneille de la) or Cornelius à Lapide, a jesuit, born in the bishopric of Liege, who became professor of theology at Louvaine, and afterwards at Rome. He was the author of a great many religious works, including commentaries on the Scriptures, which are much esteemed. The latter have been published in ten volumes folio. He died at Rome in 1657, aged seventy-one.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

PIGALLE (John Baptist) a celebrated French sculptor. He was a native of Paris, and studied his art in Italy, where he made himself familiar with the famous monuments of antiquity. Returning to France, he became chancellor of the academy of painting at Paris, and was made a knight of the order of St Michael, and appointed sculptor to the king. He died in 1785. Pigalle executed statues of Mercury and Venus, for the king of Prussia, a figure of a girl taking a thorn from her foot, the monument of marshal Saxe; besides many other works of less importance. *Biog. Univ.*

PIGHIUS. There were two learned ecclesiastics of this name, uncle and nephew, who flourished in the sixteenth century. They were both natives of Campen in the Dutch province of Overyssel.—Albert, the elder, born in 1490, received his education at Louvaine and Cologne, and exerted himself strenuously as a champion of the Romish church, against the progress of the reformed doctrines. His principal work, in which he enveighs with much acrimony against Luther and Melancthon is entitled "Assertio Hierarchiæ Ecclesiasticæ," folio. His other writings are, "On the proper Method of celebrating the Easter Festival," "A Defence of Astrology," and a tract "On the Solstices, the Æquinox, &c." His death took place in 1542 at Utrecht, where he was provost of the church of St John.—Stephanus Vinandus, the younger of the two, was born in 1520, and went early in life to Rome, where he passed ten years in devoting himself to the study of classical literature, and the antiquities in which that capital abounds. The reputation he had acquired for learning, induced the prince of Juliers and Cleves to place his son Charles, a young prince of great promise, under his tuition, but his pupil dying prematurely, Pighius celebrated his good qualities and talents, to the full development of which time only was wanting, in a eulogium, entitled "Hercules Prodicus." His other works are, "Annales seu Fasti Romanorum Magistratuum et Provinciarum," and the first good edition ever published of the works of Valerius Maximus, the latter is in 8vo, 1585. He eventually obtained a canonry at Santen, where he was also master of the grammar school, and died there in 1604.—*Moreri.*

PIGNA (Giovanni Battista) a rhetori-

cian of Ferrara, born 1530. He received his education in the university of his native place, and became professor of eloquence there. Pigna was the author of a work entitled "The Prince," a "History of the House of Este," a "Treatise on the Life and Writings of Ariosto," and some miscellaneous poems. His death took place in 1575.—*Tiraboschi.*

PIGNEAUX (N.) bishop of Audran, was born in the department of the Aisne, in 1740. In 1770 he went as a missionary to Cochin China, with the authority of the pope, and the title of apostolical vicar of that country. He gained the esteem of the king, Caung Schung, who confided to him the education of his only son. M Pigneaux, when bishop of Audran, redoubled his zeal for the prosperity of his flock, but the troubles which disturbed the empire of his protector, obliged him to fly to the town of Sat Gond, whence he proposed invoking the assistance of France. The king of Cochin China was surprised by three ambitious brothers, who overthrew his empire, and forced him to seek an asylum in the isle of Pulo-Wa The bishop departed for France in 1787, taking his pupil with him. He formed an offensive and defensive league between France and Cochin China, and returned with the title of ambassador extraordinary to the court of that kingdom. Before his arrival at Cochin China, the French Revolution broke out, and all help was refused him. He did not lose his courage, but going to the isle of Pulo Wa, he brought from thence Caung-Schung, who profiting by the discontent of his subjects, who were tired of the usurpers, regained his empire in 1760. He created M. Pigneaux his first minister, and under his direction he founded several important manufactories. The bishop translated for him a Treatise on Tactics into Chinese, and instituted schools, to which fathers of families were obliged to send their children at the age of four years. He died in 1800 and was buried by the missionaries, but Caung Schung, dissatisfied with their ceremony, caused him to be disinterred, and rendered him funeral honours after the manner of the Cochin-Chinese.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

PIGNORIUS (Lorenzo) a learned ecclesiastic of Padua, born there in 1571. He studied at the university of that city, and having formed an intimate acquaintance with the celebrated Galileo, that philosopher procured him the offer of a professorship in the belles lettres at Pisa, an appointment, however, which his love of retirement and of leisure for pursuing his studies in his own way, induced him to decline. He was the author of several ingenious works, written in the Latin language, particularly of a treatise intended to throw a light on the ancient Egyptian mysteries. This book, which evinces much reading, is entitled "Mensa Isiaca." He also wrote "On the treatment and offices of the Slaves among the Ancients," "On the early History of Padua," some miscellaneous poetry, &c. Cardinal Francis Barberini, who esteemed him much, obtained for him in 1630 a canonry at Treviso, where he died the following year, of the plague.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PIGNOTTI (Lorenzo) an Italian historian and poet, was born at Figheua in Tuscany, in 1739. Being left an orphan, he was brought up by an uncle at Arezzo, and was placed at a seminary in that city, where, by his brilliant progress, he attracted the notice of the bishop, who encouraged him in his studies, and even offered him a chair in the seminary, which he declined, not being willing to enter into the monastic state. In consequence of his refusal, his uncle withdrew his protection, and through the kindness of his brother in-law, Pignotti finished his studies in the university of Pisa. After taking his degrees in medicine, he went to Florence, and was created professor of physic in the new academy of the archduke Leopold. In the midst of his more abstruse studies, Pignotti amused himself with composing fables, which have not the conciseness of those of Æsop or Phædrus, nor the naivete of La Fontaine, but are piquant and elegant. He also published a poem, entitled "La Treccia rapita,' in which, contrary to other comic poets, who make the muses speak in the most vulgar language, he has blended a kind of dignity with the ridiculous. His great work, the history of Tuscany, is divided into five books, in which he depicts, in a striking manner, all the vicissitudes of that country, and in five dissertations, added to his history, he has treated of important questions which throw a great light on the epochs of which he writes. His health declined under this great labour, and in 1801 his government dispensed with his public lessons, and he was afterwards created historiographer of the court, member of the council of public instruction, and finally rector of the university of Pisa He died in 1812, and was buried in the Campo Santo of Pisa, where a monument is erected to his memory.—*Biog. Univ. des Contemp*

PILES (Roger de) a writer on painting, was born at Clameci in 1635, and was brought up to the church, but having a great taste for painting, he became tutor to the son of M. Amelot, whom he accompanied in a tour to Italy, and when his pupil was appointed ambassador to Venice, Lisbon, and Switzerland, De Piles accompanied him as his secretary. In 1692 he was sent by the French ministry into Holland, as a secret negociator, but his errand being discovered, he was imprisoned for five years, during which period he composed his "Lives of the Painters" His other works are, "An Abridgment of Anatomy for the Use of Painters and Sculptors," "Conversations on Painting," "Elements of Painting," and "Abrégé de la Vie des Peintres, avec des Reflexions sur leurs Ouvrages et un Traité du Peintre parfait," which has been translated into English, with an appendix on the English school of painting. Piles died in 1709.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PILKINGTON (James) bishop of Durham in the sixteenth century. This learned

prelate was a native of Rivington, Lancashire, where he was born in 1520, and studied at St John's college, Cambridge, over which society he was afterwards selected to preside On the restoration to power of the Romish party in England, under Mary, doctor Pilkington was, in common with many of his brethren, forced to flee to the continent, where he remained, till the death of that princess and the accession of Elizabeth paved the way for his return. Soon after this event he was elevated to the see of Durham, which valuable preferment he held till his decease. Among his writings is a valuable Commentary on the Books of the Old and New Testaments. His death took place in 1575.—*Biog Brit.*

PILKINGTON (Lætitia) a sprightly and entertaining authoress, the friend of Swift, and intimate with many of the wits of the period. Her maiden name was Van Lewen, she being the daughter of a physician of that name, of Dutch extraction, but practising in Dublin, where she was born in 1712. When very young, her mental as well as personal charms obtained her many admirers, to one of whom, the rev Matthew Pilkington, himself a man of wit and talent, she was soon united, but the marriage proved an unhappy one, through the jealousy of her husband, which appeared not to have been excited without sufficient foundation. A temporary separation was followed by a reconciliation, and the parties came together to London, where, similar disagreement taking place, they finally parted. The imputation thrown upon her character by these too well grounded suspicions, appears to have seriously injured her in the opinion of her friends, as we soon after find her confined for debt in the Marshalsea, and depending entirely for support upon her pen. On her liberation she attempted to maintain herself by the sale of books, and commenced business in St James's parish, with a capital amounting, it is said, to no more than five guineas Such a speculation failed, as might have been anticipated, and she was afterwards indebted for her subsistence, partly to her writings and partly to the bounty of her literary acquaintance. Among the latter, Colley Cibber was very kind to her, and assisted her materially in the disposal of her works, one of which, containing memoirs of her own life, was written with much talent, and embracing anecdotes of many of her contemporaries, produced her a handsome sum of money She also wrote a variety of miscellaneous pieces, in a light and elegant style, as well as two dramatic compositions, "The Roman Father," a tragedy, and "The Turkish Court, or London Apprentice," a comedy. A habit of intemperance in the use of spirituous liquors, contracted during the period of her distresses, at length undermined a constitution naturally good, and carried her off in her thirty eighth year, at Dublin, during the summer of 1750.—*Memoirs. Biog. Dram.*

PILPAY, or BIDPAY, an ancient oriental philosopher, of whom nothing is known, except that he was the counsellor and vizier of Dabshelim, an ancient king of India. He is celebrated for his book of Apologues, or Fables, a work replete with moral and political precepts. It is called in the Indian language, Kelile Wadimne, a name signifying "The Fox," which animal is made the principal interlocutor. It is said to have been written 2000 years BC., but the work contains many proofs that it was of a much later period. It has been translated into most modern languages, and the best European version is said to be that of M. Galland, in French, 1714, 2 vols. Another work attributed to Pilpay was also translated by the same writer, and was entitled, "Le Naufrage des Isles Flottantes, ou la Basilhade."—*D'Herbelot. Hyde de Ludis Orient.*

PINDAR, the most famous lyric poet of ancient Greece, was a native of Cynoscephalæ, near Thebes, in Bœotia. The time of his birth is uncertain, but he was at the height of his reputation at the æra of the expedition of Xerxes, BC. 480 Of the particulars of his life but little is known, but he appears to have courted the great by encomiastic verses, which were at the service of those who paid for them. Two of his principal patrons were Theron of Agrigentum, and Hiero, of Syracuse, and he also celebrated the city of Athens in a manner which excited the displeasure of his countrymen, who imposed a fine upon him, which the Athenians doubly repaid, and erected a statue to his honour. He is said to have died in the public theatre, at the age of fifty five, and his memory was held in such honour, that on the capture of Thebes, first by the Lacedemonians, and afterwards by Alexander, the house in which he had lived was spared Pindar composed a great number and variety of pieces, but those which have reached posterity are odes, celebrating the victors in the four great games of Greece, the Olympian, Pythean, Nemean, and Isthmian. These possess the characteristics of fire, rapidity, and variety, for which he is so praised by the ancients, but are frequently obscure to the modern reader, from the difficulty of comprehending the point and beauty of much of the allusion, which must have been well understood by his contemporaries. No poet has been more highly praised than Pindar, who is loftily extolled by Plato, Horace, Quintilian, and Longinus. Besides his bold dithyrambics, Horace notices his pathetic and moral commemorations of departed excellence, all which are unfortunately lost. No writer has been more miserably imitated by modern poets than Pindar, the failure in catching his peculiar spirit being so notorious, that a Pindaric ode is degenerated into a sort of burlesque expression. The latest and best edition of this admired poet is that of Heyne, 1798, 8vo. which contains the Greek Scholia. There is an English version of Pindar, by Gilbert West, which is much esteemed.—*Vosii Poet. Græc. Moreri. Preface to Odes, by Gilbert West.*

PINE (John) an eminent engraver, was born in 1690. Of his birth and educatio:

little is known, except that he gave indications of having been classically instructed. He is best known for his admirable prints, ten in number representing the tapestry hangings in the House of Lords, which were so highly approved, that the parliament passed an act to secure to him the emolument arising from them. He engraved five other plates to accompany them; a view of the creation of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, the House of Peers, with Henry VIII on the throne, the same, with the reigning king on the throne and the Commons at the bar, the House of Commons, and the Trial of Lord Lovat in Westminster-hall. He also engraved the whole text of Horace, and Virgil's Bucolics and Georgics, which he illustrated with ancient bas-reliefs and gems. These, with Magna Charta, are his principal works In 1743, he was made Blue-mantle to the Herald's college, and afterwards engraver of signet seals and stamps. He died May 4, 1756.—*Walpole's Anec.*

PINELLI (JOHN VINCENT) an Italian nobleman, celebrated as a book-collector He was descended of a Genoese family, but was born at Naples in 1553. He studied at Padua, and settling in that city, he formed, at a vast expense, a most valuable library of printed books and manuscripts. He died in 1601. The library, after being vastly augmented by his successors, was, on the death of his descendant, Maffei Pinelli, sold to two London booksellers, Robson of Bond-street, and Edwards of Pall mall, who removed the books to London in 1790, and sold them by auction. An excellent catalogue of this collection was compiled by the abbe Morelli, and published in 5 vols. 8vo, from which was made an abstract as a sale catalogue, 1787, 8vo —*Tiraboschi.*

PINGERON (JEAN CLAUDE) a French writer, secretary of the museum of Paris, and member of the academy of Barcelona, was born at Lyons in 1730. He took arms in the Polish service, in which he became captain of artillery and engineers. He travelled a great deal in Europe, and in 1776 he accompanied the abbe Sestini in his journey from Catania to mount Gibel. In 1779 he was concerned in the "Journal d'Agriculture, du Commerce, des Arts, et des Finances," to which he contributed more particularly articles on public utility. He died at Versailles, in 1790. His works are principally translations, they are, "Traite des Vertus et des Recompenses," from the Italian of the marquis of Hyne; "Conseils d une Mere à son Fils," of Madame Piccolomini Gérardi "Essai sur la Peinture," of Count Algarotti, "Traité des Violences publiques et particulieres avec une Dissertation sur les Devoirs des Magistrats," "Les Abeilles" of Ruccelai, "Voyage dans la Grece Asiatique, of the Abbé Sestini," "Vies des Architectes anciens et modernes," from Milizia, with numerous translations from the English, and other languages, scientific and descriptive.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

PINGRE (ALEXANDER GUY) a celebrated modern astronomer and mathematician, born at Paris in 1711. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and entered among the canons regular of St. Augustine, but quitted that order to devote himself to the study of mathematics. In 1749 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Rouen; and in 1753 a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, to the memoirs of which learned society he furnished many important contributions. At length he was made keeper of the library of St Genevieve, and in 1760 he went on a voyage to the island of Diego Rodriguez, in the Indian Sea, to observe the transit of Venus. In 1767 he published a "Memoire sur les Lieux où le Passage de Venus, le 3 Juin, 1769, pourra être observé avec le plus d avantage," 4to, and he went himself to St. Domingo to observe that phenomenon, of which voyage an account was published in 1773. He subsequently undertook another voyage for the promotion of science, the particulars of which were also laid before the public. M Pingré was for several years employed in making calculations for the Nautical Almanac, and on the establishment of the National Institute he became one of the members. His death took place in 1796. Besides the works above noticed, he published "Cometographie," 2 vols. 4to. 'Mémoire sur les Decouvertes faites dans le Mer du Sud," 4to., and "Description de Pekin"—*Biog. Univ. Dict. Hist.*

PINKERTON, F.S.A. (JOHN) an ingenious and prolific, but eccentric writer, born in Edinburgh, Feb. 13, 1758. He was the third and youngest son of James Pinkerton, a dealer in hair, descended of a respectable family, originally settled at a village of the same name, in the neighbourhood of Dunbar. After acquiring the rudiments of education at a small school in the suburbs of the Scottish metropolis, he was removed, in 1764, to one of a more respectable character, at Lanark, kept by a brother in law of the poet Thomson. On arriving at a proper age, his father articled him to a writer to the signet, in whose office he continued five years, but did not neglect the cultivation of a taste for poetry, which he had early imbibed, and of which the first fruits appeared in 1776, in the shape of an elegy, called "Craigmiller Castle." On the death of his father, in 1780, he came to London, where he settled the following year, and published an octavo volume of miscellaneous poetry, under the unassuming title of "Rhymes," with dissertations "On the Oral Tradition of Poetry," and "On the Tragic Ballad," prefixed. This work he followed up the succeeding year by two others, one in quarto, containing "Dithyrambic Odes, &c" the other entitled "Tales in Verse." A passion for collecting medals, accidentally excited in his boyish days by coming into possession of a small but rare one of the emperor Constantine, drew his attention to the imperfection of all books published on the subject, and led him to draw up a manual

for his own use, which eventually grew into a very excellent and complete "Essay on Medals," printed by Dodsley, in 1784, in 2 vols. 8vo, a compilation in which he was much indebted to the assistance of Messrs Douce and Southgate. This book has since gone through two other editions, the last by Mr Harwood. Mr Pinkerton's other works are, "Letters on Literature," published in 1785, under the assumed name of Heron, in which he depreciates the value of the ancient authors, and recommends a new system of orthography, even more fantastical than that advocated by his countryman Elphinstone. This book, however, obtained him the acquaintance of Horace Walpole, of whose witticisms, &c. he published a collection, after his decease, under the title of "Walpoliana," in two small volumes, with a portrait. "Ancient Scottish Poems, from the (pretended) Manuscript Collection of Sir Richard Maitland, Knt., Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, &c. comprising Pieces written from about 1420 till 1586, with Notes and a Glossary." It is unnecessary to add, that this "Collection" is a literary forgery. "The Treasury of Wit," 1787, 2 vols. 12mo. under the fictitious name of Bennet, "Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians, or Goths, being an Introduction to the Ancient and Modern History of Europe," "A Collection of Latin Lives of Scottish Saints," 8vo, 1789, now scarce, an edition of Barbour's old Scottish poem, "The Bruce," 3 vols. 8vo. in the same year, "The Medallic History of England, 4to," "An Enquiry into the History of Scotland, preceding the Reign of Malcolm the Third," 2 vols. 8vo. 1789, reprinted, with additions, 1795, "Scottish Poems, reprinted from scarce editions, 3 vols. 8vo, "Iconographia Scotica, or Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Scotland, with Notes, 2 vols. 8vo, 1795-1797, "The Scottish Gallery," 8vo, 1799, "Modern Geography, digested on a New Plan," 2 vols. 4to, 1802, reprinted 3 vols. 1807, "General Collection of Voyages and Travels," 19 vols. 4to, "Recollections of Paris," 2 vols. 8vo, "New Modern Atlas," in parts, 1809, and "Petralogy, or a Treatise on Rocks," 2 vols. 8vo, 1811, his last original work. Mr Pinkerton, of late years, resided almost entirely at Paris, whither he had first proceeded in 1806, and where he died, March 10, 1826 — *Ann. Biog.*

PINSSON (François) an eminent French advocate born in 1612, at Bourges. He was the author of a number of works on subjects connected with politics and jurisprudence. The principal of these are, a "Treatise on the Pragmatic Sanction of Louis the Ninth, and of Charles the Seventh," another, "On Benefices, two volumes, "Des Regales," and "Notes sommaires sur les Indults." His death took place at Paris, in 1691. — *Nouv. Dict Hist.*

PINTURICCIO (Bernardino) an eminent painter, the disciple of Pietro Perugino, was born at Perugia, in 1454. He painted chiefly in history and grotesque, but he also excelled in portraits. His chief work was the History of Pope Pius II, in ten compartments, in the library at Sienna. His style was effective, but he made use of too splendid colours, and introduced abundance of gilding. He is said to have died of chagrin at the following circumstance. Being engaged to paint a Nativity for the monastery of St. Francis, at Sienna, he pertinaciously insisted that every thing should be removed out of the room in which he worked, and obliged the monks to remove a great chest, become rotten from age. In the attempt it burst, and discovered a hoard of 500 pieces of gold, to the great joy of the fathers, and the mortification of Pinturiccio. His death took place in 1513. *Felibien Entretiens. Pilkington.*

PIOMBO (Sebastian del) also called VENEZIANO, an eminent painter, was born at Venice in 1485. He was the disciple of John Bellini, and afterwards of Giorgione, from whom he took his fine style of colouring. He arrived at great excellence as a portrait painter. Being induced to go to Rome, to adorn the house of a rich merchant of Sienna, he became acquainted with Michael Angelo, who encouraged him to enter the lists with Raphael. His greatest work is his Resurrection of Lazarus, now contained in our National Gallery. This was painted at the instigation of Michael Angelo, who is said to have furnished him with the design, and retouched it, when finished. He was greatly esteemed by Clement VII, who gave him the office of keeper of the signet, whence he was called del Piombo, in allusion to the lead of the seal. This post obliging him to take the religious habit, he relinquished the profession of a painter, and lived at his ease the remainder of his life. Of his portraits, the most distinguished were, a likeness of Julia Gonzaga, painted for cardinal Ippolito de Medici, those of pope Paul III, of Aretino, and of Clement VII.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

PIOZZI (Hester Lynch) an authoress, and great admirer of learned men, born in 1739, the daughter of John Salisbury, esq. of Bodvel, Carnarvonshire. Early in life she was distinguished in the fashionable world by her beauty and accomplishments. In 1763, she accepted the hand of Henry Thrale, esq. a brewer, of great opulence, in Southwark, which borough he then represented in parliament. Soon after commenced her acquaintance with Dr Johnson, of whom she, at a subsequent period, published "Anecdotes," in one 8vo volume, which appeared in 1786, being her maiden effort in authorship. Mr Thrale dying in 1781, his lady retired to Bath, and, in 1784, accepted the addresses of signor Piozzi, a Florentine, who taught music in that city. A warm expostulation from her old friend, upon the subject, entirely dissolved their friendship, and soon after her marriage she accompanied her husband on a visit to his native city, during her residence in which she joined Messrs Merry, Greathed, and Parsons, in the production of a collection of

pieces in verse and prose, entitled the "Florence Miscellany." Of this work a few copies were printed in 1786, but it was never published. Her other writings are, the "Three Warnings," a tale, in imitation of La Fontaine, in which it has been asserted, but on insufficient authority, that she was assisted by Johnson, "A Translation of Boileau's Epistle to his Gardener, first printed in Mrs Williams's Miscellany, and a Prologue to the Royal Supphants," "Observations made in a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany," 2 vols. 8vo, 1789, "British Synonymy, or an Attempt at regulating the Choice of Words in familiar Conversation," 2 vols 8vo, 1794, and "Retrospection of a Review of the most striking Events, &c. and their consequences, which the last 1800 Years have presented to the View of Mankind," 2 vols. 4to, 1801. Mrs Piozzi, whose abilities were more lively and agreeable than profound, became a second time a widow, and died at Clifton, May 2, 1821, in her eighty-second year.—*Ann. Biog. Gent Mag.*

PIPER (Charles, Count) a Swedish senator, who was the principal minister of Charles XII. Born in obscurity, he raised himself to eminence in the state, by his talents, and obtained the favour and confidence of Charles XI, who placed him about his son and successor, with whom he became a favourite counsellor. He attended that prince in all his campaigns, and is supposed to have recommended the expedition to Russia, the result of which was so disastrous to the Swedish monarch. Count Piper was present at the battle of Pultowa, when he fell into the hands of the Russians, who treated him with much rigour, and, after being removed from one place of confinement to another, he died in the fortress of Schlusselburg, in 1716.—His son, Charles Frederic, Count Piper, was the favourite of king Adolphus Frederic, and arrived at the first employments in the state, but his son-in law, count Brahe, having been beheaded in 1756, he resigned his offices, and retired into the country, where he died, in 1770.—*Biog. Univ.*

PIPER (Francis [illegible]) an English comic painter. He was the son of a Kentish gentleman of good estate, and succeeding to a plentiful fortune, indulged his passion for humourous designing and caricature, without seeking to derive emolument from his performances. He had a talent for drawing faces remarkable for singularity of expression, or whimsical combination of feature, and by a transient view of any remarkable countenance which he met in the street, would retain the likeness so exactly in his memory, that it might be supposed that the person had sat several times for it. He frequently made a journey through the Continent on foot, to increase his field of observation, the result of which was the production of many striking pieces, in his own peculiar vein, which are esteemed exceedingly curious. The greatest part of them are uncoloured sketches, as he never applied regularly to the art. They were, for the most part, collected by a surviving brother. He died in 1740, by the mistake of a surgeon, who pricked an artery in bleeding him.—*Walpole's Anec.*

PIPPI (Julio.) See Julio.

PIRANESI (John Baptist) a celebrated architect, engraver, and antiquary, was born at Venice, probably about 1711, although one account says in 1721. He passed the greater part of his life at Rome, of which capital, with its models of ancient and modern art, he was an enthusiastic admirer. Being master of a singularly bold and free manner of etching, he executed a great number of plates, by which he became well known to the curious throughout Europe. The earliest of his works appeared in 1743, and consist of designs of his own, in a grand style, and decorated with views of Rome, which show the magnificence of his ideas. His other works are composed in the following list "Antichita Romani," or Roman Antiquities, contained in 218 plates, on atlas paper, which, with descriptions in Italian, form four volumes, folio, "Fasti Consulares, Triumphalesque Romanorum," "Del Castelle dell' Acqua Giulia," 21 folio plates, "Antichita d' Albano e di Castel Gandolfo," 55 plates, "Campus Martius Antiquæ Urbis," with descriptions in Latin and Italian, 54 plates, "Archi Trionfali Antichi Tempii ed Amfiteatri," 31 plates, "Trofei d' Ottaviano Augusto," 10 plates, "Della Magnificenza ed Architettura di Romani," 44 plates, with above 200 pages of letter press in Italian and Latin, "Architteture diverse," 27 plates, "Carceri d' Inventione," 16 plates, full of wild and picturesque conceptions, about 130 Views of Rome, in its present state. With respect to these works, it is allowed that his inventions display much grandeur and fertility, but that his real objects, although extremely picturesque, are not always faithful, on account of the scope he was impelled to give his imagination. Piranesi was extremely irritated against lord Charlemont and his agents, for some real or imaginary neglect, and in consequence composed letters of justification, addressed to that nobleman, ac
of a singularly bold and free manner of etching, he executed a great number of plates, by which he became well known to the curious throughout Europe. The earliest of his works appeared in 1743, and consist of designs of his own, in a grand style, and decorated with views of Rome, which show the magnificence of his ideas His other works are composed in the following list. "Antichita Romani," or Roman Antiquities, contained in 218 plates, on atlas paper, which, with descriptions in Italian, forms four volumes, folio, "Fasti Consulares, Triumphalesque Romanorum," "Del Castelle dell' Acqua Giulia," 21 folio plates, "Antichita d' Albano e di Caste Gandolfo," 55 plates, "Campus Martius Antiqua Urbis," with descriptions in Latin and Italian, 54 plates, "Archi Trionfali Antichi Tempii ed Amfiteatri," 31 plates, "Trofei d' Ottaviano Augusto," 10 plates, "Della Magnificenza ed Architettura di Romani," 44

some views in her father's manner; and two sons, Francis and Peter, settled at Paris, continued his works, now amounting to 23 volumes, folio.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

PIRCKHEIMER (Bilibald) an historical and philological writer, styled by the German Protestants the Xenophon of Nuremberg, where he was born, in 1470. He was the son of a counsellor of the bishop of Eichstadt, among whose troops he entered at the age of eighteen, but his father wishing him to adopt the profession of the law, he studied with that view, at Padua, and then at Pisa. He also applied himself to mathematics, theology, medicine, and the Greek language, and after seven years' residence in Italy, he returned to Nuremberg. He then married, and was admitted into the senate. In 1499 he obtained the command of the troops sent by his fellow-citizens to the succour of the emperor Maximilian against the Swiss, and on the conclusion of peace he received the title of imperial counsellor. Being dismissed from the senate, through the influence of political intrigue, he applied himself to literary pursuits, but, on the death of his wife, he resumed his magisterial situation. He died at Nuremberg, December 22, 1530. Besides Latin translations of some of the works of Plutarch, Lucian, Plato, Xenophon, and Ptolemy, he published a tract entitled "Apologia seu Laus Podagræ," 1522, 4to, and several works relating to the history of Germany, &c.—*Biog Univ.*

PIROMALLI (Paul) an Italian Dominican monk, in the sixteenth century, whose labours have contributed to the promotion of Oriental literature, was a native of Calabria. He was sent as a missionary into the East, and was stationed a considerable time in Armenia, whence he passed into Georgia and Persia. Upon his return to Italy by sea, he was captured by a Barbary corsair, and carried into Tunis. Being ransomed, he went to Rome, where he gave an account of his mission, and was sent in the character of papal nuncio into Poland, by pope Urban VIII. The same pontiff employed him in revising the Armenian version of the Bible, and afterwards sent him a second time to the East, where he was, in 1655, promoted to the bishopric of Nacksivan in Armenia. Over this see he presided nine years, and then returned to Italy, where he was nominated bishop of Bisignano in Calabria. He died at the latter place, in 1667, and is highly commended for his religion, benevolence, and other virtues, as well as for his extensive erudition. He was the author of a "Latin and Persian Dictionary," an "Armenian and Latin Dictionary," a "Rubrick" for the correction of Armenian books, all which productions have been esteemed of great utility. He was also the author of several theological and controversial treatises, which have been much valued by those of his own persuasion.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PIRON (Alexis) a celebrated French wit, poet, and dramatist, born at Dijon, July 9, 1689. His father, Aime Piron, who was an apothecary, manifested considerable talents for humorous composition, having written burlesque poetry in the Burgundian dialect, which procured him much provincial notoriety. The son received a good education, and displayed his inclination for poetry very early. When he arrived at maturity, however, he perceived the necessity of applying to severer studies, and endeavoured to qualify himself for the profession of an advocate. He took his degrees in the faculty of law at Besançon, and was about to be admitted to practice at Dijon, when his parents experienced a reverse of fortune, which obliged him to relinquish his design. He remained however for some time at Dijon, leading a life of dissipation, in the midst of which his literary efforts were confined to the production of a few satirical epigrams. At length he became clerk to a financier, whom he quitted to go to Paris, where he found himself without money or credit, and from the weakness of his eyes almost in a state of blindness. He was employed however as a copyist by the chevalier de Bellisle, with a salary of forty sous a day, which irksome situation he soon relinquished; and it was with difficulty that he obtained the payment of his pitiful salary. He was next engaged to write for the Theatre of the Comic Opera, and his first piece was "Arlequin Deucalion," composed in two days. His success induced him to persevere, and in 1728 appeared his comedy of "Les Fils ingrats," the title of which he afterwards altered to "L'Ecole des Peres." His next dramatic effort was a tragedy, "Callisthene," 1730, followed by "Gustave Vasa," 1733, and in 1738 he produced his chef-d'œuvre, "Metromanie," a comedy, which Laharpe characterises as excelling in plot, style, humour, and vivacity almost every other composition of the kind. Piron afterwards wrote "Fernand Cortes," a tragic drama, and some other pieces, acted at the Theatre de la Foire. In the latter part of his life he made repeated attempts to gain admission into the French Academy, but the satirical effusions in which he had indulged himself had made him so many enemies among the academicians, that he was finally rejected. To recompense him for his disappointment, the king, at the solicitation of Montesquieu, gave Piron a pension of 1000 livres. His death took place Jan. 21, 1773. His bons mots were collected and published in one volume 18mo, and his "Poesies Diverses" were printed at Neufchatel, 1775 and 1793, 8vo. His works entire form seven volumes, octavo, in the edition of Rigoley de Juvigny, 1776.—*Biog. Univ.*

PISAN (Christina de) an Italian lady, the daughter of Thomas Pisan, an astrologer of Bologna, was born at Venice in 1363. She went to France at the age of five years, and was married to one Stephen Castel at fifteen. Her husband died about ten years after, and his fortune being much entangled in law, Christina depended upon her pen for subsistence. She was patronized by Charles VI of France, who provided for her children. The year of her death is uncertain. She wrote

"The Life of Charles V, King of France," at the desire of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy; and it is considered her best prose work. It was published by the abbé Le Beuf, in his "Dissertations on the Ecclesiastical History of Paris." She was also the authoress of "An Hundred Stories of Troy," in Rhyme, "The Treasure of the City of Dames," "The Long Way," "The Moral Proverbs of Christian of Pyse," translated by Anthony Widville, earl Rivers, and "Epistre d Othea, Déesse de Prudence, à Hector, &c. mis en Vers Françoys, et dedié à Charles V de France.'—*Dict. Hist. Lord Orford's Works.*

PISO (William) a Dutch naturalist, who, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, practised medicine at Leyden, and then at Amsterdam. He accompanied the prince of Nassau in his voyage to Brazil, taking with him two young German students, Marggrave and Kramtz, to assist him in his researches into natural history. After the death of his patron, he appears to have entered into the service of the elector of Brandenbourg, Frederic William. The date of his death is not known. The discoveries of Piso and Marggrave were published by Laet, under the general title of "Historia Naturalis Brasiliæ," 1648, folio, and a more complete account appeared in 1658, entitled, "De Indiæ utriusque Re Naturali et Medica, lib. xiv."—*Biog. Univ.*

PISTOCCHI (Francesco Antonio) a musician of Bologna, considered by his countrymen as the father of the modern Italian school of singing. He was born about the year 1660, and originally attempted the stage, but failing, in consequence of some personal defects, entered into holy orders, and became chapel master at the court of Anspach. In 1700 he returned to Bologna, where he established his academy of singing, and reckoned among his pupils many of the most distinguished vocalists of his time. On a sudden his voice appears to have left him, owing, it is said, to the irregularity of his life, but he eventually lived to recover it, and after once more residing in his former capacity in Germany, retired at length into a convent in his native country, where he died in 1720. He composed five operas, as well as some sacred music, which has been much admired.—*Burney's Hist of Mus.*

PISTORIUS (John) a polemic of the sixteenth century, born in 1546 at Nidda. His education was originally directed with a view to his becoming a physician, but he speedily abandoned the study of medicine for that of jurisprudence, and rose to be one of the counsellors of state in the court of Baden Dourlach. His religious opinions at length undergoing a change, he reconciled himself to the church of Rome, and taking holy orders, distinguished himself with all the ardour of a proselyte, by writing against the tenets he had abjured, in a variety of controversial tracts, levelled against Lutheranism and its professors. He was also the author of some biographical and miscellaneous works. Among the former are his accounts of the historians of Poland and of Germany (the latter a valuable work) each contained in three folio volumes. His other and most curious production is "Artis Cabalisticæ Scriptores," folio. Pistorius having graduated as a doctor in theology, obtained some valuable ecclesiastical preferment, and died in 1608, prelate of the abbey of Fulda and provost of the cathedral of Breslaw, with the rank of imperial counsellor.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PITCAIRNE (Archibald) an eminent physician, descended from an ancient Scottish family in the county of Fife, but born at Edinburgh in 1652. He was educated at a private school at Dalkeith, whence he removed to the university of Edinburgh, to study philosophy, divinity, and the civil law. He afterwards went to Paris, where he changed his pursuit, and applied himself to medicine. He returned to Edinburgh, and after a second visit to Paris, he settled in his native country a short time before the Revolution. He was admitted a member of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, and in 1688 he published a tract, entitled "Solutio Problematis de Inventoribus," relating to Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood. In 1692 he accepted an invitation to become professor of medicine at Leyden, but returning to Scotland the following year, to fulfil a matrimonial engagement, he was prevailed on to remain at Edinburgh, where he continued to practise as a physician till his death, which happened October 13, 1713. His works are, "Disputationes Medicæ," "Elementa Medicinæ Physico-mathematica," "Dissertatio de Legibus Naturæ," besides the tract already mentioned, and his Latin poems. A collective edition of his writings appeared at Leyden, 1737, 4to.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Biog. Brit.*

PITHOU (Peter) an eminent French writer on jurisprudence and philology, born at Troyes in 1539. He studied classical literature at Paris, under Turnebus, and the law under Cujas at Bourges and at Valence. At the age of twenty one he was admitted an advocate, but adopting the principles of Calvinism, he returned to Troyes, whence he was invited to Sedan by the duke of Bouillon. He then went to Basil, where he published the life of the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, by Otho of Freisingen, and the history of Paulus Diaconus. In 1570 he returned to France, and he was at Paris during the massacre of St Bartholomew's day, of which he narrowly escaped becoming one of the victims. He afterwards returned to the Catholic church, and became bailiff of Tonnerre and deputy attorney-general to the chamber of justice at Guienne. He was employed in many public affairs, and he used all his influence to promote the submission of the city of Paris to the authority of Henry IV. His death took place, in consequence of the plague, at Nogent-sur-Seine, November 1, 1596. Besides many other works, he published the first edition of the fables of Phædrus, the MS. of which had been discovered by his brother, and also the "Pervigilium Veneris," of Catullus.—Pithou (Francis) the brother of Peter, was a coun-

sellor of the parliament of Paris, and one of the most learned men of his time. He was born at Troyes in 1544. Becoming a Calvinist, he travelled in Germany, Italy and England, but returning to France, he was reconverted to the Catholic faith. He was attorney general of the chamber of justice, established under Henry IV, he assisted at the conference of Fontainebleau between Du Perron and Mornai, and he was appointed one of the commissioners to determine the boundaries of France and the Netherlands. He died in 1621. F. Pithou shared in the literary labours of his brother, and was the author of "Pithœana"—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

PITISCUS (Bartholomew) a German mathematician, who was a native of Silesia, and became tutor and afterwards chaplain to the elector palatine Frederic IV. He died at Heidelberg, in 1613, aged fifty two. Besides some works on theology, he published "Trigonometriæ, lib v.," "Georg. Joach. Rhetici Magnus Canon Doctrinæ Triangulorum, emendatus a B. Pitisco," and, "Thesaurus Mathematicus Rhetici, nunc primum in lucem editus a B. Pitisco," 1613, which last work Montucla strangely ascribes to Pitiscus as the author.—Pitiscus (Samuel) a learned philologist, nephew of the preceding, was born at Zutphen, in Dutch Guelderland, in 1637. He studied at Deventer, under J. F. Gronovius, and afterwards went through a course of divinity at Groningen, and was admitted to the ministry. Returning to Zutphen, he was placed at the head of the Latin school there, and in 1685 he was nominated rector of the college of St Jerome, at Utrecht, where he presided thirty-two years. He died February 1, 1717. Besides publishing editions of Quintus Curtius, Suetonius, and other ancient authors, he produced "Lexicon Latino-Belgicum," 1704, 4to, and "Lexicon Antiquitatum Romanorum," 1713, 2 vols. folio, which last is his principal work.—*Biog. Univ.*

PITOT (Henry) a French mathematician, born in 1695. Till the age of twenty, he paid no attention to learning, and when he was fifty, he obtained from the tutor of his son instruction in Latin, that he might be able to read mathematical works in that language. Accident having thrown in his way a book on geometry, he was seized with a sudden inclination for the study of that science, and he pursued it with avidity. He was sent to Paris, where Reaumur assisted him with advice, gave him the use of his library, and sometimes associated him in his labours. In 1722 he began to make himself known to the public by inserting in the Mercure Français his calculation of the eclipse o the sun of th 22nd of May, 1724, and the exact precision of his deductions was verified by subsequen observations when the phenomenon took place. He also solved the famous problem of Kepler, relative to the first equation of the planets and he invented an analytic method of tracing lines corresponding to the minutes of the grand meridians in 1731. Being admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1726, he furnished many contributions to the memoirs of that society. In 1731 appeared his "Théorie de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux," 4to, which was translated into English, and which procured him admission into the Royal Society of London. He was afterwards employed in many public works as an engineer. His death occurred December 27, 1771.—*Biog. Univ.*

PITS (John) in Latin, Pitseus, an English biographer, born at Alton, in Hampshire, about 1560. He studied at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, after which he went to Douay and Rheims, and then to the English college at Rome, where he remained seven years. Having taken holy orders he returned to Rheims to teach the Greek language and rhetoric. The civil wars in France obliged him to remove to Pont-à-Mousson, Treves, and Ingolstadt, where he took the degree of DD. The cardinal of Lorraine gave him a canonry at Verdun, and the duchess of Cleves afterwards made him her confessor. He was subsequently appointed dean of Liverdun, in Lorraine, where he died, October 17, 1616. His works are, "De Legibus Tractatus Theologicus," Treves, 1592, 8vo, "De Beatitudine," Ingolstadt, 1595, 8vo, "De Peregrinatione, lib viii," Dusseldorf, 1604, 8vo; "Relationum Historicarum de Rebus Anglicis, seu de Academiis et illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus tomus primus," Paris, 1619, 4to. This volume was to have been followed by two more, containing accounts of the English kings, bishops, &c.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

PITT (Christopher) an English clergyman and poet of the last century, the friend of Young. He was born in 1699, at Blandford, in the county of Dorset, and received his education at Winchester, whence he was elected off upon the foundation to New college, Oxford. In 1722, a relation of the same name, residing at Strathfieldsay, presented him to the family living of Pimperne, where he passed the remainder of his life in the performance of his clerical duties, and the pursuit of elegant literature, equally respected for his talents, and beloved for the suavity of his manners, and the benevolence of his disposition. The composition by which he is principally distinguished is his translation of the Æneid, which, if inferior to that of Dryden in strength and spirit, may fairly vie with it in taste, and the harmony of its versification. Vida's "Art of Poetry" was also rendered by him into English, in which he has been very successful in preserving the spirit of the original. Mr Pitt died in 1748, and was buried at Blandford, where there is a monument erected to his memory.—*Johnson's Lives. Preface to Wharton's Virgil.*

PITT (Thomas) the founder of the noble family of that name, was born at St Mary, Blandford, Dorsetshire, in 1653. Towards the close of the same century he became governor of Madras, where he resided many years, and realised a large fortune, great part

of which was produced by the purchase of a large diamond, for 20,400*l.*, which he sold to the king of France for more than five times that sum. A rumour prevailed in England that governor Pitt had acquired this jewel, called after him the Pitt diamond, unfairly, which report gained additional currency, by a sort of poetical adoption of it, by Pope, in a passage commencing with the following couplet.

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away.

Such credit was ultimately given to the slander that Mr Pitt was induced to compose a narrative of the manner in which he really became possessed of the diamond. In 1710 he was made governor of Jamaica, but did not hold that situation for more than a year. He sat in four parliaments, for Old Sarum and Thirsk, and died in 1726. Governor Pitt was the grandfather of the celebrated earl of Chatham, the latter being the offspring of Robert Pitt, esq. of Boconnoc, Cornwall, his eldest son. — *Brit. Peerage.*

PITT (WILLIAM) earl of Chatham, a celebrated modern English statesman, was the son of Robert Pitt esq of Boconnoc, Cornwall, as related in the preceding article. He was born November 15 1708, and educated at Eton, whence, in January 1726, he went as a gentleman commoner to Trinity college, Oxford. On quitting the university he entered the army as cornet in the Blues, and in 1735 became representative in parliament of the family borough of Old Sarum. His abilities soon displayed themselves in a sphere so congenial with their tendency, and joining the opposition party, then headed by Frederic, prince of Wales, he soon distinguished himself as a powerful opponent of sir Robert Walpole, who revenged himself by taking away his commission. His senatorial eloquence was first displayed on the Spanish convention in 1738, and he rapidly attained the first rank as a parliamentary orator, securing at the same time the esteem of the nation as an able and vigilant opposer of impolitic and unconstitutional measures in general. To popular applause was added the solid bequest of 10,000*l.* by a codicil added in 1744 to the will of the celebrated Sarah, duchess of Marlborough. It was in 1745 that the duke of Newcastle first proposed him to George II, for the post of secretary at war, but his opposition to Hanoverian predilections had rendered him so distasteful to that monarch, that he was decidedly rejected, and the resignation of the Pelham party followed Necessity, however, soon produced their reinstatement, and in 1746 Mr Pitt was made vice-treasurer of Ireland, and afterwards paymaster general of the forces, in which office he distinguished himself by his utter disdain of equivocal official perquisites and private emolument. In 1754 commenced the connexion of the Pitt and Grenville families, by the marriage of Mr Pitt with Hester, daughter of Richard Grenville, esq. of Wotton, Bucks. In 1755 he joined Mr Legge in opposing the ratification of the subsidiary treaties, with Hesse Cassel and Russia, in defence of Hanover, on account of which step they and the Grenvilles were immediately dismissed. Such, however, was his popularity, that in 1756 he was recalled, and made secretary of state, and the vigour infused into the public councils by his accession, soon displayed itself both at home and abroad. He was still hostile to the war in Germany, at least under the conduct of the duke of Cumberland, and thereby incurred so large a portion of royal displeasure, that in April 1757 he was again dismissed from office, with his friends lord Temple and Mr Legge. The public discontent was manifested so loudly on this occasion, that in the June following, it was found necessary, not only to re-instate him and his friends, but to leave the formation of the new ministry to their arrangement. Of this administration he was the soul, and he diffused his own spirit through every department of the state. The celebrated war administration of this eminent statesman is a subject for history rather than for biography, on which account it is only necessary here to observe, that under his vigorous auspices the years 1758, 1759, 1760, and 1761, were marked by a series of the most signal successes, France, with her navy annihilated, scarcely possessing a colony in any part of the world. In the midst of these triumphs George II died, and Mr Pitt, finding himself thwarted under the new monarch by the influence of the earl of Bute, resigned in October 1761. On his retirement his lady was created baroness Chatham, and a pension of 3,000*l.* per annum was granted for the life of himself, lady, and eldest son. In 1764 he highly distinguished himself by the decided part which he took against the unconstitutional employment of general warrants, the illegality of which he maintained with his usual energy and eloquence. On this and other popular grounds sir William Pynsent, of Somersetshire, bequeathed him his estate. In 1766, owing to the distraction of the public counsels, he was again called to assist in the formation of a cabinet, under which arrangement he took to himself the office of lord privy seal, and was raised to the peerage by the title of earl of Chatham. Unsupported by lord Temple, and inadequately seconded otherwise, he resigned in 1768, and subsequently took a leading part in many popular questions, and more especially attacked the proceedings of the house of Commons in reference to the Middlesex election, and the doctrine of lord Mansfield in respect to libel. He opposed with all the force of his eloquence the ignorant and infatuated proceedings which led to the inglorious American contest, and made motion after motion for closing the breach after it had been effected, prophesying the result with melancholy accuracy. His anxiety on this subject may even be deemed the immediate cause of his dissolution, for in April 1778, when the duke of Richmond moved an address to the throne

to acknowledge the independence of America, lord Chatham was led to oppose it with so much energy, that in rising a second time to advert to the reply made by the duke to his arguments, he fainted and fell back in his seat. He was caught in the arms of some lords who stood next to him, and conveyed home, and the house immediately adjourned. From this state of exhaustion he never recovered, but died on May 11, 1778, in his seventieth year. His death, rendered peculiarly impressive by the foregoing circumstance, excited general sympathy, his remains were honoured with a public funeral, and a monument in Westminster abbey, his debts were paid by the nation, and an annuity of 4,000*l.* per annum, out of the civil list, was annexed to the earldom of Chatham. Promptitude, sagacity, and energy formed the leading outlines of this able statesman's character, which, aided by an eloquence singularly bold, ardent, and animated, rendered him peculiarly effective as a British minister. All his sentiments were liberal and elevated, but he was haughty and impatient of contradiction, and possibly exhibited a too great consciousness of his own superiority. His private was as estimable as his public character, to use the language of lord Chesterfield, "it was stained by no vice, nor sullied by any meanness." Upon the whole, connected as he is with a brilliant national æra, which took its chief features from his counsels, he will ever remain a highly popular character in English estimation. Nothing beyond a short poem or two by lord Chatham had appeared, until the publication, by lord Grenville, in 1804, of his "Letters' to his nephew, afterwards the first lord Camelford, which contain much excellent advice to a young man, clothed in easy and familiar diction, and reflecting equal honour on the author's head and heart.—*Collins's Peerage by sir E Brydges. Ann Reg.*

PITT (William) second son of the preceding, was born May 28, 1759. He received a private education in the first instance, and at the age of fourteen was entered of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, under Dr Pretyman, now bishop of Winchester. On quitting the university, he visited France, and studied at Rheims, and on his return became a student of Lincoln's inn, and in 1780, being then of age, was called to the bar. He only attended the western circuit once or twice, when he was introduced into parliament by sir James Lowther, as representative for his borough of Appleby. His maiden speech was delivered in support of Mr Burke's financial reform bill, and he also spoke with considerable energy in favour of a reform in parliament, he was even chosen, and acted as a delegate in one of the assemblies held in Westminster for the promotion of that measure. On the breaking up of lord North's administration, he took no share in that of the marquis of Rockingham, but upon its dissolution became chancellor of the exchequer, at the age of twenty three, under the premiership of the earl of Shelburne. A general peace soon followed, which being made the ground of censure by a strong opposition, the cabinet was dissolved, and the memorable Fox and North coalition took its place. On his retirement from office, Mr Pitt resumed his efforts for a reform in parliament, and submitted three specific motions on the subject, which, although supported by Mr Fox, then secretary of state, were rejected. On the failure of the celebrated India bill of the latter, which produced the dismissal of the ill assorted coalition, Mr Pitt, although at that time only in his twenty-fourth year, at once assumed the station of prime-minister, by accepting the united posts of first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. Although strongly supported by the sovereign, he stood opposed to a large majority of the House of Commons, and a dissolution took place in March 1786. At the general election which followed, the voice of the nation appeared decidedly in his favour, and some of the strongest aristocratical interests in the country were thereby defeated, Mr Pitt himself being returned by the university of Cambridge. His first measure was the passing of his India bill establishing the board of control, which was followed by much of that important fiscal and financial regulation, which gave so much eclat to the early period of his administration. The establishment of the ingenious, but, as to direct consequences, delusive scheme of a sinking fund followed in 1786, which machinery, supported and advocated as it has been by some of the strongest minds of the country, supplies one of the most striking instances on record of the manner in which the human intellect may be caught in the chasm which separates the abstract from the practical. Whatever the utility of the sinking fund in the regulation of funded sale and purchase, as a miraculous mode of liquidating the public debt its pretensions are now set at rest for ever. A commercial treaty with France followed in 1787, and soon after the minister began to exhibit that jealousy of Russian aggrandisement, which, but for the manifest unpopularity of hostilities, which shook his resolution, might have involved the two countries in war. A similar spirit was displayed towards Spain, respecting the free trade at Nootka Sound, and in defence of the stadtholder against the machinations of France, which last interference met with general approbation. In 1788 Mr Pitt displayed his firmness by resisting the doctrine of the opposition, that the regency, during the king's indisposition, devolved upon the prince of Wales by right. The minister maintained, and certainly more constitutionally, that it lay in the two remaining branches of the legislature to fill up the office as they should think proper, admitting at the same time, that the prince could not be passed over in nominating to this post. By the adoption of this principle he was enabled to pass a bill greatly restricting the regent's power, which the king's recovery rendered unnecessary. One of the most momentous periods in modern history had now arrived. The French Revolution broke out,

and produced a vibration on every neighbouring state, and a sensation was created in Great Britain, which, previously excited as she had been on subjects of parliamentary and general national reform, in a great measure broke up the previous bearing of party. A war against French principles was declared on the one side, under which designation all amelioration was opposed, without distinction, while, on the other, the friends of rational rectification found themselves unavoidably confounded with a great mass of ignorant and heated characters, who espoused some of the wildest and most visionary notions of the innovators of France. Under this state of things a vigilant eye and a steady hand were obviously necessary to steer the vessel of state, amid a conflict of opinions so violent and alarming, and the manner in which Mr Pitt exercised the almost unlimited power which he possessed will necessarily be judged of differently by different parties. To make alarm as effective as possible, to encourage the dissemination of high principles of government, and involve in common obloquy all measures of opposition, and all projects of reform, to augment, according to the apparent urgency of circumstances, restrictions upon personal liberty, and make temporary sacrifices of the spirit of the constitution to what he deemed the public safety such, according to one body of judges, were the principles of Mr Pitt's government at this important crisis, while others, and certainly the most influential, as being the most rich and fearful, would have had him gone much farther, and purely on a conservative principle, would, in a liberal or constitutional sense, have left him nothing to preserve. The measures which led to the war with France are judged of in a similar manner, but whatever the opinion entertained, the minister certainly had the nation with him in the commencement of hostilities. The details of the momentous contest which followed form no subject for the biographer. Great Britain on the whole was triumphant in her own element, but during the life of Mr Pitt the conflict on the continent was fearfully in favour of France. The suspension of cash payments in 1797, the necessity of attending to home defence, the alarming mutiny in the fleet, and the accumulation of the public burdens, which still press so heavily on the nation, were some of the most bitter fruits of this extraordinary struggle, which were, however, on the other hand, alleviated by a commercial monopoly, that, assisted by the temporary operation of an unlimited paper issue, materially modified consequences both in form and in fact. In 1800 the grand project of the Irish union was accomplished, the true policy of which measure, presuming the implied extension of wise and good government to Ireland, can scarcely be questioned. Soon after the accomplishment of this important event the hopeless aspect of the war with France, in respect to the object with which it had commenced, began to turn the national attention towards peace, and Mr Pitt, sensible that never could be accomplished correspondent with the previous high terms of his councils, determined to retire. The alleged reason for his retreat, not indeed publicly avowed, but communicated to his friends, was the opposition he found in the highest quarter to all farther concession to the Irish Catholics, in conformity to the expectations held out by the union. He accordingly resigned his post in 1801, and the crisis of revolutionary fervour having for some time abated he carried with him into retirement the esteem of a strong and powerful party who hailed him as "the pilot who had weathered the storm." The peace of Amiens succeeded, and the Addington administration, which concluded it, Mr Pitt supported for a time, and then joined the opposition, and spoke on the same side with his old antagonist, Mr Fox. The new ministry, who had renewed the war, unable to maintain his ground, resigned and in 1804 Mr Pitt once more resumed his post at the treasury Returning to power as a war minister, he exerted all the energy of his character to render the arduous contest successful, and found means to engage the two great military powers of Russia and Austria in a new confederacy, which was dissolved by the fatal battle of Austerlitz Mr Pitt, whose state of health was previously declining, was sensibly affected by this event, and his constitution, weakened by an hereditary gout, and injured by a too liberal use of wine, by way of stimulant, rapidly yielded to the joint attack of disease and mental anxiety. The parliamentary attack upon his old associate, lord Melville, not to be wholly parried either by ministerial influence, or the defensive merits of the case, is thought to have deeply wounded his feelings, and completed his mental depression. A state of extreme debility ensued, which terminated in death, encountered with great calmness and resignation, on the 23d January, 1806. As a minister it would obviously be impossible to sum up the character of Mr Pitt in terms that would not encounter a host of predilections or prejudices on every side. It is, however, pretty generally conceded, that his genius was better adapted to the regulative process of peaceable and domestic government, than for the arrangement and conduct of that warlike exertion, which his policy entailed upon the country At the same time it must be confessed, that he had to encounter the career of overwhelming and powerful energies, the result of a social crisis of extraordinary character and excitement. If, therefore, he can be acquitted of a political want of foresight in volunteering such a conflict, the disastrous result of the warfare, in establishing French ascendancy on the continent, may be regarded as the effect of causes, which no abilities could have altogether controlled. What might have been the character of his administration had not the French revolution intervened, it is somewhat difficult to ascertain. According to the theories with which he set out in life, and as the son of lord Chatham, much constitutional and political improvement

was to be expected from him, and much prudent and useful regulation he certainly effected. In higher points he was possibly more the man of expediency than of principle. It has been seen how he advocated and dropped the subject of parliamentary reform. In a similar spirit, he spoke and voted in favour of the abolition of the slave trade, but although supported by the voice of a decided national majority, he would not make a ministerial measure of it, as was done without difficulty by his immediate successor, nor have we to trace any decided social amelioration to his influence, setting aside the contingent advantages arising from the extension of trade and manufacture. As a financier he was expert in practice rather than scientifically grounded, while the waste and profusion of his warlike expenditure were extreme, and will long be felt in their consequences. In respect to moral constitution, although love of power was certainly his ruling passion, he was altogether above the meanness of avarice, and his personal disinterestedness was extreme. So far from making use of his opportunities to acquire wealth, he died involved in debt, which negligence and the demands of his public station, rather than extravagance, had led him to contract, his tastes being simple, and disliking splendour and parade. Mr Pitt possessed no advantages of person and physiognomy, a loftiness approaching to arrogance was the habitual expression of the latter in public, although in private circles he has been described by an intimate friend as peculiarly complacent and urbane. His eloquence, if not more elevated or profound, was upon the whole more perfect than that of any other orator of his time, being remarkably correct, copious, and well-arranged. Although neither illuminated by the flashes of genius which characterised his father's oratory, or by the imagination which distinguished the eloquence of Burke, it was more uniformly just and impressive than that of either, while the indignant severity and keenness of his sarcasm were unequalled. On the whole, Mr Pitt was a minister of commanding powers, and still loftier pretensions, and, however numerous and respectable the dissentients, he died in possession of the esteem and attachment of a large majority of the more influential portion of his countrymen. A public funeral was decreed to his honour by parliament, as also a grant of 40,000*l.* to pay his debts, and monuments have been erected to him in Westminster abbey, Guildhall, and in various parts of the kingdom. Possibly the exact rank that will be assigned to this celebrated statesman by impartial posterity cannot yet be anticipated.—*Gifford's Life of Pitt. Ann Register. Aikin's Biog. Dict.*

PITTACUS, a warrior and philosopher, one of the seven sages of Greece, was born at Mitylene, in Lesbos, about 650 BC. In a war with the Athenians, he challenged and vanquished in single combat their general Phrymon, and when offered as a reward as much of the enemy's land as he chose, he would accept no more than he could measure by a single cast of the javelin, and he consecrated half of that to Apollo. Having expelled the tyrant Melanchrus from Mitylene, he was placed at the head of its government, and distinguished himself by his wise administration and useful laws. After ten years' government he resigned his authority, and going into retirement, he died in 570 BC. His maxims were many of them inscribed on the walls of the temple at Delphi.—*Univers. Hist. Brucker's Hist. of Philos.*

PIUS II (ÆNEAS SYLVIUS) was a member of the noble family of Piccolomini. He was born at Corsignano, in the Scennese, in the year 1405, and his abilities at a very early age introduced him to the notice of cardinal Dominico Capranica, as whose secretary he officiated at the council of Basil, in 1431. His diplomatic talents were afterwards employed in mediating a peace between the courts of England and Scotland. On his return to the Continent, he was appointed secretary to the council of Basil, and obtained the benefice of St Lawrence at Milan, in reward for his defence of that assembly against the usurpations of the see of Rome. He was subsequently employed in various embassies by the emperor Frederic III, with whom he became a great favourite, as well from his literary attainments, as from his abilities as a statesman; and he received from his hands the public investiture of the laurel crown of poesy. Pope Calixtus III raised him to the purple in 1456, in reward for his services, especially for his exertions in the diets called at Ratisbon and Frankfort, to organize a league against the Turks, and this potentate dying, he succeeded him in the pontifical chair in 1458, on which occasion he assumed the name of Pius II. One of the first acts of his pontificate was the appearance of a bull condemning all he had previously written in defence of the council of Basil, while in the meditated crusade he proceeded with much determination and vigour, summoning all Christian princes to assist him, and was actually proceeding to place himself at the head of a considerable body of his own troops, when death put a stop to his enterprise, at Ancona, on the 14th of August, 1464, in the seventh year of his reign, and fifty-ninth of his age. He appears to have been a man of a strong mind and lively and intriguing talents, principally bent on confirming and extending the temporal power of the papacy, in which design he was very successful. Two editions of his works have been published, one at Basil, in folio, AD. 1551, another in 1700, at Helmstadt. They consist principally of minutes of the proceedings at the council of Basil a poem on the crucifixion, a history of Bohemia, a romance entitled "Euryalus and Lucretia," two books on cosmography, with memoirs of his own life, letters, &c. Gobelin, his secretary, published a biographical memoir of him after his death, at Rome, which was reprinted at Frankfort in 1614. His personal courage as well as prudence were great, of the latter quality several of his apophthegms which he

left behind him give sufficient proof, and he has been generally considered one of the best scholars that ever wore the triple crown.—*Moreri.*

PIUS VI (pope) whose secular name was John Angelo Braschi, was born at Cesena in 1717. On the death of Clement XIV, in 1775, he succeeded to the papal throne, and he shortly after made a reformation in the financial department, and also improved the museum of the Vatican. But the greatest of his undertakings was the draining of the Pontine marshes, a district between the Appenine mountains and the sea, overflowed with water, exhaling pestilential effluvia, which gave rise to numerous diseases, and depopulated the surrounding country. While, however, this pontiff was successful in his domestic administration, he had the mortification to witness the absolute decay of the temporal power of the holy see. In 1782 he made a visit to the emperor Joseph II at Vienna, to endeavour to dissuade him from the prosecution of some ecclesiastical reforms which he meditated; but the journey was wholly useless, though the death of the emperor put a stop to his schemes. Pius encountered many other misfortunes. In France he witnessed the confiscation of the property of the church, and the suppression of the religious orders, in virtue of the decrees of the National Assembly, in Germany, the congress of Ems, for the abolition of the nunciature, in 1785, in Naples, the contempt of his authority, by withholding the customary tribute of a horse, and, in 1791, he lost Avignon and the county of Venaissin, which were reunited to France. But all this was only the prelude to greater adversity. In the first coalition against France, the pope ranged himself among the enemies of the republic. In January 1793, Basseville, the French secretary of legation, was massacred during a popular commotion at Rome. After the victories of Buonaparte in Italy, in 1796, general Augereau marched into the territories of the pope, who, unable to resist, was glad to accept of an armistice, which was signed at Bologna, June 13. The pope having renewed hostilities, Buonaparte attacked and beat his troops at Senio, the 2nd of February, 1797, and proceeded towards Rome. He stopped, however, to treat with ministers sent by his holiness, and on the 19th of February was signed the treaty of Tolentino, by which the pope lost Romagna, Bologna, and Ferrara. December 28, 1797, in consequence of another commotion, in which general Duphot was killed, Joseph Buonaparte, the French ambassador, quitted Rome. An army, commanded by general Berthier, entered that capital February 10, 1798, and on the 15th proclaimed the establishment of the Roman republic, governed by consuls, a senate, and a tribunate. The pope, after this deprivation of his authority, was conveyed to France as a prisoner, and he died at Valence, August 29, 1799. In 1802 his body was removed to Rome, and solemnly interred.—*Life of Pius VI, by Duppa.*

PIUS VII (pope) or BARNABUS CHIARAMONTE, the successor of Pius VI, was born at Cevena, August 14, 1740. He was raised to the cardinalate in 1785, and he held the bishopric of Imola, where he was visited by Buonaparte, in 1796, and having conciliated the favour of that leader, he was, through his influence, promoted to the papacy, in March, 1800, and on the 15th of July, 1801, he signed the concordat, which terminated the schism of the Gallican church. He went to Paris in 1804, to assist at the coronation of the French emperor, and he afterwards refused to confer a similar favour on Louis XVIII. By a decree of the 17th of May 1809, the emperor Napoleon put an end to the temporal power of the pope, uniting his territories to the French empire, and Pius VII himself was detained as a prisoner at Fontainebleau, where he remained till the overthrow of Buonaparte, when he returned to Rome to resume his authority. He died there August 20, 1823, and was succeeded in the pontificate by cardinal Sella Genga, who assumed the appellation of Leo XII.—*Gent Mag.*

PIZARRO (Francisco) the name of a celebrated Spanish adventurer, one of the conquerors of the New World. His origin and early habits were sufficiently humble, he being the fruit of an illicit connexion between a peasant girl and an hidalgo of Truxillo, in the neighbourhood of which place he first saw the light, about the close of the fifteenth century. Receiving neither support nor countenance from his father, he was thrown entirely upon his mother's resources, who so far from being in circumstances to give him even an ordinary education, employed him as a swineherd, and left him totally illiterate. The spirit of adventure which at that period pervaded Spain, induced him at length to quit his inglorious occupation, and, in company with some other soldiers of fortune, to seek an improvement of his condition by a voyage of discovery towards the newly-found continent of America. In 1525, the adventurers, over whom the enterprising disposition and daring temper of Pizarro had gained him considerable influence, sailed from Panama. Diego Almagro, a person of as obscure an origin as himself, and Hernandez Lucque, an ecclesiastic, being joined with him in the command. The Spaniards arrived, after experiencing several difficulties, in Peru, where taking advantage of a civil war then raging in that country, they became the allies, and eventually the enslavers, of Atahualpa, or Atabalipa, as he is variously called, the reigning inca. Treacherously seizing upon the person of the monarch, at a friendly banquet to which they had invited him and his whole court, they first compelled him to purchase, at an enormous price, a temporary reprieve from a death which they had determined he should eventually undergo; and having succeeded in extorting from him, it is said, a house full of the precious metals by way of ransom, after a mock trial for a pretended conspiracy, condemned him to be burnt, allowing him to be first strangled, as a

reward for becoming a Christian. The news of their success brought a considerable accession of strength from Europe to the invaders, and Pizarro in order to consolidate his empire, founded, in 1535, the city of Lima, which he intended as the capital of his possessions, but the discord between the chiefs of the expedition, which even a sense of their common danger had from the beginning failed wholly to suppress, when this their sole bond of union was withdrawn, broke out into open violence, and in the struggle which ensued Almagro, now in his seventy fifth year, was defeated, taken prisoner, and strangled by Ferdinand Pizarro, brother to the general This catastrophe, which took place in 1537, was avenged four years afterwards by the son of the victim, and bearing the same name, who having organized a conspiracy against the destroyers of his father, broke into the palace at Lima, and after an obstinate resistance, succeeded in dispatching Francisco Pizarro. It is impossible to refuse to this adventurer the credit of considerable military, as well as political talent, though the one was sullied by his extreme barbarity, the other by his perfidy and heartless dissimulation His assassination took place June 26, 1541 —*Robertson's Hist of America.*

PLACCIUS (Vincent) a learned jurist was born at Hamburg in 1642 He studied at Helmstadt, and after travelling in France and Italy, he returned to his native city, where he practised at the bar, and was appointed professor of morals and eloquence, which post he held until his death in 1699 His principal work is a curious bibliographical piece respecting anonymous and pseudonymous writers, entitled " De Scriptis et Scriptoribus anonymis atque pseudonymis Syntagma," together with the " Catalogus Auctorum suppositiorum," of Rhodius. He also wrote " De Jurisconsulto perito," 8vo, " De Arte excerpendi," 8vo, " Carmina Juvenilia."—*Moreri. Bibliog. Dict.*

PLACE (Francis) an engraver, was a native of Dinsdale in Durham. He was originally intended for the law, and came to London to study, but he was obliged to leave the metropolis in 1665, on account of the plague. He then went to York, and was at great expense in attempting to make porcelaine, in which he failed. He painted and engraved only for his own amusement, and he refused a pension of 500*l.* to draw the royal navy He died in 1728. His productions, which are very rare, prove him to have possessed great abilities, above all, his etchings from Griffier are excellent, his portraits in mezzotinto are also good. He executed the plates for Goedartius's Book of Insects, with views in Yorkshire, &c.—*Strutt. Lord Orford's Catalogue of Engravers.*

PLACE (Joshua de la) a French protestant divine, was born about 1596. Losing his parents at an early age, he was brought up by four uncles, all ministers He studied in the protestant seminary at Saumur, where he became professor of philosophy, and afterwards of divinity. The opinion of De la Place upon original sin was condemned as erroneous in 1642 by the synod of Charenton, and several learned theologians undertook to refute it; but De la Place continued silent. He died in 1665, and his works are, " An Exposition of the Song of Songs," " A Treatise on Types," ' On the Order of the Divine Decrees," ' On Free Will," " A Treatise concerning the Imputation of Adam's First Sin," " A Compendium of Divinity," " Dialogues between a Father and Son relative to a Change of Religion,' &c. &c. The whole were published at Franeker in 1699 and 1703, in 2 vols. 4to —*Mosheim Hist. Eccles. Moreri. Nouv. Dict Hist*

PLACE (Peter de la) Latin, Plateanus or Platia, a French magistrate and writer was born at Angoulême in 1526 He was appointed by Francis I advocate of his court of aids at Paris and Henry II afterwards made him first president of the same. On the death of Francis II he openly professed the protestant religion, and when the first civil war broke out, he retired into Picardy, but upon the peace, in 1562, he appeared before the king, and vindicated himself from many charges which had been preferred against him. He was then appointed by the prince of Condé superintendent of his household, but upon the rupture of the prince and the court in 1566, he retired to the castle of Vé in the Valois, where he remained until Charles IX granted the Protestants a treacherous peace in 1569, he then returned to Paris, and resumed his office, which he retained until he fell a victim in the horrible massacre of St Bartholomew. He was a man of sound judgment and clear discrimination of which he gave a proof in his " Commentaries on the State of Religion and of the Commonwealth from 1556 to 1561. He also wrote " A Treatise on the Excellence of the Christian Man," a " Treatise on the Right Use of Moral Philosophy in Connection with the Christian Doctrine, &c." —*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PLACI (Pierre Antoine de la) a French writer, born at Calais in 1707. He was for many years director of the " Mercure de France, but he principally distinguished himself by his translations of English productions He died in 1793. His literary labours comprise, " Théâtre Anglais " 1746, 8 vols. 12mo. the model of the Théatre des Grecs of F. Brumoy, " Histoire de Tom Jones," 1767, 4 vols 12mo, a free translation, often reprinted, " L'Orpheline Anglaise," and several tragedies, including " Venise Sauvée," imitated from Otway.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

PLACENTIUS or PLACENTI (John) an ecclesiastic of the order of St Dominic, passed the greatest part of his life at Maestricht, where he is supposed to have died about 1548. He wrote an abridged history of the bishops of Tongres and Liege, entitled " Catalogus antistitum Leodiensium," in which he displays his credulity, by admitting all the fables of the ancient chronicles. He also published a poem called " Pugna Porcorum," of which all the

words commenced with P. One Ubaldus, a Benedictine under Charles le Chauve, made a similar poem, with all the words beginning by C. They were printed together at Louvain in 1546.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PLACETTE (John de la) a French Protestant divine, was born at Pontac in Bearne, in 1639. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he accepted an offer made him by the queen of Denmark, to become pastor of a French church she had founded at Copenhagen. On the death of that princess he removed into Holland, and died at Utrecht in 1718. He wrote "Essais de Morale," 6 vols 12mo, "Traité de la Conscience;" "Traité de l'Orgueil," "Traité de la Foi Divine," "Traité de la Restitution," "La Mort des Justes," &c. &c. Some of these have been translated into English. He was also one of the antagonists of Bayle, against whom he published some tracts.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PLANQUE (Francis) a physician, born at Amiens in France, in 1696. He studied medicine at Paris, after which he passed many years in retirement, occupying himself with scientific researches. He was more than fifty years of age when he took the degree of MD. at Rheims. Returning to Paris he continued to devote himself chiefly to study, employing his talents as a practitioner only for the benefit of his friends. He died September 19, 1765. He was the author of several medical works, among which the most important is "La Bibliotheque choisie de Médicine, tirée des Ouvrages periodiques, tant Français qu'Etrangers," Paris, 1748-70, 10 vols. 4to, or 31 vols. 12mo. The subjects of this work are arranged in alphabetical order, and the collection was completed by Goulin, who placed before the last volume a life of the author. Planque had projected a Medical Bibliography, of which he printed a specimen only.—*Biog. Univ.*

PLANTIN (Christopher) an eminent printer, was born at Mont-Louis near Tours, in 1514. He settled at Antwerp, where he formed a large establishment, and printed a great number of important works, to some of which learned prefaces are added in his name, but his claim to these is doubtful. His principal performance is a Polyglot Bible, printed after that of Alcala, but the rigour with which Philip II recalled the money advanced for this undertaking, nearly occasioned its failure. He died at Antwerp in 1589, with the title of arch printer to the king of Spain. He possessed a fine library, which he bequeathed to his grandson, Balthasar Moret.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PLANUDES (Maximus) a monk of Constantinople, flourished in the fourteenth century. It is said by some that he was sent ambassador to Venice, by the emperor Andronicus the elder, but Possevin affirms that he was living in the time of the council of Basil He was persecuted and imprisoned by the Greek emperor, on account of his attachment to the Romish church, and as the price of his liberty, he was obliged to write three treatises against it. He compiled a Greek "Anthologia," a collection of epigrams from those of Meleager, Philippus, and Agathias: it was printed at Florence in 1494, and at Frankfort in 1600. He also wrote a romantic history of Æsop, and made a collection of his Fables, and translated several Latin works into Greek.—*Vossii Poet. Græc. Baillet.*

PLATER (Felix) a celebrated physician, was born at Basil in 1536. He obtained the medical chair in his native place, and raised the university of Basil to high reputation, as a medical school, by his learned lectures, for fifty years. He was a skilful anatomist, and well versed in botany and natural history. He is said by Haller to have been the first who taught that the crystalline humour of the eye has the power of a convex lens, in bringing the rays to a focus on the retina. His works are, "De Partium Corporis Humani Structura et Usu," lib. iii, "De Mulierum Partibus Generationi Dicatis," "De Febribus," "Praxeos Medicæ," tom. iii, "Observationum in Hominis Affectibus plerisque," lib. iii, "Questionum Medicarum paradoxarum et endoxarum Centuria posthuma," published by his brother Thomas, in 1625. He had two nephews, likewise physicians and professors, one of whom wrote "Observationum selectiorum Mantissa," annexed to his uncle's Observations in 1680.—*Halleri Bibl. Med. et Anatom. Eloy Dict.*

PLATINA (Bartolomeo) an historian, whose family name was De Sacchi, but who chose to be called Platina, the name of the place of his nativity in 1421. He studied a Mantua, but going to Rome, Pius II appointed him one of the apostolical abbreviators. When Paul II dissolved this college, he was dismissed with seventy other learned men, but venturing to complain, and even to remonstrate too boldly with the pontiff, on this proceeding, he was seized and imprisoned. He was afterwards tortured and imprisoned by the same pope on suspicion of being implicated in conspiracy against him with the other Roman academicians of Pomponius Lætus, but nothing being discovered, they were accused of disputing the immortality of the soul, and were all remanded to prison, and again put to the rack. His sufferings were recompensed by Sixtus IV, who, in 1475, made him keeper of the Vatican library. Platina's principal work was his "Lives of the Roman Pontiffs," composed in elegant Latin, with a degree of force then uncommon his greatest fault is his partial acrimony in speaking of some contemporary popes, among whom he does not spare Paul II. He also wrote a Latin "History of Mantua, from its origin to the year 1464," and a "Life of Nerio Capponi," with treatises on miscellaneous topics. He died in 1481.—*Tiraboschi. Moreri.*

PLATNER (John Zachary) a German physician and oculist, born at Chemnitz, in 1694. He studied at Leipsic and Halle, and took his doctor's degree in 1716 He after-

wards travelled for improvement, in Switzerland, Savoy, France, and Holland, and, in 1720, settled at Leipsic, where the following year he was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery. In 1724, he obtained the chair of physiology, in 1737, that of pathology, and in 1747, that of therapeutics. About the same time he was nominated perpetual dean of the faculty, and consulting physician to the court of Saxony. His death took place in 1747. Besides a number of theses and memoirs, he was the author of "Institutiones Chirurgiæ tum medicæ tum manuales, adjectæ Icones nonnullorum ferramentorum, &c." 1745, 8vo, often republished, and translated into Dutch and German.—PLATNER (ERNEST) a physician and moralist, son of the preceding, was born at Leipsic, January 15, 1744. He took the degree of doctor of medicine, and became professor in that faculty, and perpetual dean, and to those academical titles he added, in 1789, that of decemvir of the university of Leipsic, and aulic counsellor to the elector of Saxony. He was the oldest among the professors, and his numerous pupils, who regarded him with filial affection, styled him the Nestor of the university of Leipsic. In 1816 the king of Saxony appointed him a member of a commission charged with the preparation of the outline of a new law relating to the liberty of the press. His death took place May 12, 1818. He published a great number of important works on medicine and philosophy. Among the former are, "Anthropology for the Physicians and Philosophers," 2 vols. 8vo, and "Quæstionum Physiologicarum libri duo," 1794, 8vo, and

8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

PLATO, one of the most illustrious of the Grecian philosophers, and the founder of the academic sect, was an Athenian by descent, but born in the island of Ægina. He was of illustrious origin, his father Ariston being a descendant from Codrus, and his mother Perictione from Solon. The time of his birth is fixed in the first year of the eighty-eighth Olympiad, but Brucker thinks that it may be more accurately assigned to the third year of the eighty seventh Olympiad, or BC. 430. His parents first called him Aristocles, but his name was subsequently changed to Plato, on account of the breadth of his shoulders. As he gave early indications of original genius, he was educated with great care, and in the first instance applied himself to the arts of poetry and painting, which, after composing an epic poem and a drama, he resigned for the study of philosophy, under Socrates. He remained a regular pupil under that philosopher for eight years, and, like his other disciples, committed the substance of his master's doctrines to writing, but so intermingled them with notions of his own, that Socrates would scarcely acknowledge them. On the persecution of the latter, the conduct of Plato was disinterested and noble in a high degree; and to his attendance on him during his imprisonment the world owes the beautiful dialogue, entitled "Phædi," which, with some of the writer's own opinions, conveys the substance of the sentiments of Socrates on the immortality of the soul. On the death of his master, Plato repaired in the first instance to Megara, and afterwards visited Magna Græcia, where he attended the celebrated school of Pythagoras, whose doctrines he subsequently blended with the more simple system of Socrates. He next studied mathematics under Theodorus of Cyrene, and thence repaired to Egypt, to acquire astronomy and an insight into the Egyptian mysteries, where, it is by some believed, that he derived his doctrines of transmigration and the immortality of the soul. Others suppose that he at the same time acquired a knowledge of the Hebrew Scriptures, but all these suppositions rest upon mere conjecture. On his return to Athens he opened a school, for the instruction of youth in philosophy in a small garden, which was his patrimony, situate in the public grove for gymnastic exercises, termed the Academy. Here he was attended by a crowd of hearers of every description, including persons of the first distinction, and among other illustrious names to be ranked among his disciples are those of Dion, Aristotle, Hyperides, Lycurgus, the orator Demosthenes, and Isocrates. Jealousy is necessarily attendant on public admiration, and it is to be regretted that the name of Xenophon is to be joined to that of Diogenes the cynic, in the list of his personal opponents and detractors. A visit which he paid to the elder Dionysius of Syracuse, at the age of forty, proved a consequence of the instructions produced an excellent effect on the king's brother in-law, Dion, but, as might be expected, were lost upon the tyrant himself, who contrived that in his passage home he should be seized and sold as a slave to the inhabitants of his native island of Ægina, then at war with the Athenians. From this state of servitude he was quickly removed by the voluntary generosity of Aniceris, a Cyrenean philosopher, and Dionysius, ashamed of the odium produced by his low-minded proceeding, wrote letters of apology, and besought him to return to Syracuse. Plato nobly replied, that philosophy would not allow him leisure to think of Dionysius. At the request of Dion, however, he subsequently repaired to the court of Dionysius the younger, moved it is said, by the hope that he might induce that ruler to establish his visionary republic. He was well received for a time, but jealousy and distrust gradually ensued, and a war following, he returned home. When peace was restored, with a view to ensure the return of his friend Dion from exile, he was again induced to visit Sicily, at the earnest request of Dionysius, in whom jealousy of his friendship to his brother-in law again produced distrust, and, after much capricious and some rigorous treatment, the philosopher was allowed to finally depart, with

magnificent presents. On his return to Athens Plato resumed his school, and no persuasion could afterwards induce him to quit his peaceful retirement, where he resided enjoying the benefits of his robust constitution and great temperance, until his death, in his seventy-ninth year, BC. 348. On the decease of this celebrated philosopher, who passed his whole life in celibacy, statues and altars were erected to his memory, the day of his birth was adopted as a festival by his followers, and it was the fashion to engrave his head on gems, some of which have reached modern times. The personal character of Plato has been differently represented, but in the midst of the excessive veneration of his admirers, and the slander of his enemies, there is sufficient evidence that he was highly and deservedly esteemed for his moral worth and virtue, and for his gentle, urbane, and courteous manners. His writings consist of thirty-five dialogues and twelve epistles, the style of which retains a strong tincture of the poetical spirit which pervaded his earliest productions. Some of his dialogues are peculiarly elevated by sublime and glowing conceptions, and enriched by a copious, splendid, and harmonious flow of diction. The better part of these, even when he is treating of abstract subjects, are beautifully clear and simple, but others are unfortunately turgid and tinctured with the obscurity of the Pythagorean school. For an account of the philosophy of Plato we refer our readers to the first two of our authorities, as no adequate account of it will suit the limits of a work of this nature. Involved in a maze of words, his doctrines mock the understanding, after the most elaborate analysis, and their partial adoption by the Christian world has led to endless speculation, often indeed ingenious and beautiful; but at the same time in quite as great a degree perplexing and illusive. In the seventeenth century, Gale, Cudworth, and Henry More perplexed themselves with the theories of Plato, which are now more soberly appreciated, a natural result of the inductive and experimental spirit of later times. So long, however, as genius and lofty conception will delight, the reveries of a mind like Plato's will retain no mean portion of admiration. His doctrine concerning God, Mind, Matter, the Immortality of the Soul, Archetypal Forms, &c. exhibits that order of temperament which may be philosophically termed the devotional, and in consequence there exists in a large body of mankind a strong constitutional sympathy with its spirit and tendency. The writings of Plato were originally collected by Hermodorus, and published by Aldus, in 1513, fol. An elegant and correct edition after the Greek text of Henry Stephens, and the Latin version of Ficinus, was published at Deux Ponts, 1788, 12 vols. 8vo. English versions of Plato's Dialogues have been published, at various periods, but the best is that of Floyer Sydenham, 1767-8, 4 vols. 4to, the whole of which have been republished, with the additional works of Plato, by Thomas Taylor, with copious notes, 5 vols. 4to. 1804.—*Brucker's Hist. Philos. Encyclop. Brit. Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

PLATOFF, or PLATOW, hetman of the Cossacks, was born in the southern part of Russia, about 1763. He entered young on military service, and in 1806 and 1807 he had the rank of lieutenant general in the Russian army sent to the assistance of Prussia. He was afterwards employed against the Turks in Moldavia, and was made a general of cavalry. When the French invaded Russia, in 1812, Platoff was again called into actual service, and though he was defeated at Grodno, and obliged to retire into the interior, he returned during the retreat of the enemy from Moscow, and with twenty regiments of Cossacks, he harassed them in their flight, and contributed greatly to the advantages gained over them. In 1813, after the battle of Leipsic, he entered France, and was at Paris with the emperor Alexander, whom he accompanied to England. At London he was the object of popular admiration, and a magnificent sabre was presented to him. In 1815 he commanded the Cossacks destined for the second invasion of France, and he again made his appearance at Paris. After the restoration of peace, he retired to Tcherkash, where he died in February 1818. —*Biog. Univ.*

PLAYFAIR (John) a distinguished natural philosopher and mathematician, born at Bervie near Dundee in Scotland, in 1749. His father was a parochial clergyman of the Scottish church, and having finished his education at the university of St Andrews, he received ordination, and succeeded to his father's benefice in 1772. After holding it some years he resigned it, and going to Edinburgh, he obtained the mathematical chair in that university. In 1778 he published in the Philosophical Transactions a paper "On the Arithmetic of Impossible Quantities," and on the establishment of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, he was appointed one of the secretaries. To the first volume of its Transactions he contributed an "Account of the Life and Writings of Matt. Stewart, Prof of Mathematics at Edinburgh," and an essay "On the Causes which affect the Accuracy of Barometrical Measurements," and several other communications from him appeared in the subsequent volumes. Professor Playfair devoted much time to the study of geology, and in 1816 he visited the Alps, for the purpose of making geological observations on the structure of those mountains. He adopted the opinions of Dr James Hutton, which he defended in his "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth," 4to. His death took place at Edinburgh, July 20, 1819. Besides the productions already noticed, he was the author of "Elements of Geometry," 8vo, and "Outlines of Natural Philosophy," 2 vols. 8vo. —*Gent. Mag. Ann. Biog.*

PLAYFAIR (William) an ingenious mechanic, draughtsman, and author, born in the neighbourhood of Dundee, 1759, and brother to the professor of that name. Discovering an

early taste for mechanics, he was bound to a millwright of the name of Mickle, the celebrated engineer, John Rennie, being his fellow-apprentice. At the expiration of his indentures he went to Birmingham, and was engaged there for some time by Mr James Watt, as a draughtsman, in the works at Soho. Going to the continent he encountered accidentally, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, a member of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and, from his description of a telegraph then lately erected on the mountain of Belville, constructed two working models of the instrument, which he sent to the duke of York, and hence the plan and alphabet of the machine came to England. Although about this time an eager desire to distinguish himself as a political writer became his ruling passion, he did not yet abandon his taste for the arts, but successively obtained several patents for useful inventions. After residing some time in London he repaired to Paris, where he erected a rolling mill on a new plan, for which he obtained an exclusive privilege from the king, but, on the breaking out of the Revolution, becoming obnoxious to Barrere, by the expression of anti-republican principles, he narrowly escaped an arrest, and returned to England. As scarcely a subject of public interest in politics or political economy has occurred latterly without eliciting a pamphlet from his prolific pen, it becomes impossible to enumerate his productions. Those by which he is more generally known are, "The Statistical Breviary," "The Commercial and Political Atlas,' 1786, "The History of Jacobinism," 1795, "Statistical Tables, exhibiting a View of all the States of Europe," 4to, 1800, and an "Inquiry into the Causes of the Decline and Fall of wealthy and powerful Nations," 4to, 1805, reprinted in 1807, a new edition of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," with supplementary chapters, &c 3 vols. 8vo, 1806, "A Statistical Account of the United States of America, translated from the French," 8vo, 1807, "British Family Antiquity," 9 vols. 4to, "A Vindication of the Reign of George III," "Political Portraits in this new Æra," 2 vols. 1814, and "France as it is." In his opinions Mr Playfair was strongly attached to the Pitt school of politics, his "Breviary" and "Atlas" display considerable ingenuity, in simplifying statistical details, by means of geometrical lines and figures. He died February 11, 1823.—*Ann. Biog.*

PLAYFORD (John) an ingenious writer on musical subjects, born in 1613 at London. He followed the business of a music-seller, and in the course of his occupation became intimate with most of the eminent composers of his time, whose works he was in the habit of publishing. Being himself also an excellent judge of music, and very industrious, he contributed much to the improvement of the art of printing music, by an invention which he called the "new tied note," the metal types previously in use being all separate and distinct. The hint of this improvement he is supposed to have taken from Matthew Lock, who, as early as 1673, joined the notes together in his "Melotheria." Playford lived to the age of eighty, and though a practical, rather than a scientific musician, was sufficiently versed in the rules of composition to write good harmony. Besides a variety of songs in parts, printed in the "Musical Companion," he compiled a work, in 1665, entitled "An Introduction to the Skill of Music," which ran through ten editions. His death took place in 1693.—*Biog. Dict of Music.*

PLEMPIUS (Vopiscus Fortunatus) a Dutch physician, was born in 1601 at Amsterdam, and graduated at Bologna, in which university he had applied himself with great success to the study of medicine. He became afterwards professor of physic at Louvaine, and with all that prejudice which induces many persons even of acknowledged ability to set themselves against any thing which is not sanctioned by long custom, exerted himself vigorously against the use of the Peruvian bark, then recently introduced into the Materia Medica by the jesuit Honore Fabri, under the assumed name of Coningius. The treatise in which he commenced his attack upon this invaluable medicine is entitled "Antymus Coningius, Peruviani Pulveris Defensor, repulsus a Melippo Protymo." His other works are, "Ophthalmographia, sive de Oculi Fabrica, Actione, &c." 4to, "Fundamenta, seu Institutiones Medicinæ," "On the Diseases of the Hair and Nails," "On the Plague," "On the Muscles," &c, and a Latin translation of the two first books of Avicenna. He died in 1671. —*Moreri Nouv. Dict. Hist*

PLINY THE ELDER, or CAIUS PLINIUS SECUNDUS, a celebrated Roman naturalist, born AD. 22, at Verona, or, according to some, at Como. Going to Rome, he studied under the philosopher Appion, and he is supposed in his youth to have belonged to the court of Caligula When about twenty-one, he resided some time on the coast of Africa, and he afterwards served in the army in Germany Returning to Rome at the age of thirty, he became an advocate, and pleaded several causes with reputation. He passed part of his time at Como, in superintending the education of his nephew, and during great part of the reign of Nero he seems to have remained without public employment. At length he was appointed procurator in Spain, where he staid till after the accession of Vespasian, who is supposed to have raised him to the dignity of a senator. The latter part of his life was dedicated to literature He wrote the "History of his own Time," in thirty-one books, which is lost, and his "Natural History," in thirty-seven books, one of the most precious monuments of antiquity extant. Pliny became the victim of his attachment to science, for being at Misenum during an eruption of Vesuvius, his anxiety to make observations on that phenomenon prevented him from taking proper precautions for his own safety, and he was suffocated by the sulphureous vapour. The eruption which caused his death appears to have been that in which the

cities of Herculaneum and Pompei were destroyed, in the first year of the emperor Titus. The best editions of Pliny's Natural History are those of Hardouin, 1685, 5 vols. 4to, and 1723, 3 vols. folio, and that of Franzius, Leipsic, 1778-91, 10 vols. 8vo.—*Morері. Aikin's Gen Biog.*

PLINY THE YOUNGER, or CAIUS CÆCILIUS PLINIUS SECUNDUS, nephew of the preceding He was born at Como, where his father Cæcilius held an honourable station. His education was carefully attended to, and such was his proficiency, that at the age of fourteen he composed a Greek tragedy. He studied rhetoric under the first masters, and having obtained a military command in Syria, he embraced the opportunity of applying to philosophical researches, in conjunction with his professional duties. Having been adopted by his uncle, at the age of eighteen he became an advocate, and soon acquired great eminence in the forum. Under the tyrannical reign of Domitian he distinguished himself by his patriotism and public spirit, and when that emperor proscribed the professors of philosophy, Pliny assisted them by his friendship and liberality. He became tribune of the people, and exercised the office of the priesthood, and, after the death of Domitian, he was prefect of the treasury, consul, governor of Bithynia and Pontus, commissary of the Æmilian way, and at length augur. He held his government under Trajan, with whom he was a great favourite. Returning to Rome, he divided his time between public affairs and the pleasures of society and literature, till his death, which happened about AD. 103. He wrote much which has perished, nothing remaining extant except his deservedly admired, but somewhat artificial "Letters" and his "Panegyric on Trajan." Among the best editions of his works are the Elzevir, 1640, 12mo, Variorum, 1669, 8vo, Oxford, 1703, and Nuremberg, 1746, 4to. The Letters of Pliny have been translated into English by lord Orrery and by Melmoth.—*Vossius. Biog Univ.*

PLOT (Robert) an English naturalist, born in 1640. He was educated at Oxford, where he was appointed professor of chemistry, in 1683, having been previously keeper of the Ashmolean museum, which he greatly augmented. He conceived the plan of a complete natural history of England, the only parts of which that were properly executed were his "Natural History of Oxfordshire," 1677, folio, and "Natural History of Staffordshire." He also collected materials for the counties of Kent and Middlesex, but these remain in manuscript, except a "Notice of some Antiquities in Kent," 1714, 8vo. Having resigned his professorship, Plot was made royal historiographer by James II in 1686. In 1694 he was appointed Mowbray herald, and archivist of the herald's office. He died of the stone in 1696. Dr Plot was a fellow of the Royal Society, and secretary to that body, in whose Transactions are several of his communications.—*Biog. Brit.*

PLOTINUS, a learned but visionary philosopher of the third century, born at Lycopolis in Egypt, about the year 205. He had attained the age of twenty-eight before he began to devote himself to the study of ethics, when finding the best scholars at Alexandria unable completely to settle his opinions, he at length became the disciple of Ammonius, and the most distinguished Platonist and leader of the Eclectic school With this master he spent eleven years, when he embraced the opportunity afforded him by the expedition of the emperor Gordian against the Parthians, to travel into Persia and India, and to make himself acquainted with the Oriental philosophy. On the death of his patron he remained a while in Syria, after which he returned to Rome, about the year 245, and then read lectures in philosophy, Porphyry being one of his pupils. The treatises of Plotinus, fifty four in number, were distributed by Porphyry in six classes, called "Enneads," the Greek text of which, with a Latin version by Ficinus, was published at Basil, 1580, folio. His death took place in 270 —*Brucker.*

PLOWDEN (Edmund) an eminent English lawyer and reporter in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Shropshire, and studied both at Oxford and Cambridge, where he is said to have applied himself to medicine, which he relinquished for the law, and became reader at the Middle Temple. In the reign of queen Mary he attained the rank of sergeant at law, but being a Catholic, he received no farther promotion under Elizabeth. His death took place in 1585, at the age of sixty seven. His works consist of "Commentaries or Reports," containing law-cases argued and determined in the reigns of Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. Daines Barrington styles Plowden the most accurate of all reporters.—*Wood. Biographia.*

PLOWDEN (Francis) an English ecclesiastic, of a Catholic family, who followed James II to France. His mother was maid of honour to the wife of that prince, and the son was educated at St Germain en-Laye, and afterwards placed at the English seminary at Paris. Having taken orders among the Catholics, he became connected with the abbé Boursier, who persuaded him to omit taking the degree of doctor, rather than sign the new formulary at that time required from divines of the Gallican church. His party connexions are said to have prevented him from obtaining a cardinal's hat, and the same cause hindered him from being employed as a missionary in England, where he resided three years. Returning to France, he took up his residence among the doctors of the house of St Charles, at Paris, and continued there the greater part of his life. There are several works extant of the abbé Plowden, one of which, entitled, "Traité du Sacrifice de J C." 1778, 3 vols. 12mo, excited among his brethren a long controversy, in which, however, the author himself took no part. He died about 1787.—Plowden (Charles) a jesuit, of the same family with the foregoing, born in England in 1743. He was sent to Rome for education, and entered

into the society in 1759. He returned to his own country after the suppression of his order in 1773, and applied himself to ecclesiastical duties and literary composition. He wrote against Berington and Butler, when the jesuits endeavoured to reunite their society in England, and he was one of the most zealous advocates for that measure. He afterwards became president of the Catholic college of Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, and in 1820 he took a journey to Rome, to transact some affairs relative to his order. His death took place, on his return to England, at Jougne, in France, June 13, 1821. A list of his writings may be found in the subjoined authority.—*Biog. Univ.*

PLUCHE (Noel Antoine) a learned French writer, born in the diocese of Rheims in 1688. In consequence of the death of his father, he was left when young to the care of his mother, who procured for him the advantage of a good education. At the age of twenty-two he became professor of humanity in the college of his native city, and he afterwards filled the chair of rhetoric. He was about to enter into holy orders, when the bishop of Laon offered him the presidency of his college, which he accepted, but being denounced as an opposer of the bull Unigenitus, he chose rather to resign his situation, than to sign the formula of retractation which was presented to him. He then retired into Normandy, and acted as a private tutor, and afterwards going to Paris he supported himself by giving lessons to young persons on history and geography. He relinquished this employment to devote himself to the composition of his famous work, entitled, "Spectacle de la Nature, ou Entretiens sur l'Histoire Naturelle et les Sciences," which was published at Paris in 1732, 9 vols. 12mo. In consequence of being afflicted with deafness he quitted Paris in 1749, and retiring to Varenne St Maur, he passed the rest of his days in religious exercises and theological studies. He died of apoplexy, November 19, 1761. Besides the "Spectacle de la Nature," which has been translated into English, the abbe Pluche was the author of "Histoire du Ciel, considérée selon les Idees des Poetes, des Philosophes, et de Moise," 1739, 2 vols. 12mo, "La Mecanique des Langues, et l'Art de les Enseigner," 1751, 12mo, and other works.—*Biog. Univ.*

PLUKENET (Leonard) a medical professor and botanist of the seventeenth century, born in 1642. Little is known of his origin or education, except that the latter is supposed to have been completed at Cambridge, where he is said to have graduated. Afterwards he practised as an apothecary in the city of Westminster, and raised a botanic garden there, which gained him some notoriety, and, after a life passed in struggles against adversity, led at last to his being appointed, towards its close, royal professor of botany at Hampton-court, and superintendent of the garden there. Plukenet differed much with Petiver and Sloane, whom he speaks very slightingly of, but was of considerable service to Ray, of whom he thought highly. His principal work, on which he bestowed much labour and expense, is his "Phytographia," which first appeared in four separate parts, 4to, between the years 1691 and 1696, and contains upwards of 300 plates. His other productions are, "Almagestum Botanicum," 4to, 1696, a valuable work, enumerating six thousand species, "Almagesti Botanici Mantissa," 4to, 1700, "Amaltheum Botanicum," 4to, 1705, all of which were collected and reprinted at Hamburgh, with a Linnæan index, in 4 vols. 4to, 1769. He died in 1706, leaving an herbarium of 8,000 plants, now in the British Museum.—*Pulteney's Sketches.*

PLUMIER (Charles) a French ecclesiastic of the seventeenth century, born in 1646, at Marseilles, and educated at Thoulouse. He entered into the order of friars minim, but devoted his time and attention rather to the study of botany than of theology, and was so absorbed in this his favourite science, that after perambulating a great part of the south of France, in the pursuit of indigenous plants, he accepted an invitation made him by the government of Louis XIV, to proceed to St Domingo, for the purpose of bringing home a catalogue and specimens of the natural productions of the island. He executed this commission so much to the satisfaction of his employers, that he was subsequently despatched on two several voyages to the West Indies, having similar discoveries for their object, and explored on these occasions not only the French islands there, but part of the continent. He was preparing for a fourth expedition, when his progress was arrested by death at Cadiz. Plumier who had acquired a considerable knowledge of mathematics and mechanics, as well as of botany, under Maignan, at the time of his decease held the appointment of botanist royal, with a pension. His works are, "Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera," 4to, 1703. "On American Ferns," folio, a treatise "On Cochineal," and another 'On the Art of Turnery," 4to. Science lost something by the abrupt termination of his last undertaking, the main object of which was to study the nature of the Peruvian bark in its recent state. His death took place in 1706.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

PLUNKET (Oliver) a Roman Catholic divine, titular archbishop of Armagh, went to Rome at an early age, and there took the degree of doctor in divinity. He received the title of primate of Ireland from pope Innocent XI. In September, 1679, he was arrested on a charge of treason, and being sent to London, he was executed at Tyburn in 1681. It is melancholy to add, that the life of this unfortunate and respectable man, whose innocence was subsequently established, fell a sacrifice to a base conspiracy in those plot-making times, between some priests of a scandalous life, whose disorders he had censured, and certain persons under sentence of death, who finally suffered for their perfidy.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PLUQUET (François Andre) a French philosopher, a native of Bayeux, where he was born, in 1716, and where afterwards, on entering into holy orders, he obtained a canonry. This piece of preferment he vacated on obtaining the historical professorship in the university of Paris, for which appointment his previous studies had admirably qualified him, as is evinced in his edition of "Chinese Classics," printed in seven duodecimo volumes His ethical works consist of "A Treatise on Sociability, 2 vols. in which he controverts the doctrines of Hobbes, with regard to the natural disposition of the human race. Another, "On Luxury," 12mo, 2 vols.," "A Dictionary of Heresies," 2 vols., and "Fatalism Examined," 12mo, 3 vols., His style is at once nervous and elegant, and he retained his faculties till the advanced age of seventy-four, when an apoplectic fit put a period to his existence in 1790.—*Nouv. Dict Hist.*

PLUTARCH, a celebrated Greek philosopher and historian of the second century, who was a native of Chœronea, a town of Bœotia. He studied at Athens, under Ammonius, and afterwards travelled in various parts of Greece, and then went to Alexandria, in Egypt. At every place he visited, he assiduously cultivated the acquaintance of the priests and other learned men, and from the result of his own observations and their communications, he collected those stores of intelligence which are displayed in the various works which he composed. At length he took up his residence at Rome, where he remained nearly forty years. His lectures on philosophy obtained for him much reputation, and among his hearers was Trajan, who afterwards became emperor. That prince, as a mark of his favour, invested Plutarch with the consular dignity, and made him proconsul of Illyricum In the latter part of his life he retired to his native place, where he was elected archon, or chief magistrate, and he also became a priest of the Delphic Apollo. His death took place in 119, at the age of sixty nine. As an historian, Plutarch has been the object of general admiration, on account of his "Lives of Illustrious Greeks and Romans," with regard to which Vossius tells us, that Theodore Gaza said, "If he was obliged to throw into the sea all the books in the world, this should be reserved as the last" The other works of this writer, which are extremely numerous, relate to moral and natural philosophy and theology. Many of his compositions are no longer extant. Among the most valuable editions of the works of Plutarch, are those of H. Stephen, Paris, 1572, 13 vols. 8vo, and of Reiske, Leipsic, 1774—1782, 12 vols 8vo. The Lives have been published separately, by Bryan, London, 1729, 5 vols. 4to, and by Coray, Paris, 1808, 7 vols. 8vo, and the Morals, or Miscellaneous Treatises, were edited collectively by Wyttenbach, Oxford, 1795, 6 vols. 4to, reprinted in 13 vols. 8vo. The best English translation of the Lives is that of the Langhornes.—*Vossius. Stollii Introd in Hist. Lit.*

PLUVINEL (Antoine) a courtier of the age of Henri Quatre, to whom he officiated as grand equerry. He was born of a noble family in Dauphiné, and was entrusted by his master with several diplomatic missions, especially one to the Low Countries. But it is in his former capacity that he is principally known to posterity, from his having been the first who reduced the art of riding to a system in France, and published a work on the subject, entitled "L Art de monter à Cheval," folio. His death took place in 1620.—*Biog. Univ Morert.*

POCOCK (Edward) a learned English divine and Oriental critic, who was a native of Oxford. He was born November 8, 1604, and was educated at Thame school, whence, at the age of fourteen, he removed to Magdalen hall, Oxford, and two years after to a scholarship at Corpus Christi. In 1622 he took the degree of BA. and in 1626 he proceeded MA. Such was his proficiency in the knowledge of the Eastern languages, that he undertook to prepare for the press such parts as had not previously been edited of the Syriac New Testament, from a MS. in the Bodleian library, and the work was printed at Leyden, 1630, 4to. In 1629 Pocock had been ordained to the priesthood, by the bishop of Oxford, and soon after he was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo. He arrived there in October 1630, and immediately applied himself to the cultivation of Oriental literature. He was employed by archbishop Laud to make collections of valuable and curious MSS. and coins for the university of Oxford, and in 1636 that prelate invited him to return to England to fill his newly-founded Arabic professorship. After giving a course of lectures at Oxford, part of which he subsequently published, he undertook a second voyage to the East, and remained some time at Constantinople collecting ancient MSS. He came home in 1640, and had the mortification to find his generous patron a prisoner of state in the Tower, and the death of that prelate, and the political changes which occurred, might have consigned him to obscurity if not to want, but for the protection of the learned Selden, whom he assisted in the publication of part of the annals of Futychius, under the title of "Origines Alexandrinæ," 1641. He was presented by his college to the rectory of Childrey, in Berkshire, whither he retired on being deprived of his professorship, after the execution of archbishop Laud. In 1647, however, Selden procured for him the restoration of his salary, and the following year he was appointed Hebrew professor at Oxford, to which the king, then a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, added the rich canonry of Christchurh, and the grant was confirmed by the parliament. In 1649 he published "Specimen Historiæ Arabum," 4to, one of the best of his works, reprinted at Oxford in 1805. In 1650 he was deprived of his canonry, for refusing to subscribe the engagement required by the parliament; and it was with great solicitation on the part of the

bers of the university that he was allowed to retain his professorships. In 1655 he published some of the writings of Maimonides, under the title of "Porta Mosis," and he assisted in Walton's Polyglott Bible. In 1658 appeared his edition of the Annals of Eutychius, in Arabic, with a Latin version, 2 vols. 4to. The Restoration, in 1660, enabled him to recover his church preferment, and the same year he printed an Arabic translation of Grotius's work on the Truth of Christianity. Notwithstanding he experienced but little patronage or encouragement, he continued his labours, and in 1663 produced an Arabic and Latin edition of the "Historia Dynastiarum" of Abulfaragius, 2 vols. 4to. He died at Oxford, September 12, 1691, leaving Commentaries on the Minor Prophets, and other works besides those above noticed.—Edward Pocock, his eldest son, rector of Minal, in Wiltshire, published, with the assistance of his father, an Arabic work called "Philosophus autodidactus, sive Epistola Abu Jaafar Ebn Tophail, de Hai Ebn Yokdhan," 1671, 4to.—Thomas Pocock another son, translated into English a work of Manasseh Ben Israel.—*Biog. Brit.*

POCOCKE (Richard) a divine and Oriental traveller, distantly related to the subject of the foregoing article. He was born in 1704, at Southampton, where his father was master of a free-school, and he received his education at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and took the degree of LL.D. in 1733. He engaged in a voyage to the Levant in 173⁷, and after visiting Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, and other countries, he returned home through Italy and Germany in 1742. He published, in 1743-45, "A Description of the East," 2 vols. folio, comprising an account of those parts of the world in which he had travelled, and containing much curious information. He obtained preferment in Ireland, being made precentor of Waterford, in 1744, and accompanying lord Chesterfield, as chaplain, to Dublin, when that nobleman was lord lieutenant, he was made archdeacon of St Patrick's. Under another viceroy, the duke of Devonshire, he was promoted to the see of Ossory, in 1756, whence, in 1765, he was translated to Elphin and Meath. He died of apoplexy, in September, the same year. Dr Pococke was the author of some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and the Archæologia, and he was the donor of some manuscripts to the British Museum.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

POELLNITZ, or POLLNITZ (Charles Louis, Baron de) a German adventurer, who published amusing Memoirs of his own Life. He was the son of a military man, and the grandson of a minister of state, and was born in 1692, at Issouin, near Cologne. He received his education at a school founded by the king of Prussia for noble orphans; and on leaving that institution he made a campaign in Flanders as a volunteer, in 1708. Returning to Prussia, he was made a gentleman of the king's chamber, and being disgraced for his ill conduct, he left Berlin, and commenced adventurer. The scenes through which he passed are too numerous to admit of any thing more than a general notice. He visited various courts of Germany, those of France, Spain, and the pope, England and Holland, every where adapting his religion to the country in which he found himself, and alternately turning court dependant, gambler, and even swindler, as best suited his purpose. At length, on the accession of Frederic II to the throne of Prussia, Poellnitz obtained permission to return home, and he was entertained at the court of that prince, as a sort of licensed buffoon, holding, however, the offices of chamberlain and master of the ceremonies. He died in retirement in 1775. His "Memoirs" were published in French, at Liege, 1734, 3 vols. 8vo, two additional volumes appeared some time after, and, two more at Berlin, in 1791. He is also said to have been the author of "La Saxe galante," 1737, 8vo, containing an account of the amours of Augustus king of Poland, and other anonymous works.—*Biog. Univ.*

POELNER (Charles William) a German chemist, born at Leipsic in 1732. He took the degree of MD. at the university of his native place, and obtained the offices of counsellor of the mines in Saxony, and chemical manager of the porcelaine manufactory of Meissen. Besides some other works relating to medicine and chemistry, he published "Chemical Essays on the Art of Dyeing,' Leipsic, 1772-73, 3 vols. 8vo, and "The Guide for Dyers, especially in dyeing Woollen Cloth and Stuffs," 1785, 8vo, which was translated into French. He also wrote the articles on mineralogy for the "New Survey of Nature," Leipsic, 1775, 1781. His death took place April 13, 1790.—*Biog. Univ.*

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, one of the early promoters of literature in Italy, was born at Terranuova in the Florentine territory, in 1380. His father was a notary in depressed circumstances, but he was educated at the public school of Florence, where he learned Latin under John of Ravenna, and Greek under Manuel Chrysoloras. On completing his education he went to Rome, where he obtained the office of writer of apostolical letters, and in 1414 attended John XXII to the council of Constance, where he witnessed the barbarous trial and execution of Jerome of Prague, of whose suffering and defence he gave an account, which proves that he regarded those proceedings with a correct and philosophical spirit. In 1416 he undertook the salutary task of searching the monasteries for ancient manuscripts, and in that of St Gall discovered a complete copy of Quintilian, with a part of the Argonautics of Valerius Flaccus, and Pedianus's Commentary on Cicero's Orations. In other religious houses he discovered several of the Roman orator's harangues, which had been given up as lost; and by himself or his friends obtained copies of the works of Silius Italicus, Lactantius, Vegetius, Nonius Marcellus, Ammianus Marcel-

linus, Columella, and Tertullian. In 1418, on the invitation of cardinal Beaufort, he visited England, but the comparative barbarism of the country at that distracted period soon led him to return, after being rewarded with the revenues of a small benefice. Resuming his post of secretary, he continued his studies, until obliged to fly from Rome with pope Eugenius, when he was taken prisoner, and after paying a heavy ransom, retired to Florence, and attached himself to Cosmo de' Medici, whose patronage he obtained. In 1455 he put away a concubine, by whom he had fourteen children, a solace at that time common to the officers of the Roman court, and married a beautiful girl of eighteen, on the principle of reform. In 1440 he published his "Dialogues on Nobility," one of the most finished of his works, and new productions from time to time followed, which, however, led to no farther promotion, until Nicholas V, a former friend, succeeded to the papal chair, who rewarded him liberally, and also warmly encouraged his attention to literature. In 1453 he was chosen chancellor to the Florentine republic, which office did not impede his literary industry, which was signally manifested by his latest production, a "History of Florence," which had not received its last polish at his death in 1459, at the mature age of seventy-seven. Little can be said for the moral character of Poggio, who was personally licentious, and quarrelsome, and intemperate in controversy to a disgusting degree. No imputation, however, seems to lie against his integrity, and his sentiments are in general liberal and manly. As a writer, he may be deemed the most elegant composer in Latin, (the language of all his works,) of that period, and he was also a considerable proficient in Greek. His writings are numerous, and upon various topics. Many are discussions on moral arguments, and in some of them he by no means spares the vices of the clergy. A few are philosophical, and several controversial the remainder are chiefly translations, orations, and letters, the chief fault of which is diffuseness His "Historia Florentina," which comprises the period from 1350 to 1455, aims at the style of composition of the ancient historians, but is regarded as too partial to his countrymen. It is to be found in the collections of Grævius and Muratori. The whole of the works of Poggio were published together at Basil, 1538, which edition is the most esteemed —*Life by Shepherd. Tiraboschi.*

POINSINET (Anthony Alexander Henry) a French dramatist, who was the son of a notary, and was born at Fontainebleau in 1735. His first production, a bad parody on the opera of "Tithon et l'Aurore," appeared as early as 1753, and in 1757 his comedy, "L'Impatient," was represented. Though the reception of these pieces was by no means flattering, he persevered in his career, and wrote at different times for all the Parisian theatres. He likewise published poetical compositions, including an heroic epistle, entitled "Gabrielle d'Estrée à Henri IV." In 1760 he went to Italy, and on his return he visited Ferney, where he was well received by Voltaire. He subsequently engaged a company of actors, and made a journey into Spain, for the professed purpose of introducing into that country a taste for Italian music. But death put an end to his projects, for he was drowned a short time after his arrival in Spain, as he was bathing in the Guadalquivir at Cordova, June 7, 1769. He was a member of the Arcadian society at Rome and the academy of Dijon. His principal dramatic work is "Le Cercle, ou la Soirée à la mode," a comedy in one act, displaying the fashionable manners of his time, but with regard to this piece, Palissot has accused him of plagiarism.—*Biog. Univ.*

POINSINET DE SIVRY (Louis) cousin of the foregoing, was born at Versailles, February 20, 1733. After completing his studies with credit at the college de la Marche, he published a collection of poems, the success of which encouraged him to adopt the profession of an author. His next literary production was a translation in verse of the works of Anacreon, Bion, and Moschus, which was followed by a successful tragedy, entitled "Briseis," the subject of which was taken from the Iliad. His "Ajax," a tragedy, was not so well received, and he therefore quitted the drama to write for the booksellers, though long after, in 1789, he published "Cato of Utica," a tragedy, inferior to both his former plays. The Revolution, of which he was an ardent admirer, deprived him of a pension, which he had enjoyed from the liberality of the duke of Orleans, in whose family his father had held a situation, but he subsequently obtained relief from the national convention, being comprised among the men of letters to whom their bounty was extended. He died at Paris, March 11, 1804. His works, original and translated, are numerous, including a French version of Pliny's Natural History, with critical notes, Paris, 1771 82, 12 vols. 4to, the Comedies of Aristophanes, with the Fragments of Menander and Philemon, in French, 1784, 4 vols. 8vo, and "Nouvelles Recherches sur la Science des Medailles, Inscriptions, et Hieroglyphes antiques," Maestricht, 1778, 4to.—*Idem.*

POIRET (Peter) a French enthusiast, was born at Metz in 1646. After studying at Heidelberg and Basil, he became pastor of Amveil, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, where he wrote his "Cogitationes rationales de Deo, Anima, et Malo," in which he principally followed the maxims of Des Cartes. This work created a great sensation in the philosophical world, and was censured by Bayle, and defended by the author. In 1676, during the troubles in which his country was involved by the war, he withdrew into Holland, and meeting with the celebrated Antoinette Bourignon, he became her zealous disciple, and from that moment he became the most bitter enemy to every kind of philosophy which was not the effect of divine illumination, and inveighing most bitterly against the system of Des Cartes. In 1688 M. Poiret removed to Rhensburg, not far from Leyden, where he passed his

time in writing mystical books, and in editing the reveries of madame Bourignon, madame Guyon, and others. He died in 1719 His other works are, "De Œconomia Divina," 7 vols. 8vo, "De Eruditione triplici, solida superficiaria, et falsa," "The Peace of Good Men in all Parts of Christendom," "The Substantial Principles of the Christian Religion, &c," "De Natura Idearum ex Origine sua repetita, &c." &c. &c.—*Enfield's Hist. Phil. Mosheim. Moreri.*

POIS (Nicholas le) Latin, Piso, an eminent physician, was born at Nancy in 1527, and became first physician to Charles duke of Lorraine. He wrote a work entitled "De Cognocendis et Curandis præcipue Internis Corporis Humani Adfectibus, lib iii, ex Clarissimorum Medicorum tam Veterum quam Recentiorum Monumentis collecti," of which Boerhaave had so high an opinion, that he republished it at Leyden, 1736, with a preface of his own.—His son, Charles le Pois, was born at Nancy in 1563, and became consulting physician to duke Charles III and to duke Henry II, whom he induced to establish a school of medicine at Pont-a-Mousson, of which he became dean and first professor. He died in 1633, a victim to his zealous efforts to check the ravages of a pestilence at Nancy He wrote "Selectionum Observationum et Consiliorum de præteritis hacteuus Morbis," reedited by Boerhaave in 1733, which contains many valuable observations derived from long experience, "Discours de la Nature, Causes, et Remedes des Maladies populaires, accompagnees de Dyssenterie et autres Fluxes de Ventre," in which he particularly considers the febrile nature of dyssentery, "Physicum Cometæ Speculum," &c.—*Halleri Bibl. Med Eloy Dict.*

POISSON (Raimond) a French actor and dramatic writer of the seventeenth century. He was the son of a mathematician, and losing his father when young, he was patronized by the duke of Crequi, governor of Paris, but his inclination induced him to relinquish his prospects of rising at court, and go on the stage He obtained great celebrity in low comedy and was noticed by Louis XIV. He died at Paris in 1690, leaving a number of theatrical compositions, published collectively in 1687 and 1743, 2 vols. 12mo.—His son, Paul Poisson, also eminent as a comic actor died at St Germain-en-Laye, in 1730, having retired from the stage about ten years before.—Philip Poisson, son of the preceding, was famous as a dramatic performer, both in tragedy and comedy. He was born at Paris in 1682, and died at St Germain in 1743. He wrote ten comedies, of which "Le Procureur arbitre," and "L'Impromptu de Campagne," are acted occasionally.—His brother, F. Arnoult Poisson de Roinvilee, supported the reputation of his family as a comic performer. His father had procured him a commission in the army, which he quitted, and went to the East Indies and on his return to France he became an actor, in spite of the opposition of his father which however was withdrawn on perceiving that he possessed extraordinary talents for the stage. He died in 1753.—*Biog. Univ.*

POISONNIER (Peter Isaac) an eminent physician, was born at Dijon in 1720, and in 1746 he succeeded M Dubois as professor of physic in the college de France. In 1758, being first physician to the French army, he went to Russia, to attend the empress Elizabeth in her illness, and while in that country he assisted at the famous experiment relative to the congelation of quicksilver, of which he afterwards gave an account to the Academy of Sciences. On his return to France, he was made counsellor of state and inspector general of physic, and his discovery of distilling fresh from sea-water procured him a pension of 12,000 livres. During the ascendancy of Robespierre he was imprisoned with his family, but on his death he was released, and died in 1797 or 1798. He wrote several treatises on the maladies incident to seamen, the fever of St Domingo, &c.—*Dict Hist. Gent. Mag.*

POLE (Reginald, cardinal) an eminent statesman and ecclesiastic, born in 1500, was the son of sir Richard Pole, lord Montacute, cousin to Henry VII, by Margaret, daughter of the duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. He received his early education under the Carthusians of Steene, whence he was removed to Magdalen college, Oxford. He entered into deacon's orders at an early age, and had several benefices conferred on him by Henry VIII, with whom he was in the first instance a great favourite. In 1519 he visited Italy, and, taking up his abode at Padua became highly distinguished for his attachment to polite literature. He returned to England in 1525 but, on the breaking out of the affair of the divorce from Catherine of Arragon prudently withdrew to Paris Nothing could exceed the solicitude of Henry to obtain the concurrence of his kinsman in that measure, but he was so far from succeeding, that Pole, more thoroughly embued with the maxims of the church of Rome, drew up a treatise, "De Mentale Ecclesiastica," in which he compared the king to Nebuchadnezzar, and excited the emperor Charles V to revenge the injury of his aunt The consequence of this conduct was the loss of all his preferment in England, in return for which, he endeavoured to form a party against Henry in England, a design which terminated in the destruction of his brother, lord Montacute, and of his aged mother, then become countess of Salisbury, who fell victims to the vindictive spirit of Henry on the public scaffold. The countenance of the court of Rome was extended to Pole precisely proportion as the anger of that of England was excited, and besides being raised to the dignity of cardinal, he was employed in various negociations, and, among others, in negociating a peace between the emperor and France. He was also appointed one of the three papal legates to the council of Trent, and, at the death of pope Paul III, was seriously thought of for his successor. On the accession of Mary I his attainder was reversed, and he was invited to England, where he ho-

nourably distinguished himself by endeavours to moderate the rigour of Gardiner and others against the reformers, and was an advocate for lenient measures, and such a correction of clerical abuses as would conciliate them. On the death of Cranmer, Pole, then for the first time ordained priest, became archbishop of Canterbury, and was at the same time elected chancellor of both the universities, and while he acted with much severity in what he deemed the extirpation of heresy, he made several salutary regulations for the advancement of learning. He particularly opposed, although in vain, the war with France, to aid the views of Philip II, and seems to have acted conscientiously even when most mistaken. He was lying ill of an intermittent fever when Mary expired, and it was thought his death, which soon followed, in November 1558, was hastened by his anticipation of the ruin of the Catholic cause. Cardinal Pole, seems not to have been a man of commanding talents, either in a political or literary sense, but he merited great esteem for his mildness, generosity, and comparative moderation, in an age when persecution was deemed lawful on all sides.—*Biog Brit. Hume*

POLEMBURG (Cornelius) a painter, was born at Utrecht in 1586, at seventy-four years of age made a journey into Italy, to perfect himself. He worked on a very small scale, and his larger pictures are not much esteemed. Charles I sent for him to England. Rubens esteemed him much, and had several of his paintings. He distinguished himself chiefly by his landscapes, in which he treated nature with much truth. His touch is light, and his skies are particularly remarked for the transparency of their colouring. He died in 1660.—*Nouv. Dict Hist.*

POLLMON, an eminent Platonic philosopher, was born at Œta. In his youth he led an exceedingly dissolute life, but in one of his fits of intoxication, happening to enter the school of Xenocrates, who turned his discourse to the miseries of intemperance, from that moment he changed his life, and devoted himself to the study of philosophy, and ever after practised the severest austerity. Such was his progress, that on the death of Xenocrates he succeeded him in the chair of the academy. He died BC. 170.—There was also a rhetorician of the same name, who flourished in the reign of Trajan, of whom some orations are extant, which were printed at Toulouse, in Greek and Latin, in 1637.—*Moreri. Suidas. Diogen. Laert.*

POLENI (John, marquis) a learned mathematician and antiquary, was born at Padua in 1683, and was appointed professor of astronomy and mathematics in that city. He was a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, the academies of Berlin, of the Ricovrati at Padua, the Royal Society of London, and of the Institute at Bologna. He was also named by the Venetian republic superintendent of the rivers and waters throughout the republic, and pope Benedict XIV made him surveyor of St Peter's. He possessed a lively and penetrating genius, and profound scientific knowledge, and was in correspondence with the greatest men of his day. He wrote Supplement to the Antiquities of Grævius and Gronovius," 5 vols. folio, "Dissertazione sopra il Tempio di Diana di Efeso," "Exercitationes Vitruvianæ."—*Fabroni. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

POLHEM (Christopher) a Swedish engineer, born at Wisby, in Gothland, in 1661. His talents having attracted attention, Charles XI sent him to travel for improvement, when he remained some time at Paris. George I afterwards invited him to Hanover, to superintend the working of the mines of the Hartz, and advantageous proposals were made to induce him to remain in Germany, but he preferred returning to serve his native country. To him Sweden owes a great number of ingenious and useful inventions, serviceable in mining, draining, and making docks and canals, and he particularly displayed his genius, and the extent of his conceptions, in the plan which he gave for the construction of the canal of Trollhaetta, and the basin of Carlskrona. Polhem was rewarded for his services with a patent of nobility, the title of counsellor of commerce, and was created a commander of the order of the polar star. He was also a member of the academy of Sciences at Stockholm, to whose Transactions he furnished many interesting contributions. His death took place August 31, 1751.—*Biog. Univ.*

POLI (G Saverio) an eminent naturalist, was born at Molfetta, in Italy, in 1746, and studied in the university of Pisa. He was a member of the Royal Society of London, and became director of the military academy of Naples, where he died in 1825. He wrote a "System of Natural Philosophy," which has gone through ten editions, and a work on Testaceous animals, which is much esteemed. —*Gent. Mag.*

POLI (Martin) a distinguished chemist, was born at Lucca in 1662. He went to Rome, and there invented several new operations, and had a public laboratory. Poli having discovered a secret in the art of war, communicated it to Louis XIV, who rewarded him with a pension, and the title of his engineer, but he declined availing himself of it, preferring the interest of mankind to his own. On his return to Italy, Poli was employed by Clement XI, but he came back into France in 1713, and had sent for his family, when he was attacked by a violent fever, which carried him off in 1714. He wrote a work entitled, "Il Trionfo degli Acidi," to prove, that instead of being the causes of a great number of diseases, acids are, on the contrary, sovereign remedies. It contains a variety of remarkable experiments and reasonings, which render it worthy of attention.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

POLIGNAC (Melchior de) a statesman and cardinal, was born of an illustrious family at Puy-en Velay, in Languedoc, in 1661. He studied philosophy in the college of Har-

court, but secretly attached himself to the Cartesian philosophy, which was then rigorously prohibited in the schools. In 1692 he was appointed ambassador to Poland, and on the death of John Sobiesky, he employed all his address to procure the election of the prince of Conti, but his efforts proved unsuccessful, and it was with great difficulty that he got back to France. His failure incurred the displeasure of Louis, and he retired for some time to his abbey of Bon Port, where he composed his "Anti-Lucretius." In 1706 he went to Rome, and was employed in various diplomatic concerns of importance, for which he was created cardinal in 1713, and master of the chapel royal. On the death of Louis XIV he connected himself with the enemies of the regent, and was banished in 1718 to his abbey of Anchin, and was not recalled till 1720. In 1724 he went to Rome, and was appointed agent for French affairs there. He was nominated to the archbishopric of Auch, and made a commander of the order of the Holy Ghost. He died at Paris in 1741. His Latin poem of "Anti-Lucretius" has been frequently reprinted, and translated into various languages. It is distinguished by the purity and elegance of its diction, and the happy turn of its expressions. He confutes the absurdities of the Epicurean system, and puts in their place the reveries of Des Cartes. The cardinal possessed a large collection of antiquities, dug up from the ruins of Rome, and formed a project of diverting the course of the Liber in order to search for the relics in its bed, but his finances did not enable him to put it into execution.—*Moreri. Nouv Dict Hist.*

POLITI (Alexander) a learned Italian was born at Florence in 1679. He completed his philosophical studies in the college of the Scuole Pie, where, in 1700, he was appointed professor of rhetoric, and in 1708, for the use of his class, he published a "Compendium of Peripatetic Philosophy." In 1716 he was sent by his order to teach theology at Genoa, and he afterwards became professor of eloquence at Pisa. He died at Florence in 1752. He wrote a book on jurisprudence, entitled, "De Patria in Testamentis condendis Potestate," but his ruling passion was Greek literature, and he devoted many years of his life to a translation and illustration of Homer, with the commentary of Eustathius. His other works are, "Martyrologium Romanorum cas tigatum, folio, "Orationes ad Acad. Pisanam."—*Fabroni Vit. Italor.*

POLITIANO (Angelo) a learned and elegant scholar of the fifteenth century, born in 1454, at Monte Pulciano, in the Florentine territories, whence he derived the appellation by which he is more usually known than by that of Cinis, his family name. The first production which brought him into notice was a Latin poem on the tournament of Guliano de Medici. He assumed the ecclesiastical habit, and acquired by his accomplishments the favour of Lorenzo the Magnificent, who made him tutor to his children, and presented him with a canonry in the cathedral of Florence, which he held with the professorship of the Greek and Latin languages. Among the most esteemed his writings are, an "Account of the Conspiracy of the Pazzi," "A Latin Translation of Herodian," and, "A Collection of Greek Epigrams," besides some miscellaneous works in prose and verse, and a drama on the story of Orpheus, printed in 1475. This latter piece was set to music, of which science he was so passionately fond, that his death is said to have been accelerated by his propensity. An unfortunate attachment to a lady of distinguished rank had brought on a severe illness, which the much increased by starting out of bed in a fit of enthusiasm to celebrate her beauties on his lute. His death was the consequence in 1494.—*Tiraboschi. Biog. Univ.*

POLLEXFEN (sir Henry) an English lawyer and judge of considerable practice under Charles II, was born in Devonshire. In 1688 he sat as one of the members for the city of Exeter, and he was retained as one of the counsel for the bishops. After the Revolution he was knighted, and was appointed chief-justice of the common pleas, but he held this office a very short time, dying in 1692. His "Arguments and Reports" were published in 1702, in folio. Burnet calls him "an honest and learned, but perplexed, lawyer."—*Bridgman's Legal Bibl. Prince's Worthies.*

POLLIO (Caius Asinius) an eminent soldier and scholar of the Augustan age, the friend and patron of Virgil, Horace, and of other literary men, and the intimate associate of Mecænas. He filled the office of consul A.U.C. 714, and signalized his military talents in Dalmatia. His literary productions are stated to have been far above mediocrity, but unfortunately all these, dramatic, forensic, and historical, have perished in the lapse of ages. His birth is supposed to have taken place about seventy-six years before the Christian æra, which epoch he survived four years, and died at Tusculum, the modern Frescati.—*Life by Masson.*

POLO (Marco) a celebrated traveller of the thirteenth century, was the son of Nicolas Polo, a Venetian merchant, who, accompanied by his brother Matthew, had penetrated to the court of Kublai, the great khan of the Tartars. His prince being highly entertained with their account of Europe, made them his ambassadors to the pope, on which they travelled back to Rome, and having obtained a couple of missionaries, once more visited Tartary, accompanied by the young Marco, who became a great favourite with the khan. Having acquired the different dialects of Tartary, he was employed on various embassies, and after a residence of seventeen years, all the three Venetians returned to their own country, in 1295, with immense wealth. Marco afterwards served his country at sea against the Genoese, and being taken prisoner, remained many years in confinement, the tedium of which, he beguiled by composing the history of the travels of his father and

himself, under the title of "Delle Marviglie del Mondo da lui vidute, &c." the first edition of which appeared at Venice in 1496, 8vo. It has been translated into various languages, the best versions of which are one in Latin, Cologne, 1671, and another in French, published at the Hague in 1675, in 2 vols. Polo relates many incredible things, but the greater part of his narrative has been verified by succeeding travellers; and it is thought, that what he wrote from his own knowledge is both curious and true. He not only gave a better account of China than any previously afforded, but likewise furnished an account of Japan, of several islands in the East Indies, of Madagascar, and of the coast of Africa. He ultimately regained his liberty, but of his subsequent history nothing is known.—*Tiraboschi. Rees's Cyclop.*

POLLUX (Julius). There were two ancient writers of this name. The first and most celebrated was an Egyptian by birth, born at Naucratis in that country, in the latter part of the second century. He devoted himself early to letters, and settled at Athens, where he read lectures on ethics and eloquence, till his reputation as a scholar procured him the appointment of preceptor to the emperor Commodus. For the use of his illustrious scholar he drew up the catalogue of Greek synonymes, in ten books, which, under the name of "Onomasticon," is the only one of his works that has come down to posterity, although he was the author of several more. His death took place AD. 238, when he had nearly attained his sixtieth year. Of his "Onomasticon" there are two editions, the Aldine, printed at Venice in 1502, and that of Amsterdam, 1706, folio.—The second, who lived two centuries later, is known only as the author of a medical treatise, entitled, "Historia Physica," of which there is an edition printed in 1779 at Bologna.—*Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

POLYÆNUS. There were more than one writer of antiquity who bore this name, the most celebrated of whom flourished under Antoninus and Verus, in the second century. He appears to have been by birth a Macedonian, and is principally known as the author of a work on military tactics, entitled, "Stratagemata, &c." Isaac Casaubon published an edition of it, which was reprinted at Leyden in 1690, on an improved scale, bearing on the title page, "Polyæni Stratagematum, libri octo, Justo Vulteio interprete, Pancratius Maasvicius recensuit, Isaaci Casauboni necnon suas Notas adjecit." This is by far the best edition. There is also an English translation of it in 4to, 1793. Fragments of other works of the same writer have descended to posterity in quotations, but none of any length or interest. —*Ibid.*

POLYBIUS, an eminent Greek historian, was born at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, about BC. 203. His father Lycortas was prætor of the Achæan republic, and the friend of Philopœmen. He was brought up to arms and public affairs, and was employed on several embassies, and among others to the Romans, whose views upon Greece he opposed. On this account, when, after the defeat of Perseus, it became unnecessary to preserve appearances, he was one of the thousand suspicious persons demanded of the Achæans as hostages to be detained under custody in Italy. His reputation, however, preceded him to Rome; and by his learning, talents, and integrity, he ingratiated himself with the two sons of Paulus Æmilius, adopted by the Scipio family, through whose interest he obtained the release of his countrymen, after a detention of seventeen years. He himself, however, chose to remain at Rome, and afterwards to accompany Scipio in his expedition into Africa. When the Achæans were again involved in a war with the Romans, he hastened to the army of the consul Mumnius, in order to mediate in their favour; and by his probity and disinterestedness, secured so much credit from both sides, that he was entrusted with the care of settling a new form of government for the cities of Greece. He afterwards accompanied Scipio to Numantia, and upon the death of his great friend and benefactor, returned to his native country, where he died, in consequence of a fall from his horse, in his eighty-second year, BC. 181. Polybius was the author of a "Universal History," beginning at the second Punic war, to the subversion of the Macedonian kingdom, a period of 135 years. Of this great work five complete books only are extant, with considerable fragments of twelve more. Their loss is much regretted, no author of antiquity being more valuable for accuracy, fidelity, and military and political information, conveyed with little attention to the graces of composition. The best editions of Polybius are that of Casaubon, 1609, folio; of Gronovius, 3 vols. 8vo, 1670; and of Leipsic, 1789, 9 vols. 8vo. Polybius has been translated into English by Hampton.—*Biog. Clas. Vossii Hist. Græc.*

POLYCARP (St) a Christian father and martyr, probably born at Smyrna during the reign of Nero, was a disciple of the apostle John, and was by him appointed bishop of that city; and he is thought to be the angel of the church of Smyrna, to whom the epistle in the second chapter of Revelations is addressed. Ignatius also much esteemed Polycarp, who, when he was condemned to die, comforted and encouraged him in his sufferings. On the event of a controversy between the Eastern and Western churches, respecting the proper time for celebrating Easter, Polycarp undertook a journey to Rome to confer with Anicetus; but though nothing satisfactory took place on that affair, whilst at Rome he violently opposed the heresies of Marcion and Valentinus, and converted many of their followers. During the persecution of the Christians under Marcus Aurelius, Polycarp suffered martyrdom with the most heroic fortitude, AD. 169. His "Epistle to the Philippians," the only one of his pieces which has been preserved, is contained in archbishop Wake's 'Genuine Epistles."—*Cave. Lardner. Mosheim. Dupin.*

POLYCLETUS, a famous sculptor of antiquity, was born at Sicyon, and flourished BC. 430. He is considered to have attained perfection in single figures, and a statue of a lifeguard of the king of Persia was in such nice proportion, that artists came from all parts to study it as a model. A statue of a boy, executed by him, was valued at a hundred talents. —*Plini Hist. Nat.*

POLYGNOTUS, a painter of Thasos, flourished about 420 BC. He painted the temple of Delphi, and part of the Pœcile at Athens gratuitously, for which it was decreed that he should be supported at the public expense. He was the first who, departing from the antique hardness, painted women in thin and lucid garments, and separated their lips so as to disclose their teeth.—*Plini Nat. Hist.*

POLYMNESTES, a musician of ancient Greece, born at Colophon, in Ionia, equally celebrated for his performances on the lute and lyre. Plutarch speaks of him as the inventor of the Hyper-Lydian measure, the lowest of the five original modes, being half a note below the Dorian. This alteration he accomplished by relaxing the tension of the strings more than had been previously practised.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

POMBAL (Sebastian Joseph Carvalho Mello, count d'Oeyras, marquis de) a famous Portuguese statesman, born at Soura, in the territory of Coimbra, in 1699. He was the son of Emanuel Carvalho, a gentleman of the second class, and he studied the law at the university of Coimbra, but preferring a military life to the magistracy, for which he was intended, he procured a commission in the royal guards. The natural violence of his temper involved him in errors, which excited the animadversions of his superiors, in consequence of which he thought proper to retire from the service. He took up his residence at his native place, and soon after married, in opposition to the wishes of her friends, a lady of a noble and ancient family. Tired of inaction he obtained a new introduction to court, and through the patronage of the queen he was appointed ambassador to the court of London in 1739. His residence in England appears to have had a decisive influence on his future administration, and it was here that he became acquainted with the reciprocal interests of England and Portugal, and gained correct ideas of the power and prosperity to which a nation may attain by industry. Here likewise he acquired a just notion of the mercantile system, and of the measures best calculated to support it, and these he afterwards endeavoured, with indefatigable zeal, and with the most despotic authority, to put in practice in his own country. He was recalled in 1745, and through the influence of his former patroness was sent to Vienna to adjust a dispute between pope Benedict XIV and the empress Maria Theresa, relative to the patriarchate of Aquileia. His wife dying, he now married the young countess Von Daun, niece of the celebrated marshal of that name, and this union established his ascendancy over the queen of Portugal, who was an Austrian princess. On the death of the king, in 1750, she persuaded her son, Joseph I, to appoint Carvalho secretary of state for foreign affairs The first care of the new minister was to improve the commercial resources of the kingdom, and encourage a spirit of industry among the people, but he also seems to have systematically endeavoured to depress the nobility, and he displayed a marked enmity to the influential order of the jesuits, whence arose a spirit of opposition to his measures, which led to many public disasters. He was, however, enabled to carry some of his plans into execution, and was proceeding to prosecute them effectually, when some interruption occurred from the dreadful earthquake at Lisbon in 1755. On this occasion he displayed the most active benevolence towards the distressed citizens, and did every thing in his power to relieve their sufferings and necessities. His services procured him deserved respect, and the king rewarded him with the title of count d Oeyras. In the following year he was made prime minister of the country, and he now assumed a most unlimited power in every department of the state. Many of his measures were arbitrary and severe, but the licentiousness of the age, and the character of the people, served to excuse, if not to justify, his proceedings. The attempt to assassinate the king, for which the duke of Aveiro and others of the nobility suffered in 1758, was ascribed by the minister to the instigations of the jesuits, and it afforded him a pretext for the banishment of those fathers from Portugal. He persevered in the system of policy which he adopted, notwithstanding he was continually adding to the number of his enemies, till at length, on the death of the king, in 1777, he was disgraced, and ordered to retire to his estates, and he died at Pombal, the place of his exile, May 8, 1782.—*Biog. Univ Rees's Cyclop.*

POMET (Peter) a celebrated French druggist, was born in 1658, and exercised his profession at Paris He collected drugs from all parts of the world at a great expense, and made a catalogue of all the drugs in his magazine, and of all the varieties in his cabinet. He died in 1699, on the very day on which a pension was granted to him by Louis XIV. He wrote an excellent work, entitled, "Histoire Generale des Drogues," the most complete work that had ever been written on the subject —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

POMEY (Francis) a jesuit, and long time prefect of the lower classes at Lyons, died in 1673, at an advanced age. He was well acquainted with the Latin writers, but his works are deficient in correctness and method. They are, "A French-Latin Dictionary," "Flos Latinitatis," a good abridgment of the dictionary of Robert Etienne, "Indiculus Universalis," "Colloques Scolastiques et Moraux," "Libitinæ, ou Traité des Funérailles des Anciens," a curious book in Latin, "Traité des Particules," "Pantheum Mythicum," "Novus Rhetoricæ Candidatus."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

POMMERAYE (dom. JOHN FRANCIS) a Benedictine of the congregation of St Maur, was born at Rouen in 1617, and renounced all the charges of his order to devote himself entirely to study. His works abound with laborious research, the principal are, "L'Histoire des Archévêques de Rouen," "L'Histoire de la Cathédrale de Rouen," "Histoire de l'Abbaye de St Ouen de Rouen, et celles de St Amand, et de Sainte Catharine de la même ville," "Un Recueil des Conciles et Synodes de Rouen." He died of apoplexy in 1687.—*Nouv. Dict. His*

POMFRET (JOHN) a poet, was born in Bedfordshire in 1667, and studied at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and taking orders, he was presented to the living of Malden in Bedfordshire. In 1703 he came to London for institution to a large and considerable living, but he was stopped by Compton, bishop of London, who, on account of an equivocal expression in his poem of the "Choice," thought him unfit for the clerical habit. He was, however, convinced of his mistake, but too late, for Pomfret, being consequently detained in London caught the small-pox, and died of it in 1703. His "Choice" has been highly popular, from its suitableness to all tastes and ideas of comfort, and its smooth metre. His poems were published in 1699, and some additional pieces appeared after his death.—*Johnson's Poets.*

POMPADOUR (JEANNE ANTOINETTE POISSON, marquise de) mistress of Louis XV, was born in 1722. According to Voltaire, she was the daughter of a farmer at Ferté sous Jouare, whose wife became the mistress of M. Lenormand de Tournehem, a farmer-general. The mother, an unprincipled and intriguing woman, promoted the marriage of her young and beautiful daughter with M Lenormand d'Etiole, the nephew of Tournehem, and afterwards procured her introduction to the king, which led to her guilty elevation. She succeeded in the king's favour the duchess de Chateauroux, who died in 1744, and in 1745 she was created marchioness of Pompadour. She used her influence with her lover in promoting the progress of the fine arts, which she herself cultivated with considerable success, and part of the wealth lavished on her was devoted to the collection of books, paintings, and curiosities. But her cupidity and extravagance were unbounded. She obtained a pension of 240,000 francs, and in 1756 the place of lady of the palace to the queen, who appears to have made no opposition to the appointment. She interfered frequently in the affairs of government, both as to domestic and foreign policy, and the seven years' war with Prussia, so disastrous to France, was one of the measures she promoted. Her death took place April 14, 1764.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

POMPEI (GIROLAMO) an Italian writer, was born at Verona in 1731. His first work was "Canzoni Pastorali," 2 vols. 8vo, which were much admired for their sweetness, sensibility, and elegance. He next gave a very delightful translation, in verse, of the Idylls of Theocritus. His tragedies of "Hypermnestra" and "Calliroe," were represented several times with success. In 1774 he completed a translation of Plutarch's Lives, which established his character as a scholar and prose writer. He afterwards gave poetical versions of the Hero and Leander of Musæus, two of the Hymns of Callimachus, and the Epistles of Ovid, and two volumes of "Nuove Canzoni Pastorali." Pompei was secretary to the tribunal of public safety and the academy of painting, and member of the Academies of the Aletofili and the Filarmonici, and he received invitations from the duke of Parma and the emperor Joseph II, but he declined all offers, and died at Verona in 1790. An edition of all his works was published after his death, in 6 vols. 8vo.—*Athenæum.*

POMPEY THE GREAT, or CNEIUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS, a celebrated Roman statesman and warrior, the contemporary and rival of Julius Cæsar. He was the son of Pompeius Strabo, of an illustrious family, and was born 105 BC. After having studied the art of war under his father, at the age of twenty-three he raised three legions of troops, with which he marched to the assistance of Sylla, then carrying on war with Marius and his partizans, and three years after, having recovered Sicily and Africa, he was honoured with a triumph. After the death of Sylla he carried on war against Sertorius, in Spain, and having conquered that leader, he again triumphed, in the year of Rome 681. He was then made consul, and re-established the tribunate, and carrying the Roman arms into Asia, he vanquished the kings of Armenia and Pontus, and pursued his victorious course through Media, Albania, Colchis, Judea, and other countries. His services were rewarded with another triumph, which was celebrated during two days with the utmost magnificence. Pompey then, uniting with Cæsar and Crassus, formed the first triumvirate. This union was broken by the death of Crassus and the mutual jealousy of the surviving parties, which, after a while, occasioned a civil war between them. Pompey, on the approach of Cæsar to Rome, with a hostile army of veteran troops, crossed the Adriatic to Epirus, and a battle between the rival chiefs taking place on the plains of Pharsalia, the former was utterly defeated. He then fled to Egypt, where he was immediately assassinated, by order of the ministers of Ptolemy, the king of that country, BC. 48. Cicero says of this commander, that he was born for greatness, and that he was capable of attaining the highest eminence by his eloquence, but he chose rather to seek for military glory.—*Plutarch. Morer.*

POMPIGNAN (JEAN JACQUES LE FRANC, marquis de) a French man of letters, was born of a noble family at Montauban in 1709. He was brought up to the law, and became first president of the court of Aides, at his native place, where he indulged his taste for poetry, and produced his tragedy of "Didon." Being well versed in the learned languages, and some of the modern ones, he employed himself

largely in translations, as well as original composition, and became distinguished in the literary circles of Paris In 1760 he was admitted into the French Academy, and in an inaugural discourse on reception, made an open attack upon the prevalent scepticism of the day, which drew upon him the formidable ridicule of Voltaire and his associates, who finally drove him into retirement, where he died in 1784. The principal works of this writer, whose talents were respectable, consist of dramatic pieces, Sacred Odes, Imitations of the Georgics, Translations from Æschylus and Lucian, and Dissertations.—His brother, JOHN GEORGE, born in 1715, became archbishop of Viennes and almoner to Louis XVI. He was a prelate of considerable merit as an ecclesiastic, and the author of a great number of theological tracts, besides a "Critical Essay on the present state of the Republic of Letters," 1743, and "The Proper Use of Secular Authority in Matters of Religion," 1753.—*Nouv Dict. Hist.*

POMPONATIUS (PETER) a metaphysician, was born at Mantua in 1462, and delivered lectures on the philosophy of Aristotle and Averroes at Padua and Bologna. He composed a celebrated little treatise, "De Immortalitate Animæ," in which he was supposed to doubt the immortality of the soul, on the ground that all natural reason was against it, and Leo X was induced to suppress the work by a bull, and caused Augustine Niphus to compose a treatise with the same title, in refutation of it This discussion was referred to the arbitration of Bembus who supported Pomponatius, and obtained leave for him to publish a second edition. He also wrote a book, "De Incantationibus," and a treatise on "Fate and Free Will." He died in 1525.—*Gen. Dict. Brucker. Niceron.*

POMPONIUS LÆTUS (JULIUS) sometimes styled Peter of Calabria, a learned antiquary of the fifteenth century, said to have been the natural son of a Neapolitan nobleman. He prosecuted his studies at Rome, under Laurentius Valla, whom he succeeded as professor of rhetoric. He also founded an academy, which was suppressed by pope Paul II, and many of the members were imprisoned, and some of them tortured, but Sixtus IV released them, and restored Pomponius to his office. He wrote several works in Latin, relative to Roman history and antiquities, and he edited the writings of Sallust, Pliny the Younger, and Cicero, and commented on those of Quintilian and other classic authors. His death took place at the age of seventy, in 1495.—*Tiraboschi. Dict. Hist.*

PONTANUS (JOHN JOVIANUS) was born at Cerreto, in 1420, and became tutor to Alphonso, the young king of Arragon, whose secretary and counsellor of state he afterwards was. This prince rebelled against his father, and Pontanus reconciled them, but not being recompensed as he conceived he deserved, he wrote a work against Ferdinand, entitled "Dialogue sur l'Ingratitude," in which he praised excessively Charles VIII of France. But Ferdinand, insensible to this affront, continued him in his situation. He died in 1503 or 1505. His style, though elegant, is often obscure, and he made himself a great many enemies by the freedom of his judgment and the bitterness of his censures. He wrote "The History of the Wars of Ferdinand I and John of Anjou," and a great number of works in verse and prose, collected at Basle, in 1556, 4 vols. 8vo. His prose works were afterwards published separately, but both these collections are scarce.—*Nouv. Dict Hist.*

PONTANUS (JOHN ISAAC) historiographer of the king of Denmark, and of the province of Guelders, died at Narderwick in 1640. His works of research are most esteemed, he possessed very little imagination, and his poetry is little more than measured prose. His works are "Rerum Demicarum, Historia una cum chorographica ejusdem Regni Urbiumque Descriptione," "Disceptationes Chorographicæ de Rheni divertus atque ostiis et accolis Populis adversus Ph. Cluverum," "Observationes in tractatum de Globis Cælesti et Terrestri auctore Roberto Huesio," "Discussiones Historicæ," "Origines Francicæ," "Historia Ulrica," "Life of Frederick II king of Denmark and Norway."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PONTAI (JOHN) a French ecclesiastic, was born at St Helaise du Harcoeur, in the diocese of Avranches, in 1638. He became vicar of the parish of St Genevieve des Ardeus, and penitentiary of the church of Paris. He died in 1728 He wrote a great "Dictionnaire des Cas de Conscience," "Scriptura Sacra ubique sibi constans," "Entretiens Spirituels, pour instruire, exhorter, et consoler les Malades," with several other religious tracts.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PONTAULT (SEBASTIAN BEAULIEU DE) an eminent French engineer, in the reign of Louis XIV. He entered the army at the age of fifteen, and so distinguished himself by his bravery at the seige of Rochelle, that the king gave him the post of commissary of artillery He wrote an important work, entitled "Les glorieuses Conquetes de Louis le Grand," comprehending all the operations of war, from the battle of Rocroi, in 1643, to the taking of Namur, in 1694. There were several editions of this, the principal is called the Grand Beaulieu Pontault died in 1674, and the work was carried down to 1694 by other hands —*Perrault. Les Hommes Illustres.*

PONTE (JACOB DA) called also IL BASSANO, and IL BASSAN VECCHIO, was born at Bassano in 1510, and was the pupil of his father, Francis da Ponte, a respectable painter. He afterwards went to Venice, and became the disciple of Bonifacio. On the death of his father he settled at Bassano, where he died in 1592. His style so much resembles that of Titian that he has even been called his pupil. He commenced by aiming at grandeur of style, but he soon descended to subjects of less energy, and even in his altar-pieces, his figures are generally below the natural size. His colouring and composition are

peculiar to himself; the first at a distance presenting a beautiful effect, and in fact being but a confused mass of paint, and the latter a blending circular with triangular forms, and the most contrasted postures with parallel lines. His profane pieces consist of markets, kitchens, larders, &c. He left four sons, Francis, Leander, John Baptist, and Jerome, all of whom distinguished themselves in the art. — *Pilkington, by Fuseli. D'Argenville. Sir J. Reynolds's Works.*

PONTEDERA (JULIAN) a native of Pisa, and professor of botany at Padua, in the commencement of the eighteenth century, wrote, "Compendium Tabularum Botanicarum in quo Plantæ 272 in Italia nuper detectæ recensentur," 1718, 4to, 2. "De Florum Naturâ," 1720, 3. "Antiquitatum Latinarum Græcarumque enarrationes et Emendationes," Padua, 1740.—*Nouv Dict. Hist.*

PONTOPPIDAN (ERIC ERICSON) a Danish divine, born in 1616, in the isle of Funen. He obtained various preferments in the church, and at length the bishopric of Drontheim in Norway, where he died in 1678. He was the author of a Danish grammar, Latin poems, and other works.—PONTOPPIDAN (LOUIS) nephew of the foregoing, died in 1706, aged fifty eight. He published "Theatrum Nobilitatis Danicæ," 2 vols. folio, besides some religious pieces in his native language —PONTOPPIDAN (ERIC) his son, was born in 1698, at Aarhus, in Jutland, where the father held a clerical office. He was educated partly at Copenhagen, and in that university he took his degrees in theology in 1718. After having been employed as a private tutor to the son of a Danish officer, he was, in 1721, appointed governor to the young duke of Holstein Ploen. He subsequently obtained ecclesiastical preferment. In 1735 he was chosen one of the royal chaplains, in 1738 professor extraordinary of theology at Copenhagen, and in 1747 he was elevated to the bishopric of Bergen. He died in that city, December 20, 1764. Pontoppidan wrote a great number of works, the most important of which are noticed in the Biographie Universelle. Among them are, "Annales Ecclesiæ Danicæ," 1741—1752, 4 vols. 4to, and "An Essay on the Natural History of Norway," of which an English translation was published in London, 1755, folio.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

POOL (MATTHEW) an eminent nonconformist divine, was born at York in 1624, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of MA. Having taken orders in 1648 he became minister of St Michael Le Querne, London. In 1654 he engaged in a controversy against the Socinian opinions of John Biddle, and in 1658, formed an institution for the maintenance of poor students at the university. His sentiments being Presbyterian, he was, in 1662, ejected from his living by the enforcement of the Act of Uniformity, on which he published a Latin treatise, entitled "Vox Clamantis in Deserto." Possessed of a small independency, he occupied himself in his retirement in the composition of his elaborate work, the "Synopsis Criticorum," which vast body of biblical criticism was first printed in five volumes folio. While thus employed, he however found time to write some tracts against popery, which excited much enmity on the part of the Catholics, and his name was put down by the infamous Titus Oates in the list of persons whom it was pretended they purposed to assassinate. Alarmed by this circumstance, and the apparent intention of some persons to waylay him, he retired to Amsterdam, where he died in October 1679. Besides the "Synopsis," which exhibits extensive learning and great critical skill, Mr Pool was author of "A Letter to the Lord Charles Fleetwood" of a brief Latin poem of much elegance, and of several sermons and epitaphs. He also commenced "Annotations on the Bible," which were finished by other hands, and published in 1685, in 2 vols. folio, and frequently reprinted.—*Athen. Oxon. Biog. Brit.*

POPE (ALEXANDER) a celebrated English poet, was born May 22, 1688, in Lombard-street, London, where his father, a linen draper, acquired a considerable fortune. Both his parents were Roman Catholics, and, as he himself asserts, of gentle blood. Soon after the birth of his son, who was of very delicate constitution, small and much deformed, the father of Pope retired from business, to a small house at Binfield near Windsor Forest, and, owing to his attachment to the exiled king, not choosing to vest his property in the public securities, he lived frugally on the capital. The subject of this article was taught to read and write at home, and at the age of eight was placed under the care of a Catholic priest, named Taverner, from whom he learned the rudiments of Latin and Greek. Being fond of reading, he became acquainted at this early period with Ogilby's version of Homer, and Sandys's translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, which books first turned his attention to poetry. He was successively placed at two other schools; the first at Twyford, and the second at Hyde-park-corner, where he formed a play, taken from Ogilby's Homer, intermixed with verses of his own, and procured it to be acted by his school-fellows. About his twelfth year he was taken home, and privately instructed by another priest, and to this period is assigned his earliest printed poem, the "Ode on Solitude." He subsequently appears to have been the director of his own studies, in which the cultivation of poetry occupied his chief attention. He particularly exercised himself in imitation and translation, of which his versions of the first book of the "Thebais," and of the "Sappho to Phaon," made at the age of fourteen, afford a remarkable testimony. He was sixteen when he wrote his "Pastorals," which procured him the friendship or notice of several eminent persons, including sir William Trumball, Wycherly, Walsh, Dryden, and others. His "Ode for St Cecilia's Day," and "Essay on Criticism," were his next performances of note, the latter of which was written in 1709, and published in 1711, in which year also

appeared his "Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady." He had now acquired that height of reputation which seldom fails to ensure to successful authorship the alloy of disputes and jealousies, nor was Pope of a disposition to avoid them. He became embroiled with Ambrose Philips in consequence of an ironical comparison of that writer's pastorals with his own, in the "Guardian," and with the irascible critic John Dennis, owing to a humorous allusion to him under the name of Appius, in the "Essay on Criticism." The "Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady" was rapidly followed by the justly celebrated "Rape of the Lock," grounded on a trifling incident in fashionable life. In this production the poet displays admirable vivacity, and the most polished wit, but its imaginative power is chiefly conspicuous in the exquisite machinery of the Sylphs, wrought into it as an afterthought, for the poem first appeared without it This happy addition was dissuaded by Addison, a piece of advice which Pope subsequently, upon no very direct evidence, attributed to literary jealousy. He next published the "Temple of Fame," altered and modernised from Chaucer, which was followed, in 1713, by his "Windsor Forest," commenced at sixteen In the same year he published proposals for a translation of the Iliad, by subscription, which were received with rapid and spontaneous encouragement, and the first volume, containing four books, appeared in 1715, in 4to. An open breach with Addison preceded this publication, owing to an alleged jealousy on the part of the latter, to whom a rival translation of Homer, published under the name of Tickell, was attributed by Pope, who vented his resentment in the keen and polished lines, commencing, "Curst be the verse," &c. Whether by Addison or Tickell the rival version soon sank before that of Pope, who was enabled, by the great success of his subscription, to take a handsome house at Twickenham, to which he removed with his father and mother. About this time he wrote his celebrated and impassioned "Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard,' one of the most vivid and impressive of all amatory poems. In 1717 he republished his poetry in a 4to volume, to which he prefixed an elegant preface, and in 1720 completed the Iliad, which he dedicated to Congreve. In 1721, actuated, it is feared, by the love of acquisition alone, he undertook the editorship of Shakspeare's works, a task for which he was wholly unfit, and a severe castigation from Theobald, laid the foundation of a lasting enmity between them. With the assistance of Brome and Fenton he also accomplished a translation of the Odyssey, the subscription to which brought him a considerable sum. In the mean time he had formed many friendships, and among others one, which had the reputation of being tender, with Martha Blount, the daughter of a Catholic gentleman near Reading, who became his intimate confident and companion through life. A sort of literary flirtation also commenced with the celebrated lady Mary Wortley Montagu, which, after much intercourse and correspondence, terminated (see article, Montagu, lady Mary Wortley) in the bitterest enmity. In 1727 he joined Swift in a publication of Miscellanies, in which he inserted a treatise "Of the Bathos, or Art of Sinking," illustrated by examples from the inferior poets of the day. As a decisive stroke in literary warfare, in 1728 he sent out the first three books of his "Dunciad," a mock-heroic poem, the object of which was to overwhelm all his antagonists with indelible ridicule. It is a finished example of diction and versification, but displays so much irritability, illiberality and occasional injustice, that on the whole, he scarcely gains by it as a poet what he loses as a man Personal satire, to which he was first encouraged by bishop Atterbury, appears in most of his subesquent productions. One of these, an "Epistle on Taste," which contained an attack on the duke of Chandos, under the name of Timon, was deemed particularly ungracious and unprovoked, and he in vain sought to clear himself from the charge of voluntary insult. Being particularly connected with the tory party, he had necessarily become intimate with lord Bolingbroke, to whose suggestion the world is indebted for the "Essay on Man," first published anonymously in 1733, and the next year completed and avowed by the author. This work will possibly always stand in the first class of ethical poems, as demonstrative of an extraordinary power to manage argumentation in verse, although not without prosaic lines, and betraying indications that the author did not fully comprehend the system which he was advancing. The "Essay on Man" was followed by "Imitations of Horace," accompanied by a "Prologue and Epilogue to the Satires," and by "Moral Epistles or Essays," which exhibit him as a satirist of the school of Boileau, with more spirit and poetry, but at the same time with greater negligence and equal causticity. The persons whom, in these works, he treats with most severity, are lady M. W. Montagu, and lord Hervey Curll, the bookseller, having published some letters written by Pope, which had been secretly conveyed to him, the latter affected great anger, yet there is some evidence to countenance the notion that he contrived the plot himself in order to form an excuse for the publication of a 4to volume of letters in his own name, for which he took subscriptions. In point of composition they are elegant and sprightly, although studied and artificial, but as many characteristic epistles are given from those of his correspondents, the collection is on the whole interesting and valuable. In 1742, at the suggestion of Warburton, he added a fourth book to his "Dunciad," intended to ridicule useless and frivolous studies, in which he thought fit to attack Colley Cibber, then poet laureat. Cibber retaliated by a pamphlet, which told some ludicrous stories of his antagonist, and so irritated the latter, that in a new edition of the "Dunciad" he deposed Theobald, its original hero, and promoted Cibber in his place, who, although a great coxcomb, could scarcely be deemed a

dunce. An oppressive asthma began now to indicate a commencing decline; and in this state of debility he was consoled by the affectionate attention of his numerous friends, and particularly of lord Bolingbroke, while he experienced the most shameful neglect from Martha Blount. When the last scene was manifestly approaching, he allowed one of his intimates, the historian Hooke, himself a Catholic, to send for a priest, not as essential, but becoming; and soon after quietly expired, on May 30, 1744, at the age of fifty-six. He was interred at Twickenham, where a monument was erected to him by bishop Warburton, his latest literary champion and legatee. Both the moral and poetical character of Pope has, within these last few years, been assailed and defended with peculiar animation. Vain and irascible, he seems to have been equally open to flattery, and prone to resentment, but one of his greatest weaknesses was a disposition to artifice, in order to acquire reputation and applause, which is justly deemed indicative of littleness of mind. He was not, however, incapable of generous and elevated sentiments, and was as firm in his attachments as implacable in his dislikes. He had always a dignified regard to his independence, which, in one to whom money, high connexions and the superfluities of life, more especially the luxuries of the table, were by no means indifferent, is the more remarkable. He has been accused of meanness towards his literary coadjutors, but certain stories of a nature to impeach his integrity, are now no longer believed, especially as something like an indisposition to do him justice, either as a poet or a man, has been manifest in those who related them. As a poet, while his claim to invention is bounded, the endeavour to set him aside altogether, in compliment to certain metaphysical distinctions, in regard to the primary sources of poetical feeling, is factitious and futile. No English writer has carried farther correctness of versification, splendour of diction, and the truly poetical art of vivifying and adorning every subject that he touched. His "Rape of the Lock," and "Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard," are alone sufficient to impeach the exclusive theory which would deny him the rank and powers of a poet, leaving his wit, his brilliancy, and his satire to be ranked as they may be. Of the various editions of Pope's works, it is only necessary to mention that of Warburton (excluding the Homer) 9 vols. 8vo, and those of Johnson, Warton, and Bowles, the last in 10 vols. 8vo, 1806. *Biog. Brit. Johnson, Warton, and Bowles's Lives.*

POPE (sir THOMAS) a statesman, was born at Dedington, in Oxfordshire, about 1508, was educated at Eton, whence he went to Gray's-inn, and was called to the bar, and in 1533, he became clerk to the crown in chancery. He held several situations, and received the honour of knighthood. On the accession of Edward VI, being a Roman Catholic, Pope did not receive any grant or favour, but in the reign of Mary he was made privy counsellor and cofferer to the household, and was entrusted with the care of the princess, afterwards queen Elizabeth, towards whom he behaved with the greatest respect; but on her accession he was again dismissed from political affairs, and died in 1559. Sir Thomas Pope was the founder of Trinity college, Oxford.—*Life by Warton. Chalmers's Hist. of Oxford.*

POPE (WALTER) a physician, half-brother to Dr John Wilkins, bishop of Chester, was born at Fawsley, in Northamptonshire, but in what year is unknown. He was educated first at Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards at Wadham college, Oxford. He was Gresham professor of astronomy in 1660, and three years after he was made one of the first fellows of the Royal Society. He then travelled for two years, and on his return he was made registrar of the diocese of Chester. He received a penson of 100*l.* a-year from bishop Ward, whose life he wrote. His other works are, "The Old Man's Wish," an imitation of Horace, with curious notes, "The Memoirs of Monsieur Du Vall, a notorious highwayman," "Select Novels from the Spanish and Italian," "Moral and Political Fables," "The Catholic Ballad," &c. He died in 1714.—*Ward's Gresham Professors. Ath. Oxon. Nichols's Poems.*

POPHAM (sir HOME RIGGS) a naval officer, and knight commander of the Bath, was born in Ireland in 1762, and rose to the rank of lieutenant during the American war. On the peace he employed himself in commercial pursuits in the East Indies, and commanded a country ship, in which he discovered a passage for navigation at Pulo Penang. In 1794 he returned to the service, and, being considerably useful to the duke of York in Holland, was appointed master and commander, and soon after post-captain. He was next employed in the Baltic, and, in 1800, appointed to a command in the East Indies. In 1803 he entered the Red sea, and settled advantageous terms of commerce for the English merchants. On his return home, however, his conduct was rigorously attacked in the House of Commons on the score of interested views, but in the sequel his proceedings were adequately defended, and nothing farther took place. He was afterwards engaged in an expedition against Buenos Ayres, as stated, without adequate authority, and being brought for it to a court martial, he was sentenced to be reprimanded. He finally obtained the situation of commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station, and had but just returned to England, when his decease took place at Cheltenham, September 13, 1820. He published "A Statement of his Treatment since his Return from the Red Sea," and "A Description of the Prince of Wales's Island."—*Gent. Mag.*

POPHAM (sir JOHN) an English lawyer, was born at Huntworth, in Somersetshire, in 1531. In 1576 he was made sergeant at law, solicitor general in 1579, attorney general in 1581, and in 1592 he was promoted to the rank of chief justice of the Court of King's

Bench, and was knighted. He was one of the lawyers detained by the earl of Essex, when he determined to defend himself in his own house, and, on the trial of that nobleman, he gave evidence against him. His general character was not much esteemed. His works are, "Reports and Cases adjudged in the Time of Queen Elizabeth," "Resolutions and Judgments upon Cases and Matters agitated in all the Courts of Westminster in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth."—*Ath. Ox. Lloyd's State Worthies. Fuller's Worthies.*

PORDENONE (JOHN ANTONY LICINIUS) an Italian painter, was born near Udino, in 1484. The beauty of his colouring and noble and easy style caused him to be preferred by many to Titian, and so great was the jealousy of the latter, that Pordenone was obliged always to carry arms for his defence. He was loaded with favours by Charles V, who gave him the title of chevalier. He painted chiefly in fresco, and his works enrich several of the cities of Italy, but he is particularly distinguished by his picture of St Augustine, and two chapels painted in fresco, at Vicenza.—His nephew, JULIUS LICINIUS PORDENONE, born at Venice, and died at Augsburg, in 1561, was the pupil of his uncle, and painted in fresco. The magistrates of Augsburg were so pleased by the works which he executed there, that they honoured his memory by a particular inscription.—*D'Argenville.*

PORLIER (JUAN DIAZ) a Spanish officer, who distinguished himself in the wars which succeeded the occupation of Spain by Buonaparte. He was descended from an ancient family, of which a branch had been long settled in the Canaries, but he was born at Carthagena in South America, where his father held a high public station. After having been educated under the care of his uncle, Antonio Porlier, marquis de Baxemar, who was minister of justice under Charles IV, he entered into the navy, and served as a midshipman at the battle of Trafalgar. When the cry of independence spread through the Peninsula in 1808, Porlier was among the first to obey the call of his country, and having joined a regiment stationed at Valencia, his gallantry and enterprising spirit were displayed in an affair, in the vicinity of that city, when he defeated a body of the enemy's troops with a very inferior force, and took many prisoners, for which exploit the Junta of Asturias made him a colonel. Soon after this event he raised a Guerilla corps, of which he became the leader, and distinguished himself in a series of brilliant actions. It was during the warfare he carried on in Asturias that he gained from his soldiers the appellation of El Marquesito, or the Little Marquis, by which he was afterwards known. His retreat from Santander, closely pursued by a corps four times more numerous than his own, excited great admiration, and raised so high an opinion of his talents, that the regency appointed him captain-general of Asturias, in which station he remained till the restoration of Ferdinand VII. After that event Porlier openly declared in favour of the constitution of the Cortes, which he had so ably defended. An attempt, which he made in September 1815, for proclaiming the constitution at Corunna, was unsuccessful, and being betrayed by his unworthy associates, he was delivered to the military authorities, condemned to death, and executed October 3, 1815, suffering with the most heroic firmness for what he continued to the last to consider as a just cause.—*Blaquiere's Hist. Rev. of the Spanish Revolution. Biog Nouv. des Contemp.*

PORPHYRIUS, a philosopher of the Plotinian school of philosophy, distinguished for his enmity to the Christian faith, was born of an honourable family at Tyre, AD. 233. He was introduced at an early age to the study of literature and philosophy, under the Christian Origen, while the latter was teaching at Cæsarea, in Palestine. He then went to Athens, where he cultivated rhetoric, under the famous Longinus, who changed his Syrian name, which was Malchus (king), into that of Porphyrius, as something synonymous and more pleasing to Grecian ears. It is chiefly owing to this able teacher that the writings of Porphyrius exhibit so many proofs of erudition, and so much elegance of style. He subsequently proceeded to Rome, where, at thirty years of age, he heard Plotinus, under whom he studied the eclectic system for six years, and being of a melancholy temperament, was with difficulty persuaded by his master from putting an end to his existence, in order, in the spirit of the Platonic doctrine, to release his soul from its wretched prison, the body. In order to divert his melancholy he visited Sicily, and took up his abode at Lilybæum, where, according to Eusebius and Jerome, he composed those famous books against the Christians, which, by reason of his name and authority, and the acuteness and learning with which they were written, were suppressed by particular edicts, under Constantine and Theodosius. The circumstances of the life of Porphyrius are little known after his arrival in Sicily, except that he died at Rome at the end of the reign of Diocletian, about the year 304. He wrote a great number of books, the greater part of which, in consequence of the mistaken zeal above described, have perished. From the fragments which remain, he appears to have been a writer of great erudition and eloquence, neither of which can altogether atone for his mysticism, his credulity, and the very doubtful honesty of much of his fanaticism. Of the pieces of Porphyrius which have escaped the depredations of time and religious enmity, the four following, "De Abstinentia Usu Animalium," "De Vita Pythagoræ," "Sententiæ ad intelligibilia ducentes," "De Antro Nympharum," with a fragment, "De Styge," were printed at Cambridge in 1655, "An Epistle to Anebo, an Egyptian priest" was published in Greek and Latin, at Oxford, by Thomas Gale, together with Iamblichus, 1678, folio. He also wrote "The Life of Plotinus," prefixed to his "Enneads," which

contains many particulars concerning Porphyrius himself — *Suidas Fabricii Bibl. Græc Cave. Lardner. Brucher*

PORPORA (Nicolo) surnamed the "Patriarch of Harmony," a celebrated musician, born in 1689, at Naples. He was placed at an early age under the famous Alessandro Scarlatti, by whose instructions he made a rapid progress towards excellence in the science. On quitting the Conservatorio he travelled into Germany, and in 1717 produced his first opera "Ariane e Teseo,' at Vienna, which met with such success in that capital, that it speedily found its way to the theatres of Venice and London The popularity it enjoyed at Vienna was the more remarkable, from the difficulties the composer had to encounter in the peculiar taste of the emperor Charles VI who at first thought his style too ornate, but at length became one of his warmest admirers. From Germany he went to Venice, where, in 1726, he brought out his "Siface," against the "Ciro" of Leonardo Vinci, to which it was considerably inferior but in his succeeding efforts he far surpassed that composer At Dresden, the Naples of Germany, as far as regards music, his career was still more prosperous, and in this city he first introduced to the public his pupil Mingotti, whose personal charms and musical abilities rendered her eventually celebrated throughout Europe. In 1733 Porpora came to England for the purpose of superintending the Italian opera, then established by certain of the nobility, in opposition to Handel, but although his efforts were worthy of his reputation, and supported by the talents of his great scholar Farinelli, their success was not proportionate to their merit, and the composer left this country in disgust He became afterwards master of the Incurabili Conservatorio at Venice, whence he retired to Naples and died there, in 1767, in great indigence. As a composer he was considered a model of style in recitative, and is said to have been the author of fifty operas, and a man of wit.— *Biog Dict of Music*

PORSON (Richard) a celebrated critic and classical scholar, professor of Greek in the university of Cambridge. He was born December 25, 1759, at East Ruston, in Norfolk, where his father was clerk of the parish, and to him he was indebted for the first rudiments of his education He received some farther instruction at the village school, and also from the vicar of Ruston after which he was sent to Eton, through the patronage of some gentlemen, who witnessed and admired his early proficiency and inclination for the study of classical literature In 1777 he became a student of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he gained a prize medal, and in 1781 he was chosen to a fellowship He proceeded MA in 1785, and not choosing to take holy orders, he was obliged to relinquish his fellowship. In 1793 he was unanimously elected Greek professor, and two years after he began the publication of "The Tragedies of Euripides," with valuable annotations. Unfortunately he continued his labours only through four of these dramas—"Hecuba," "Orestes," "Phœnissæ," and "Medea," He also assisted in editing the Grenville Homer, published at Oxford, 1800, 4 vols. 4to, and he corrected the text of the tragedies of Æschylus, for a splendid edition, which appeared from the Glasgow press, in folio, also printed in two volumes octavo. He deservedly enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best Greek scholars and critics of the age, notwithstanding which he experienced little patronage or support, a circumstance partly attributable to his personal habits, which were convivial, and not quite consistent with the rules of sobriety. Towards the latter part of his life, he was appointed librarian to the London Institution, with a salary of 200*l* a year, and his death took place September 25, 1808, at his apartments in the house then belonging to that establishment in the Old Jewry. His decease was occasioned by apoplexy, and his body having been subjected to anatomical examination it was discovered that his skull was one of the thickest that had ever been observed. He was the author of "Letters to Mr Archdeacon Travis, in Answer to his Defence of the Three Heavenly Witnesses,' 1790, 8vo, in which he is thought to have completely invalidated the much contested text, 1 John v. 7, and after his death Professor Monk and Mr Blomfield published his 'Adversaria, or Notes and Emendations of the Greek Poets," and his "Tracts and Miscellanies' were edited by Mr Kidd. Many of these are sallies of irony and humour of the most racy and peculiar kind, which, with other articles abounding with learning and critical acumen, appeared in various of the literary journals. Acuteness of discernment, solidity of judgment united to intense application and a stupendous memory, rendered professor Porson a complete critic in the most honourable sense of that appellation. This eminent scholar married Mrs Leman, sister to Mr Perry, the proprietor of the Morning Chronicle which journal had to boast of many of his fugitive pieces. It is pleasant to add, that the friendship of his brother in law contributed much to the alleviation of discomforts, which bounded circumstances, and an independent spirit if not aided by a due share of prudence never fail to ensure.— *Month. Mag.* xxvi *Brit. Crit* xxii

PORIA. There were several of this name eminent in the sister arts of painting and music, as well as for their literary attainments Baccio della Porta, a Florentine monk of the fifteenth century, called from his profession, Il Frate, and sometimes Fra Bartolomeo was born about the year 1469, and was pupil of Roselli. He became intimate with the celebrated Raffaelle d'Urbino, and these two great artists are said to have mutually benefited by reciprocal instruction. Sublimity and grandeur of design and expression are the principal characteristics of his pictures, which are all taken from scriptural hi

tory. His death took place in 1517.—Giovanni Battista della Porta, a learned Neapolitan, born in 1445, distinguished himself as a physician, mathematician, and natural historian, and is said to have been the original inventor of the camera obscura. This circumstance, together with his having entertained a select society of ingenious men, who met at his house, with some experiments in chemistry, brought him under the suspicion of the ecclesiastical courts, as a practiser in the black arts, and his assemblies were ordered to be discontinued. He was the author of several curious works, among the principal of which are a treatise "On Natural Magic," 8vo, "Physiognomica," folio, "De Distillationibus," 4to, "De Occultis Literarum Notis," "On Physiognomy, as connected with Astrology," &c. He had also projected an Encyclopædia, as well as two literary societies, and died in 1515.—Joseph Porta, surnamed Salviati, from his instructor, was born at Castel Nuovo, in 1535, he excelled as well in fresco as in oil painting, and died at Venice, in 1585,—There was also an eminent scholar, Simon Porta, a native of Naples, who studied under Pomponatius. He was born in 1497, and became professor of philosophy at Pisa. His works are treatises on "The Colour of the Eyes," "On Pleasure and Pain," "On the Human Mind," &c. His death took place at Naples, in 1554.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PORTALIS (Jean Etienne Marie) counsellor of state, and minister for religious affairs in France, under the reign of Napoleon. He was born at Beausset, in Provence, April 1, 1746, and he was at the commencement of the Revolution one of the most distinguished advocates of the parliament of Aix. He was no less eminent for his knowledge and talents than for the liberality of his principles, which he particularly manifested in a memoir which he published in 1770, entitled "Consultation sur la Validité des Marriages des Protestants en France." He pleaded with success against the count de Mirabeau, in defence of the countess, who wished to procure a separation from her husband, and he had signalized himself repeatedly both as a lawyer and a statesman, previously to 1790, when he refused the offer of his fellow citizens to place him at the head of the departmental administration. Being disturbed in his retirement, he took refuge at Lyons, and afterwards at Paris, where he was arrested as a suspected person, and imprisoned till the overthrow of the tyranny of Robespierre. Under the republican constitution of the year 3, he became a member of the Council of the Ancients, and in November, 1795, he was chosen secretary to that body, of which he was at length made president. In this station he was the advocate of moderation, and he recommended the abrogation of many of the flagitious laws which had been promulgated during are revolutionary frenzy. Opposing the violent measures of the Directors, in 1797, he was placed on the list of proscription, but he escaped to Holstein, and took refuge in the castle of Emkendorf, where he was protected by count Reventlau, a rich Danish nobleman. Buonaparte becoming first consul, recalled Portalis, who arrived at Paris in February, 1800, and was immediately employed. Towards the end of the year he was made a counsellor of state; and he was also a member of the commission for the arrangement of the civil code. He was afterwards charged with the direction of all affairs relating to public worship, and he was principally concerned in the formation of the Concordat with the pope. In 1802 he was elected a candidate for the Conservative Senate, and in July, 1804, Napoleon nominated him minister for religious affairs, and grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. His death took place August 25, 1807. Portalis was a member of the second class of the Institute, and in 1806 he read to that assembly a eulogy on the attorney-general Seguier. He left a posthumous work, "Sur l'Usage et l'Abus de l'Esprit Philosophique pendant le dix-huitiemeSiecle," published at Paris, 1820, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

PORTE DU THEIL (François Jean Gabriel de la) an ingenious French writer, born at Paris in 1742. He received a good education, and entered young into the army. After serving with reputation as an officer in several campaigns, and having obtained the cross of St Louis, he retired, on peace taking place, and devoted himself to classical studies. In 1770 he published a French translation of one of the tragedies of Æschylus, and in 1775 the odes of Callimachus. The following year he was appointed a member of a committee ordered by government to collect charters and other historical monuments, in consequence of which he went to Italy, and after remaining there several years, he returned, bringing a multitude of valuable papers, part of which he published in conjunction with M. de Brequigny, in 1791, 3 vols. folio. He also engaged with Rochfort in a new edition of the Theâtre des Grecs of father Brumoy, for which he furnished a version of all the tragedies of Æschylus extant. In 1794 he published a new translation of Æschylus, with the original text. He also, in concert with MM. Gossellin and Coray, translated the Geography of Strabo, and produced several other works relating to ancient literature. La Porte du Theil, who was a member of the Legion of Honour, died, after a long and painful illness, May 28, 1815. —*Biog. Univ.*

PORTEUS (Beilby) a learned prelate, bishop of London. He was a native of York, being born in that city in 1731, and, having received the rudiments of a classical education at the grammar-school of Ripon in the West Riding of the county, was admitted, in the humble capacity of a sizar, at Christ's college, Cambridge. At the university he distinguished himself by his talents and application, and at length became fellow of his college. Secker, archbishop of Canterbury, made him one of his domestic chaplains in 1762, soon after which he resigned his fellowship and

married on obtaining some preferment, which he exchanged afterwards for the living of Hunton, Kent. The steady patronage of the archbishop gave him in succession a stall in Peterborough cathedral and the valuable rectory of Lambeth, both which he held, with some other benefices of minor importance, till in 1776, he was raised to the see of Chester, at the express instance, it is said, of Charlotte, queen to George III. Eleven years after he was translated to the bishopric of London, over which diocese he continued to preside till his decease in 1808. Bishop Porteus was a man of deep erudition and considerable ability, while, in his earlier years at least, he appears to have possessed a poetical talent much above mediocrity, as is evinced by his poem "On Death," which gained the Seatonian prize in 1759. He is also said to have assisted Mrs Hannah More in the composition of a religious novel, entitled "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife," a report to which greater credence has been given from the close intimacy and presumed coincidence of religious bias between the parties. His graver writings are a life of his early patron, archbishop Secker, with a variety of sermons, charges, and other devotional tracts, which have been collected and published subsequent to his decease.—*Life of Hodson. Ann Reg.*

PORIUS. There were two eminent scholars of this name in the sixteenth century, father and son.—Franciscus, the elder, a native of Candia, the ancient Crete, was born in 1611, and educated in the tenets of the Romish church, at the court of Hercules, duke of Ferrara. The death of his patron and sovereign, and a change which had begun to take place in his religious opinions, induced him, in 1561, to retire to Geneva, where he afterwards openly embraced the doctrines of the reformed faith, and became Greek professor. He was the author of some very able and learned annotations on the works of Xenophon, Thucydides, Pindar, &c and of a useful supplement to Constantine's lexicon. His death took place in 1581.—Æmilius, the younger, did not disgrace the reputation which his father had acquired, and is advantageously known as the compiler of a lexicon in Greek and Latin, of the Doric and Ionic dialects, in two octavo volumes. He also translated Suidas, and superintended the publication of the works of some other ancient classics. He held successively the Greek professorship at Lausanne and Heidelberg, and died in 1610.—*Moreri.*

POSIDONIUS, or POSSIDONIUS, a Stoic philosopher, who was a native of Apamea in Syria. His works are all lost, and but little more is known of him, except that he was the contemporary of Pompey and Cicero, the latter of whom, in the first book of his treatise on the nature of the Gods, terms Posidonius his instructor and friend. This philosopher had his school at Rhodes, and Pompey, on his return from Syria, visited the sage, wishing to hear him discourse. Finding, however, that he was suffering under a severe fit of the gout, the visitor began to lament the probable disappointment of his wishes; but Posidonius immediately began to deliver a lecture on the principles of the Stoic philosophy, in the course of which, as his disorder became peculiarly distressing, he occasionally exclaimed, "O pain, pain, be as troublesome as thou wilt, thou shalt never induce me to acknowledge thee to be an evil."—Posidonius, of Alexandria, a celebrated mathematician who calculated the circumference of the earth from astronomical observations is supposed to have been the same with the Rhodian philosopher, though some consider them as distinct individuals. Some fragments of his writings remain, published in 1810, under the following title, "Possidonii Rhodii Reliquiæ Doctrinæ collegit atque illustravit Jacob. Bake, accedit Wittembachii Adnotatio."—*Biog. Univ.*

POSSELT (Ernest Louis) an eminent German historian, born about 1763, at Baden, where his father held the office of an aulic counsellor. He was educated at Gottingen and Strasburg, and having taken the degree of LLD. he was called to the bar. This profession not suiting his taste, he obtained the professorship of law and rhetoric at the gymnasium of Carlsruhe, and became private secretary to the margrave of Baden. He then devoted himself to the cultivation of German historiography, and his reputation procured him the offer of employments in Prussia, and in 1791 he was made bailli of Gernsbach, near Rastadt. He became a warm admirer of the French Revolution, and wrote in Latin an account of the early wars between France and the coalesced powers, and he published a History of the Trial of Louis XVI, and various other works, relating to contemporary history. At length he became attached to general Moreau, and undertook to write the history of his celebrated retreat from Bavaria. When that officer was prosecuted in 1804, Posselt became alarmed for his own safety, in consequence of his connexion with him. He quitted the territory of Baden, and wandered from one place to another in a state of mental distraction, which ultimately induced him to throw himself out of a widow at Heidelberg, when he fractured his skull, and died in a few hours. This melancholy accident happened June 11, 1804. A list of his works may be found in the annexed authorities.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

POSSEVIN (Anthony) a learned jesuit, born at Mantua, in Italy, in 1533. After finishing his studies, he went to Rome, where he was employed as tutor to the nephew of cardinal Hercules Gonzaga. In 1559 he was admitted into the order of St. Ignatius, and he was employed by his superiors as their agent with Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, whom he persuaded to admit the jesuits to settle in his states, and to adopt severe measures against the Waldenses. Pope Gregory XIII. sent him to settle the disputes which had arisen between the king of Poland and the czar of Muscovy, in which he succeeded;

and he was engaged in other diplomatic affairs in Sweden and Germany. He returned to Italy in 1587, and remained for some time at Padua, devoting his time to religious duties and literary undertakings. He afterwards went to Rome, where he interested himself so warmly in the reconciliation of Henry IV of France with the holy see, as to give offence to the pope, who forbade him to interfere any farther in the business. He died at Ferrara, in 1611. His works are "Moscovia, seu de Rebus Moscoviticis," 1586, 8vo, "Bibliotheca selecta de Ratione Studiorum," 1593, folio, 2 vols., and "Apparatus Sacer," 1603 6, 3 vols. folio.—ANTHONY POSSEVIN, nephew of the preceding, practised with reputation as a physician at Mantua, at the beginning of the 17th century. He was the author of "Gonzagarum Mantuæ et Montisferrati Ducum Historia," 1617, folio, and other works. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

POSTEL (GUILLAUME) a Norman jesuit, born at Dolerie, in 1510, of obscure parents, who left him an orphan at a very early age. His docility, and the appearance of a precocious talent, however, raised him friends, through whose assistance he reached the metropolis, and there became a servitor in the college of St Barbe. His reputation for general learning and antiquarian research, pointed him out to Francis I as a proper person to be employed in a design he had formed of introducing into France a more extensive acquaintance with Oriental literature, and Postel was in consequence despatched to the Levant, for the purpose of procuring rare manuscripts, &c. in the selection of which he displayed much judgment, and acquired in consequence the favour of the chancellor Poyet, who at his return, enriched him with a handsome appointment, and the title of Professor Royal of Languages and Mathematics. The disgrace of his patron, however as is not unfrequently the case, involving that of his dependants, Postel was banished, and led for some time a wandering life, during which period his reverses appear to have affected his intellects, and his ideas in their derangement turning to religious enthusiasm, he became possessed with many wild and extravagant notions, the publication of which brought him under the censure of the inquisition at Venice, and he was thrown into a dungeon, but was at length restored both to his senses and to liberty. His cure, however, was far from complete, inasmuch as though he held for a short time a professorship at Vienna, and even made his peace with the French court, which permitted him to resume his functions at Paris, a return of fanaticism induced him to flee from society and shut himself up in a monastery, where he died, in the autumn of 1581. The notorious work "De Tribus Impostoribus," has been attributed to him, but on insufficient evidence Of those to which his claim is better ascertained, are "Clavis Absconditorum," 12mo 1547, a curious treatise "On the Origin of Nations;" "On the Learning of the Phœnicians," "The Concord between the Gospel and the Koran," "On the Day of Judgment," "On the Hebrew Language," "A History of the Gauls," and "A Description of Mesopotamia," most of which are now become scarce.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

POSTLETHWAYTE (MALACHI) a London merchant of the last century, supposed to have been born in 1707. Little is known of his birth or education, but much acuteness, and some reading is displayed in his writings, the principal of which is his "Dictionary of Trade and Commerce," folio, 2 vols a work of considerable utility. His other productions are, treatises "On the African Expedition," "On the Commercial Interests of Great Britain," 8vo. 2 vols., "Great Britain's True System," "The Merchant's Public Counting House," and other Commercial Tracts. Mr. Postlethwayte was a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and died 1767.—*Censura Literaria*, vol. i.

POTENGER (JOHN) a poet and miscellaneous writer, born 1647. He was a native of Winchester, where his father was headmaster of the grammar school, in which he was educated. After graduating AB. at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, he entered at the Temple, and was in due course called to the bar. Besides a variety of minor pieces, he composed "A Pastoral Reflection on Death," and translated Tacitus's "Life of Agricola." He appears to have practised very little in his profession, but having married into the family of Ernle, chancellor of the exchequer, became comptroller of the pipe office. His death took place at Highworth, in Wiltshire, in 1732.—*Lloyd's Memoirs*

POTHIER (ROBERT JOSEPH) an eminent French lawyer, was born at Orleans, in 1699. He became professor of law in the university of his native city, and early distinguished himself by an edition of Justinian's pandects, very accurately arranged, which he published in 1748, 3 vols folio He died unmarried, in 1772. Although constantly engaged in his profession, he found means to complete two very elaborate works, entitled, "Coutumes d'Orleans," 1773-4 and "Coutumes du Duché, &c. d'Orleans," 1772, 4to, the introduction to which last work is deemed masterly. He was also author of various professional treatises, all of which, with the productions ust mentioned, were reprinted 1774, in 4 vols. 4to. "A Treatise on Fiefs" has also been since printed from his MSS, Orleans, 1776, 2 vols folio.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

POTOCKI (COUNT IGNATIUS) a Polish nobleman, who was grand-marshal of Lithuania, and member of the committee of public instruction, till the destruction of the Polish monarchy. He died in 1809, at the age of fifty-eight. Count Potocki translated the Logic of Condillac into the Polish language, and was the author of several other works, which were collected and published by one of his friends. He interested himself greatly in the attempts to free Poland from the yoke of her more powerful neighbours, and after the overthrow of Kosciusko, with whom he co operated, he

was arrested and sent a prisoner to Russia. —*Dict des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

POTT (JOHN HENRY) an eminent German chemist, born at Halberstadt, in 1692. He studied theology, which he abandoned to devote himself to medicine and chemistry, and he was admitted MD. in 1720. Having publicly supported a thesis, he subsequently printed it with others, under the title of "Exercitationes Chimicæ de Sulphuribus Metallorum," 1738, 4to He settled at Berlin, where he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, and on the foundation of the college of medicine and surgery, he was called to the chair of chemistry, to which was added the direction of the royal laboratory He made some important chemical discoveries, and published "Chemical Researches on Lithogeognosy," and other works. He died March 20, 1777.—*Biog. Univ.*

POTT (PERCIVAL) an eminent practitioner in surgery of the last century, to whom the science is materially indebted for many valuable improvements both in its practice and in the construction of instruments. He was born in 1713, in Threadneedle street, London, and was intended by his friends for the church, but feeling a strong bias towards the profession in which he eventually so highly distinguished himself, they were prevailed upon to place him under Mr Nourse, of St Bartholomew's hospital, in which institution he rose gradually to be first assistant, and afterwards principal surgeon. This latter appointment he attained in 1749 In 1765, having been elected a fellow of the Royal Society in the course of the preceding year, he delivered a course of lectures on anatomy and surgery, which excited considerable attention Besides a great variety of valuable disquisitions, "On Hernia" "On Fistula Lachrymalis," "On Hydrocele," 'On Cataract," "On Wounds of the Head,' &c. he invented many new instruments, and improved others with great ability and success, and was especially celebrated for the mildness and humanity of his treatment. This scientific operator and excellent man died at his house in Hanover-square in the winter of 1788, having resigned his situation at St Bartholomew's the year preceding Sir J. Earle, his son in-law, has published a complete edition of his writings —*Life prefixed to Works.*

POTTER, a name of considerable note in the annals of the English church, from the number of learned and able divines who have borne it. Of these BARNABAS POTTER, born in the county of Westmoreland, in 1578, died 1642, was first fellow, and eventually provost, of Queen's college, Oxford. He held also some preferment in Devonshire, but in 1628, being raised to the see of Carlisle, resigned his headship in favour of his nephew, CHRISTOPHER POTTER, a native of the same county with himself, and born about the year 1591. The latter was brought up at the university under his uncle, whose consecration sermon he preached, and afterwards printed, and having obtained the appointment of king's chaplain, wrote, at the special request of Charles I, with whom he was a great favourite, an "Answer to a late popish Plot, entitled 'Charity Mistaken.'" This tract appeared in 1633, two years after which he was raised to the deanery of Worcester. In 1640, being at that time vice-chancellor of Oxford, his devotion to the royal cause embroiled him with the parliament, and on the breaking out of hostilities, he sacrificed all his plate for the king's service. In 1645 he was advanced to the rich deanery of Durham, but his unexpected death within two months of his presentation prevented his being ever installed. Besides the pamphlet already mentioned, he was the author of a controversial treatise on predestination, and a translation of father Paul's history of the disputes between the see of Rome and the Venetian republic. — JOHN POTTER, primate and metropolitan, the most celebrated of the name, born in 1674 was a prelate of great learning and exemplary manners, although the general amiability of his private character was somewhat sullied by a pride which led him eventually to disinherit his eldest son, for an unequal alliance. This circumstance is perhaps the less excusable, as hereditary prejudices could have no share in producing it, his own father having been a linen-draper, in no great way of business, at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in the grammar school belonging to which town he received the rudiments of a classical education At the usual age he became a member of University college, Oxford, where, in his twentieth year, he published a work in one octavo volume, entitled "Variantes Lectiones et Notæ ad Plutarchi librum de audendis Poetis, et ad Basilii magni Orationem ad Juvenes, quo modo cum Fructu legere possint Græcorum libros.' The next year he became fellow of Lincoln college, where he distinguished himself as an able and popular tutor, and in 1697, printed a new edition of Lycophron, in folio, which is yet considered the best of that difficult author. Soon after his literary reputation was established, by the appearance of his "Archæologia Græca, or the Antiquities of Greece," in 2 vols 8vo, a standard work which has gone through a variety of editions, and is considered an almost indispensable vade mecum to the classical student. In 1704 he became chaplain to Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury, and two years afterwards to queen Anne, on which occasion he graduated as doctor in divinity. In 1715, being then regius professor of divinity, he was raised to the see of Oxford, and on the death of archbishop Wake, in 1737, was advanced to the primacy. Archbishop Potter sustained his high situation with much dignity and reputation, till his death, in 1747. His works, in addition to those already enumerated, are, "A Discourse on Church Government," 1707, an edition of "Clemens Alexandrinus," 1714, and a variety of Charges, Sermons, and other theological works, printed together, in 3 vols 8vo, at Oxford, in 1753.—FRANCIS POTTER, son of

a clergyman of that name, rector of Kilmington, in the county of Somerset, was born at Meyre, Wilts, of which parish also his father was the incumbent. He received his education at Worcester and Trinity colleges, Oxford, and in 1637 succeeded his father in his Somersetshire living. The presentation of a newly invented hydraulic machine to the Royal Society procured him to be elected a fellow of that body, which his talents as a mathematician, and even as a painter, seem amply to warrant, although an absurd treatise which he wrote on the Number of the Beast in the Revelations impeaches not only his character as a sound divine, but also, to a certain extent, as a man of understanding. Some time previously to his decease he had totally lost his sight, and died at length at Kilmington, in 1678.—ROBERT POTTER, AM. was a native of the county of Norfolk, born in 1721, graduated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, AB. 1741, AM. 1768. He was an admirable classical scholar, and highly distinguished himself by his excellent translations of the works of Æschylus, Euripides, Sophocles, all equally remarkable for the spirit and fidelity with which they are rendered. The first of these appeared in 4to, 1777, reprinted in two 8vo, vols. in 1779, the second in 1781-2, the last in 1788. His other writings consist of some miscellaneous pieces in verse, which exhibit the possession of a pleasing vein of poetry, a translation of the Oracle concerning Babylon, and a "Reply to Dr Johnson's Attack on Gray, in his 'Lives of the Poets.'" Mr Potter held a stall in Norwich cathedral, with the livings of Kepingland and Lowstoffe, in Suffolk, at the latter of which he died in 1804. —*Fuller's Worthies. Athen. Oxon. Biog. Brit.*

POTTER or POTER (PAUL) a Dutch painter, born in 1625 at Enckuysen, in the province of Holland. His works, which are become equally rare and valuable, are peculiarly distinguished by the effect of his sun rays upon his landscapes and cattle, in producing which he has distanced all competitors. He died young at Amsterdam, in 1654. The paintings of this artist are deemed very valuable. For one small picture in the collection of earl Grosvenor, that nobleman gave 9000 guineas.—*Pilkington. D'Argenville Vies des Peint.*

POUPART (FRANÇOIS) a French physician, celebrated as an entomologist and a good anatomist. He was born at Mans, about the year 1660, and graduated in medicine at Rheims. A ligament described by him still bears his name, and several of his tracts, especially those connected with the history of insects, are accurate and ingenious. Among these latter are a "History of the Formica Leo and the Formica Pulex," "On the Natural History of the Leech," "On Hermaphrodite Insects," &c. He became a member of the Academie des Sciences, and died in indifferent circumstances at Paris, in the autumn of 1709.— *Eloy Dict. Hist. de la Med.*

POURCHOT (EDMUND) a learned Orientalist and philosopher, born at Pouilly, in the neighbourhood of Auxerre, in 1651. He held the professorships of philosophy, in the colleges of the Grassins and of Mazarin, and lectured on the Hebrew tongue in that of St Barbe. Pourchot was the intimate associate of Racine, Montfaucon, and many other savans of his time, who held him in high esteem for his learning. His "Institutiones Philosophicæ" have gone through four editions. He was also the author of some other tracts on philosophical subjects His death took place in 1734.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

POUSSIN (NICHOLAS) a painter of great celebrity, was born in 1594, at Andely, in Normandy, of an ancient but reduced family. Having chosen painting for his profession, he repaired to Paris, where he studied under different masters, and practised his art for a while in the provinces with little celebrity. At length, having attracted the notice of the Italian poet, Marini, then at Paris, he was encouraged to go and join him at Rome, where he was introduced to cardinal Barberini. The death of Marini, and the absence of the cardinal, reduced him to great straits, and he was forced to give away his works for sums that would scarcely pay for the colours. He was not, however, to be discouraged, and studied the works of Raphael and Domenichino, and more especially those of Titian, with great attention, but his taste for the antique at length prevailed, and he gave himself up to that learned style, by which he is so much distinguished On the return of cardinal Barberini to Rome, he painted for him one of his finest performances, the Death of Germanicus, which, with other works, so fully established his reputation, that cardinal Richelieu induced Louis XIII to recal him to France in 1640, in order to paint the gallery of the Louvre. He was received with distinction, and honoured with the title of first painter to the king, but was so much annoyed by the envy and intrigue of competitors, that he formed an excuse to return to Rome in 1642, and resided there for the remainder of his life. He continued, however, to receive his pension under Louis XIV, and the chief part of his productions were purchased by his countrymen with great avidity. He became paralytic before his death, which took place at Rome in 1665, at the age of seventy-one. As an artist, Poussin is chiefly celebrated for a style founded upon an assiduous study of the antique. Hence a portion of the coldness which an attention to nature at second hand invariably produces, which was, however, often atoned for in his historical pieces by pathos and sublimity of expression, and by a most tasteful and accurate attention to costume. He had so studied the beauties of the antique, and its elegance, grand gusto, correctness, and fine proportions in the remains of ancient art, that nothing can exceed his accuracy in all these particulars. At the same time, few painters of history have told their stories with more force and perspicuity; and his works are deemed so full of thought that he has been called "Le Peintre des

Corps d'Esprit." His great attention to design led him to neglect colouring, in which he is more deficient than any painter of equal celebrity. This great artist was of a retired and philosophic character, and charged so moderately for his pictures, that he never became rich. The following anecdote much illustrates his character. Having no servant, Poussin took a candle in his hand and lighted a prelate who had stayed with him until dark down stairs "I much pity you, M. Poussin," said the bishop (afterwards cardinal Mancini), "that you have not one servant." "And I you, my lord," replied the philosophic artist, "that you have so many." Poussin married the sister of Gaspar Dughet, but never had any offspring. The Germanicus, and several other of his best pictures, have been finely engraved.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peint. Pilkington.*

POUSSIN (GASPAR) a very eminent landscape painter, was born, according to some authors, in France in 1600, and to others at Rome in 1613. His real name was Dughet, being the person whose sister was united to Nicholas Poussin. The disposition which he early showed for painting, caused him to be placed under his brother-in-law, whose surname he assumed, and being a lover of the country and its sports, he devoted himself to rural sketches, and became one of the greatest masters of landscape upon record. He practised his art with great distinction in various parts of Italy, but chiefly at Rome, where he lived a life of celibacy, and freely expended his gains in hospitable attentions to his friends He worked with extreme celerity, although nothing can exceed the beauty of his scenery, and the precision of his perspective. He particularly excelled in the representation of laid storms, in which every tree seems agitated, and every leaf in motion. In his figures he was less happy, and they were frequently supplied by Nicholas. This skilful artist, whose performances are deemed very valuable, died, according to D Argenville, in 1675, and to others in 1663, but the former date is preferred. He engraved eight of his own landscapes.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

POUILLAU (CLAUDE) a celebrated surgeon, born at Lyons in 1725, who was the son of a member of the same profession. He studied at the college of the jesuits in his native city, and afterwards went to Paris, where he became the pupil of Morand, Ledran, and J. L. Petit. Returning to Lyons, he was employed at the Hotel Dieu, where he became surgeon-major in 1747. In this situation he greatly distinguished himself by his practical skill, especially in the operation of lithotomy, in which he made some improvements. On resigning his office at the Hôtel Dieu, he was chosen a member of the academy of Lyons, and he engaged in practice as a physician. He died in 1775. Besides his "Dissertation sur l'Operation de la Pierre," and "Mélanges de Chirurgie," and other works which appeared during his life, he left some valuable pieces, published in 1783, by Dr Columbier, under the title of "Œuvres Posthumes de M. Pouteau," 3 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

POWEL (DAVID) a learned divine and historian of the sixteenth century, who was a native of Denbighshire, in North Wales In 1568 he was sent for education to Oxford, and on the foundation of Jesus college, in 1571, he removed thither, and the following year took the degree of BA. and that of MA. in 1576. Having entered into holy orders he obtained the livings of Ruabon and Llanfyllin, in his native county, and he also held some office in the cathedral of St Asaph. In 1582 he commenced BD. and the next year DD., soon after which he was made chaplain to sir Henry Sidney, then president of Wales. He died in 1598. Dr Powel published "Caradoc's History of Cambria, with Annotations," 1584, 4to, "Annotations on the Itinerary and Description of Wales, by Giraldus Cambrensis," "Pontici Virunii Historia Britannica," 1585, 8vo, and "De Britannica Historia recte intelligenda, Epist. ad Gul. Fleetwood, Civ. Lond Recordatorem." Anthony à Wood says, that Dr Powel also undertook the compilation of a Welsh dictionary, but died before it was completed —*Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

POWLLL (JOHN JOSEPH) an English barrister, who distinguished himself by his professional writings. In 1785 he published his "Law of Mortgages," 8vo, greatly enlarged in the edition of 1799, 2 vols His other works are, an "Essay on the Learning respecting the Creation and Execution of Powers, and also respecting the Nature and Effect of Leasing Powers," 1787, 8vo, "Essay on the Learning of Devises from their Inception by Writing to the Consummation by the Death of the Devisor," 1788, 8vo, "Essay on the Law of Contracts and Agreements," 1790, 2 vols. 8vo. These works have been reprinted, and are considered as highly valuable Mr Powel died June 21, 1801 —*Bridgman's Leg. Bibl,*

POWLLL (WILLIAM SAMUEL) a learned divine of the last century, who received his education at St John's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. Having been ordained, he was presented to the living of Colkirk, in Norfolk, in 1741, and after holding other preferment, he was chosen master of St John's college, in 1765, and he subsequently became vice chancellor of the university. He was also archdeacon of Colchester, and rector of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight. Dr Powell attracted some notice by the publication of a sermon on subscription to articles of faith, though he no further interested himself in the controversy which arose in the church on that subject. He likewise published, "Observations on the Miscellanea Analytica" of Dr Waring. His death took place in 1775, and a posthumous volume of his "Sermons on various Subjects," 8vo, shortly after appeared, with a biographical memoir of the author, by his friend Dr Thomas Balguy.—*Gent. Mag.*

POWELL (William) an eminent English actor, the pupil and protégé of Garrick, who made his first appearance on the stage at Drury-lane, October 1763, in the character of Philaster. He was received with great applause, and he continued to be the chief support of the theatre during the period of Garrick's temporary retreat, in the course of his tour on the continent. In 1767 he became one of the managers of Covent-garden theatre, and he afterwards engaged in the management of a new theatre at Bristol, where, going to perform with his company in the summer of 1769, he was attacked with inflammation of the bowels, and died July 3, that year, at the age of thirty-three. He was interred in Bristol cathedral, and his widow erected a monument to his memory, with a poetical inscription, from the pen of the elder Colman.—*Davies's Life of Garrick. Evans's Hist. of Bristol*, vol. II.—George Powell, an actor of considerable talent, who was the contemporary of Betterton and Colley Cibber, is mentioned with commendation by Steele, in the Spectator. He was also a dramatic writer, and died in 1714.—*Biog. Dram.*

POWNALL (Thomas) a learned antiquary and politician, born at Lincoln in 1722. He obtained the office of secretary to the commissioners for trade and plantations in 1745, and he had a situation in the commissariat of the army in Germany. In 1753 he went to America, where he successfully exerted himself to suppress the rising spirit of discontent among the colonists against the British government. In 1757 he was appointed governor of Massachusett's bay and subsequently of South Carolina. He remained there till 1761, when, returning to England, he was nominated director general of the office of control, with the military rank of colonel. The latter part of his life was spent in literary retirement, and he died at Bath, April 25, 1805. Governor Pownall, as he was termed, was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a considerable contributor to the Archæologia. He was also the author of "Notices and Descriptions of Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul," 1788, 4to, "Descriptions of Roman Antiquities dug up at Bath," 4to, "Hydraulic and Nautical Observations on the Currents in the Atlantic Ocean," 1787, 4to, and, "Intellectual Physics," 4to, besides many political tracts.—John Pownall, brother of the preceding, who died in 1795, was also an antiquary, and was the author of a paper in the Archæologia "On a Roman Tile found at Reculver, in Kent."—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Beauties. Biog. Univ.*

POYNET (John) an English prelate, was born in Kent in 1516, and became successively bishop of Rochester and of Winchester. He presented to Henry VIII a clock which pointed the hour of the day, the signs of the zodiac, the lunar variations, and the tides. It was by Edward VI that he was advanced to the episcopacy, and it was Poynet who drew up the catechism called king Edward's, printed in Latin and English in 1553. On the accession of Mary he is said, by Dod, to have favoured the rebellion of Wyat, in consequence of which he withdrew to Strasburgh, but it is obvious, that whether this was the case or not, as a prelate zealous for the Reformation he could not have safely remained in England. He died in exile in 1556. Besides his catechism, he was the author of a Latin treatise on the Eucharist, and of some theological tracts and sermons, besides a work entitled "A Treatise of Politique Power," 1556, 8vo, and another, called "A Defence of the Marriage of Priests," 1549, 8vo.—*Godwin de Præsul. Bale.*

PRÆTORIUS (Michael) a German ecclesiastic, born in 1571, at Creutzberg, in Thuringia. He became prior of the Benedictine monastery of Ringhelm, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, and was at one period of his life chapel-master to the elector of Saxony. Prætorius was an excellent musician, and the author of three quarto volumes, entitled "Syntagma Musicum," containing a history of the origin and progress of ecclesiastical music to his own time. His death took place at Wolfenbuttel, in 1621.—There was also another of this name, professor of philosophy at Wittemberg. He was born in 1524, and became rector of the school at Magdeburg. This Prætorius (whose other name is variously called Godescalcus and Abdias) is said to have understood fourteen languages. A treatise on singing was composed by him, in conjunction with Martin Agricola, for the use of his school. He died in 1573.—*Biog. Dict of Mus.*

PRAM (Christian) a Danish poet, born in Norway in 1756. He obtained, when young, the prize of poetry from the Royal Society of Belles Lettres of Copenhagen, and in 1785 he published an epic poem in four cantos, called Starkadder, from the name of the principal personage, one of the heroes of northern antiquity. He was also the author of three tragedies, Damon and Pythias, 1789, Froda and Ingal, 1790, and Olinda and Sophronius, besides other works. In his old age Pram obtained a lucrative employment in the island of St Thomas in the West Indies, where he died in 1821.—*Biog. Univ.*

PRATT (Charles) earl Camden, a distinguished British lawyer and statesman of the last century. He was the son of sir John Pratt, chief justice of the King's Bench, and he was born in 1713. After studying at Eton and King's college, Cambridge where he took the degree of MA in 1739, and obtained a fellowship, he entered as a student at Lincoln's inn, and in due time was called to the bar. In 1754 he was chosen MP. for the borough of Downton. After acquiring great reputation as an advocate, he was, in 1759, appointed attorney general, having the same year been elected recorder of the city of Bath. In January 1762 he was called to the dignity of a sergeant at law, and elevated to the office of chief justice of the Common Pleas, when he received the honour of knighthood. It was while he presided in this court that Wilkes

was arrested on a general warrant, as the author of the North Briton, a periodical paper, which gave offence to government. He was committed to the Tower, as a state prisoner, and being brought, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, before the court of Common Pleas, the lord-chief-justice Pratt discharged him from his confinement, on May 6, 1763. The firm, temperate, and constitutional behaviour of the judge on this occasion, and in the consequent judicial proceedings between the printers of the North Briton and the messengers of the House of Commons, and other agents of the ministry, was so acceptable to the friends of liberty in the metropolis, that the city of London presented him with the freedom of the corporation in a gold box, and requested to have his picture, which was put up in Guildhall, with the following inscription —

Hanc Iconem
Caroli Pratt, Eq.
Summi Judicis C P.
In Honorem tanti Viri,
Anglicæ Libertatis, Lege,
Assertoris fidi
P. Q. L.
In Curia Municipali
Poni jusserunt
Nono Kal. Mart. AD. MDCCLXIV.
Gulielmo Bridgen, Arm. Præs Urb.

Similar honours were also paid to the chief justice by the corporations of Dublin, Bath, Exeter, and Norwich. In July 1765 he was raised to the peerage, by the title of baron Camden, and about a year after he was made lord chancellor. In this capacity he presided at the decision of a suit against the messengers who arrested Mr Wilkes, when he made a speech, in which he stated, that "it was the unanimous opinion of the court that general warrants, except in cases of high treason, were illegal, oppressive, and unwarrantable." He conducted himself in his high station so as to give very general satisfaction, but on his opposing the taxation of our American colonies, he was deprived of the seals in 1770. He came into office again, as president of the council, under the administration of the marquis of Rockingham, in March 1782, on whose death he resigned the following year He soon after, however, resumed his place under Mr Pitt, and in 1786 he was raised to the title of earl Camden. He died April 18, 1794. This respectable nobleman and upright lawyer is said to have been the author of a pamphlet, entitled "An Inquiry into the Nature and Effect of the Writ of Habeas Corpus," 8vo.—*Biog. Peerage. Biog. Univ*

PRATT (Samuel Jackson) a novelist, poet, and dramatic writer of the last century. He was born at St Ives, in Huntingdonshire, in 1749. Early in life he went on the stage, but not finding his talents adapted to that pursuit, he relinquished it, and became successively an itinerant lecturer, and a bookseller and writer for the press. He settled at Bath, where, under the fictitious appellation of Courtney Melmoth, he published several novels, which displayed some originality of manner, but were more distinguished by a kind of mawkish affectation of sensibility, which, perhaps, contributed not a little to their popularity with a certain class of readers As a poet he belonged to the Della Cruscan school, which was crushed by the powerful satire of the author of the Baviad and Mæviad. Mr Pratt died at Birmingham, in 1814. Among his most successful productions are, "Landscapes in Verse," "Emma Corbet, or the Miseries of Civil War, a Novel," "Family Secrets, a Novel," "Gleanings, or Travels Abroad and in England," and "Harvest Home," including some dramatic pieces. He also wrote, "The Fair Circassian, a Tragedy," besides a Comedy and a Farce.—*Gent. Mag. Biog Dram.*

PRAXITELES, a Grecian sculptor, who was one of the most celebrated artists of antiquity. Neither his age nor his country is distinctly recorded, but he is supposed to have been a native of Athens, where he resided, and he appears to have been born about 361 BC. He worked chiefly in marble, and executed many admirable statues, especially two of the goddess Venus, one of which, belonging to the inhabitants of Cnidus, king Nicomedes in vain offered to purchase, by paying all the public debts of the city. Praxiteles was a favourite admirer of the famous courtezan Phryne, who afforded a model for the statues of Venus, and other beautiful female figures. Many others of his works are specified by Pliny, but none of them are certainly known to be at present in existence.—There was another sculptor named Praxiteles, who was contemporary with Pompey, and who cast statues in metal, particularly silver.—*Orlandi Abeced. Pitt. Biog Univ.*

PREMONTVAL (Andre Pierre le Guay de) a French writer, born at Charenton in 1716. After receiving a good education, he rejected the opportunity of becoming an ecclesiastic or an advocate, the choice of which professions had been offered him by his father, and quitting his family he went to Paris, taking the name of Premontval, which he subsequently used. His taste for the mathematics induced him to open a school for that science at Paris in 1740 But pecuniary difficulties induced him, ere long, to leave Paris for Geneva, whither he went on foot, accompanied by the daughter of a mechanic named Pigeon, who had been one of his scholars, and whom he afterwards married. After wandering in Switzerland, Germany, and Holland, he settled at Berlin, where his wife obtained the office of reader to the princess Wilhelmina of Prussia. Premontval himself was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, and he employed himself in literary composition, but his impatient temper engaged him in quarrels with his contemporaries, and he died in a state of mental delirium, September 3, 1764. Besides memoirs and dissertations on metaphysical questions, in the Transactions of the Academy of Berlin, he published "Preservatif contre la Corruption de la Langue Française en Allemagne," and various other works, specified in the annexed authority.—*Biog. Univ*

PRESTON (John) an English divin , was born at Keyford in Northamptonshire, in 1587, and became fellow of Queen's college, where he was celebrated as a subtle disputant, after the manner of the old schoolmen. He particularly distinguished himself in an academic discussion, held by James I when he visited Cambridge, in which he undertook to prove that dogs could make syllogisms, and was assisted by James himself, who contended for the affirmative. For his ingenuity on this occasion Dr Preston was rewarded by a pension of 50*l*. per annum from lord Brook. His puritanism, however, subsequently involved him with the court, notwithstanding which he was made chaplain to prince Charles and master of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, with a view to detach him from his party, but without success. He died in 1628. He was the author of several sermons and theological tracts, the principal of which is a " Treatise on the Covenant."—*Neale's Puritans. Fuller's Worthies.*

PRESTON (Thomas) an English dramatic writer, who flourished in the earlier part of the reign of Elizabeth. He was educated at Eton, whence he proceeded to King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. and succeeded to a fellowship. He afterwards was created a doctor of civil law, and appointed master of Trinity hall, over which he presided fourteen years. Queen Elizabeth, on her visit to the university in 1564, was so pleased with his performance in the Latin tragedy of Dido, that she settled on him a pension of 20*l*. per annum. He wrote one dramatic piece, in old metre, entitled " A Lamentable Tragedy, full of pleasant Mirth, conteyning the Life of Cambises, King of Percia, from the Beginning of his Kingdom unto his Death, &c." A sad tissue of fustian, which escaped not the satire of Shakespeare, who, in Henry IV, makes Falstaff talk of speaking in king Cambyses' vein. Preston died in 1598 —*Biog. Diam. Peck's Desiderata.*

PREVILLE (Pierre Louis Dubus de) a distinguished French actor, born at Paris, November 17, 1791. His inclination prompted him to relinquish the profession of a notary, for the stage, on which he made his first appearance at Lyons, in 1753, when he changed his family name of Dubus for that of Preville, by which he was ever afterwards known. He soon gained great reputation as a comic performer, and was called to Paris, where his talents attracted the favour of Louis XV. The minister of the king's household having founded a royal school of declamation in 1774, Preville was appointed the director. After a theatrical career of thirty-five years, he obtained permission to retire, only retaining the title of professor of the art which he had exercised with so much distinction. Twice after he appeared on the stage, from motives of benevolence towards his brethren, who had suffered from the storms of the Revolution. He retired at length to Beauvais, where he died in a state of blindness in 1800.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

PREVOST (Isaac Benedict) a celebrated naturalist and philosopher, born at Geneva, of poor parents, in 1755. After receiving an irregular education, and making some abortive attempts to procure literary employment, he obtained the situation of tutor to the son of M. Delmas of Montauban, in 1777. At that time he was little acquainted with the exact sciences, but having a great taste for them, he in a few years made a great progress in mathematics. Physics and natural history were the principal objects of his researches, and he became connected with many eminent cultivators of those sciences among his contemporaries, including Le Sage, Senebier, Jurine, Huber, and Maunoir, with some of whom he was connected in the foundation of the academy of Montauban, where he resided. He was also a member of the Society of Physics and Natural History at Geneva, and of some other learned associations. In 1810 he became professor of philosophy in the Protestant university of Montauban, and he attended with unremitting zeal to the duties of his station till his death, which took place June 18, 1819. Prévost was the author of only one distinct work, which relates to the vegetable disease called the smut in wheat, published at Paris in 1807 He wrote a number of memoirs, which appear in various scientific collections, including accounts of some ingenious and important experiments relative to the cause of dew, and others concerning the phenomena of light.—*Biog. Univ.*

PREVOST (Peter) a French painter, said to have been the inventor of panoramas. He was born at Montigni, near Chateaudun, in 1764, and he studied under an artist at Valenciennes , but he owed his merit chiefly to the imitation of nature, and of the works of Claude Lorrain and Poussin. His first panorama was a view of Paris, and he afterwards painted seventeen others, including Rome, Naples, Amsterdam, Boulogne, Tilsit, Wagram, Antwerp, London, Jerusalem, and Athens The last two were the fruits of a visit to Greece and Asia, made in 1817. He was engaged in painting a view of Constantinople, when he died, of a pulmonic disease, January 9, 1823. MM. Bouton and Daguerre, the painters of the views exhibited at the Diorama, were assistants of Prevost.—*Biog Univ.*

PREVOT D'EXILES (Antony Francis) a very fertile French writer, was born at Hesdin, a small town of Artois, in 1697. He studied with the jesuits, and took the habit of the society, which he quitted to bear arms , and as an officer, freely indulged his natural turn for gallantry. The unfortunate issue of an amour, at length induced him to seek a retreat among the Benedictines of St Maur, which, however, he quitted in 1729, and retired into Holland, and having no other resource, applied himself to literature for a livelihood. His first production was " Mémoires d'un Homme de Qualité, qui s'est retiré du Monde," a romance, which procured him both money and reputation. In 1733 he withdrew to London, where, meeting with but little encouragement, he returned to France, and as-

suming the costume of an abbé, lived under the protection of the prince de Condé, as his chaplain and secretary. His industry was displayed in a number of works, amounting, with translations, to 156 volumes, including a General History of Voyages, in 64 vols. 12mo, composed at the instance, and under the patronage of chancellor d'Aguesseau. His death was attended with shocking circumstances On the 23d of November 1763 he was discovered by some peasants in an apoplectic fit, in the forest of Chantilly. An ignorant magistrate being called in, ordered a surgeon, as precipitate as himself, immediately to open the abbé, who was apparently dead, when a loud shriek from the victim convinced the spectators of their error. The instrument was instantly withdrawn, but having penetrated a vital part, the unfortunate abbe only opened his eyes to expire. As an original writer, the abbe Prévôt is most distinguished for his novels and works, in which history is blended with fiction. The principal of these, besides that already mentioned, are "Histoire de M Cleveland, Fils naturel d'Oliver Cromwell," 1732, 6 vols. 12mo, "Histoire de Chevalier Grieux et de Manon l'Escaut," 1733, 12mo, "Le Doyen de Killerine," 1735, 6 vols., "Histoire de Marguerite d'Anjou," 1740, 2 vols, "Histoire d'une Grecque Moderne," 1741, 2 vols., "Campagnes Philosophiques, ou les Memoires de M Montcalm," 1741, 2 vols, all which exhibit character, sentiment, and striking situations, but are prolix and ill-planned. Their general air is also heavy, and in endeavouring to be sprightly, the author usually fails. He likewise conducted a periodical literary and critical work, entitled "Pour et Contre." His translations consist of the first volume of De Thou's History, Cicero's Familiar Epistles, and several English works, including the Clarissa and Sir Charles Grandison of Richardson whose manner may be traced in his own productions. To these various labours is also to be added "A Portable French Dictionary of Words not in common Use, with an Abridgment of French Grammar."—*Necrologie I.—Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PRICE (JOHN) a learned critic, who was of Welsh extraction, but born in London in 1600. He studied at Westminster school whence he removed to Christchurch, Oxford but having embraced the Catholic religion he went to Florence, and was there admitted doctor of civil law. Returning home, he visited Ireland in the train of the earl of Strafford, the lord deputy, and on the disgrace of his patron, he went again to Florence, and became keeper of the ducal cabinet of medals and antiquities, and afterwards professor of Greek at Pisa. He passed the latter part of his life in a convent at Rome, where he died in 1676. His works consist of commentaries on the New Testament, notes on Apuleius &c.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

PRICE (RICHARD) a dissenting minister distinguished as a mathematician and statistical writer. He was born at Llangunnor, in Glamorganshire, in 1723, and was educated at Talgarth, in his native county, whence he removed to a Presbyterian academy in London. After having for some time resided in the family of a gentleman at Stoke Newington, he became pastor of a Nonconformist congregation of Arian, or semi-Arian principles, at Hackney, where he continued as long as he lived. He commenced his literary career in 1758, by publishing a "Review of the principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals," 8vo, which was followed by "Four Dissertations, on Providence, on Prayer, on the Reasons for expecting that virtuous Men shall meet after Death, in a State of Happiness, and on the Importance of Christianity, the Nature of Historical Evidence and Miracles," 1767, 8vo. In 1769 he was complimented with the diploma of DD from the university of Glasgow, and in 1771 appeared his "Observations on Reversionary Payments and Annuities," 8vo, which established his character as a mathematical calculator. He next published an "Appeal to the Public on the Subject of the National Debt," and during the progress of the contest with our North American colonies, Dr Price advocated their cause in "Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, the Principles of Government, and the Justice and Policy of the War with America," 1776, 8vo, "Additional Observations," and a "Supplement." These tracts provoked the animadversions of a number of writers on the opposite side of the question, and exposed him to some obloquy, but they also procured him a vote of thanks from the corporation of London, presented in a gold box. He engaged in an epistolary correspondence with his friend Dr Joseph Priestley, on the subjects of materialism and necessity, the substance of which was laid before the public, in an octavo volume, in 1778 After the conclusion of the war, when Mr Pitt became prime minister, he availed himself of the abilities of Dr Price, in his schemes for the reduction of the national debt, and the establishment of the sinking fund was the result of his recommendation. At the commencement of the French Revolution, he, in common with most advocates for freedom, viewed that event as the source of unmixed benefit to society, and in a sermon which he published in 1789, "On the Love of our Country," he warmly expressed his delight at the emancipation of the French people. This discourse excited Mr Burke to the publication of his famous "Reflections," in which, with little justice, he treated Dr Price as a political incendiary. He died April 19, 1791. Besides many papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, he published "Sermons on the Christian Doctrine, as received by the different Denominations of Christians," 8vo, and several single sermons, and political pamphlets. Dr Price was an amiable and able man, of an enthusiastic temperament, a fact as deducible from much of his reasoning in regard to a sinking fund, and the miraculous effects of compound interest, as in reference to points which were

better calculated to excite it.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

PRICE (JAMES) a physician at Guildford, in Surrey, who professed himself to be in possession of the philosopher's stone, or at least of the secret of making gold. He presented some of this manufactured metal to the king, and to the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, and he also published "An Account of Experiments on Mercury, Silver, and Gold, made at Guildford in May 1782, in the Laboratory of James Price, MD. FRS., to which is prefixed, an Abridgment of Boyle's Account of a Degradation of Gold," Oxford, 1782, 4to. These pretended productions of precious metals were stated to be effected by means of a red and white powder, the composition of which the author kept a secret Being compelled by the Royal Society, on pain of exclusion, to repeat his experiments before Kirwan and Woulfe, two skilful chemists his art forsook him, and after the failure of several operations, he begged for delay previously to another exhibition Dreading the exposure which he knew awaited him, he soon after put an end to his life, August 3, 1783, as it is stated by drinking laurel-water. He was possessed of a handsome fortune, bequeathed to him by a relation, in conformity with whose will he had exchanged his original name of Higgimbotham for that of Price, in 1781. He appears to have been a man of considerable talents but of greater ambition, who sacrificed his life to an absurd rage for personal distinction — *Lond. Med. Journ. Gurney's Lect. on Chemistry.*

PRIDDEN, AM. FSA. (JOHN) the son of a respectable bookseller in Fleet street, London, where he was born in January 1703, and continued to reside till his decease, in the April of 1825. He was first placed at St Paul's school, whence he removed in 1777 to Queen's college, Oxford, and graduated there in 1781. The following year, having taken holy orders, he was elected a minor canon of St Paul's cathedral, and employed the opportunities, which a residence in the metropolis afforded him, of consulting rare books and records in the cultivation of a taste for antiquarian research, which afterwards formed his principal pursuit. From the dean and chapter of St Paul's he obtained the livings of Caddington, Berkshire, and St George, Botolph-lane, in the city of London, both which he retained till his death. He was also a minor canon of Westminster and a priest of the chapel royal. Mr Pridden had produced a plan for the uniting Holborn-hill with Snow-hill, by means of a street raised on arches, which was much approved, but abandoned on account of the expense. He was also the author of several tracts connected with antiquarian subjects, but the principal monument of his labours is a curious Index to the Rolls of Parliament, in six volumes, which occupied the last thirty years of his life.—*Ann. Biog.*

PRIDEAUX (JOHN) a learned English prelate, born at Harford in Devonshire, in 1578. His parents were persons in low circumstances, but he was taught to read and write when young, and with these attainments he became a candidate for the office of parish clerk at Ugborough, in his native county. Being disappointed, he travelled on foot to Oxford, and from the mean station of assistant in the kitchen of Exeter college, he rose to be one of the fellows of that society, and in 1612 he was chosen rector. In 1615 he became regius professor of divinity, and canon of Christchurch, and he subsequently filled the station of vice-chancellor. In 1641 he obtained the bishopric of Worcester, through the influence of the marquis of Hamilton, who had been his pupil, but in the course of the civil war he was deprived as a loyalist, and died in distressed circumstances in 1650. He was the author of "Fasciculus Controversiarum," "Theologiæ Scholasticæ Syntagma Mnemonicum," and other works. He is also supposed to have written "An easy and compendious Introduction to reading all Sorts of Histories," which has been ascribed to his son, Matthias Prideaux, who died in 1646.—*Fuller's Worthies. Biog. Brit.*

PRIDEAUX (HUMPHREY) a learned divine and historian, born at Padstow, in Cornwall, in 1648. He was educated at Westminster school, and Christchurch, Oxford, and while at the university he published the ancient inscriptions from the Arundel marbles, under the title of "Marmora Oxoniensia." This work recommended him to the patronage of the Lord Chancellor Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham, who gave him a living near Oxford and afterwards a prebend in Norwich cathedral. The lord keeper North bestowed on him the rectory of Bladen, with the chapelry of Woodstock, the former of which, on taking the degree of DD he exchanged for the benefice of Soham in Norfolk. He was subsequently promoted to the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and in 1702 made dean of Norwich. This was his highest preferment, for having the misfortune to be afflicted with stone in the bladder, he submitted to an operation for its removal, which being unskilfully performed, or not followed up by proper treatment, produced such incurable weakness as incapacitated him for the public offices of the ministry, in consequence of which he conscientiously resigned his livings, and dedicated his time to the study of sacred literature. He was highly respected, and often consulted on the affairs of the church, and but for the infirmity under which he laboured, he would have been raised to a bishopric. His death took place November 1, 1724, and his remains were interred in the cathedral of Norwich. Besides his great work, entitled "The Old and New Testament connected in the History of the Jews and neighbouring Nations," of which there are many editions, he was the author of "The Life of Mahomet, with a Letter to the Deists," 8vo, "Directions to Churchwardens," 12mo, "The Original and Right of Tythes," 8vo, "Ecclesiastical Tracts," 8vo, &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

PRIESTLEY, LLD. FRS. (JOSEPH) an

eminent philosopher and dissenting divine, was born in March 1733, at Fieldhead, near Leeds. His father was a clothier, of the Calvinistic persuasion, in which he was also himself brought up, under the protection of an aunt, who, after he had attained a respectable degree of classical acquirement in several schools of the neighbourhood, finally placed him at the dissenting academy at Daventry, with a view to the ministry. He spent three years at this school, when he became acquainted with the writings of Dr Hartley, which made a great impression upon his mind, and he was gradually led into a partiality for the Arian hypothesis. On quitting the academy, he accepted an invitation to become minister of Needham Market in Suffolk, when being suspected of heretical opinions, he received little encouragement, and after a residence of three years, he undertook the charge of a congregation at Namptwich, in Cheshire, to which he joined a school. Here his reputation increased, and in 1761 he was invited by the trustees of the dissenting academy at Warrington, to occupy the post of tutor in the languages, soon after the acceptance of which post he married the daughter of Mr Wilkinson, an iron-master near Wrexham. At Warrington his political opinions found vent in an "Essay on Government," he also published an "Essay on a Course of liberal Education," and his useful "Chart of Biography." A visit to London having introduced him to Drs Franklin, Watson, and Price, he was encouraged to compose a "History of Electricity," which first appeared in 1767, and procured him an admission into the Royal Society, having previously obtained the title of doctor of laws from the university of Edinburgh. In the same year he accepted an invitation to preside over a large and respectable congregation at Leeds, where his religious opinions became decidedly Socinian, and he gradually became one of the most strenuous oppugners of the authority of the establishment. It was at Leeds that his attention was first drawn to the properties of fixed air, and here he also composed his "History and present State of Discoveries relating to Vision, Light, and Colours." After a residence of six years at Leeds, he accepted an invitation from the earl of Shelburne, afterwards marquis of Lansdown, to reside with him as a companion, in the nominal capacity of librarian. While forming a part of the establishment of this nobleman, he occupied himself in scientific pursuits, and in 1773 gave to the Philosophical Transactions a paper on the different kinds of air, which obtained the prize of Copley's gold medal. This was followed by three volumes, the publication of which forms an æra in the history of aeriform fluids, and has made him known to the scientific of every country of Europe. In 1775, while still resident with Lord Shelburne, he published his examination of the common-sense theory maintained by the Scottish doctors, Reid, Beattie, and Oswald, and soon after published that of Dr Hartley. He had already declared himself a believer in the doctrine of philosophical necessity, and in a dissertation annexed to his edition of Hartley, expressed some doubts of the immateriality of the sentient principle in man. This doctrine he still more forcibly supported in his "Disquisitions on Matter and Spirit," 1777, and the obloquy which these works brought on him, producing a coolness in his noble patron, the connexion was dissolved, the doctor retaining an annuity of 150*l.* per annum by original agreement. He next removed to Birmingham, where he became once more minister of a dissenting congregation, and occupied himself in his "History of the Corruptions of Christianity," and "History of the early Opinions concerning Jesus Christ," both which productions proved fertile sources of controversy, as did also his "Familiar Letter to the Inhabitants of Birmingham," chiefly written in support of the claims of the dissenters for a repeal of the test acts. The æra of the French Revolution had now arrived, which adding to the usual animosity of theological dispute, the consequence proved very fatal to the repose of Dr Priestley. The anniversary of the capture of the Bastile being celebrated at Birmingham by a party who looked favourably upon that event, an opposing mob assembled and although Dr Priestley was not present, they proceeded to his house, which, with his library, MSS. and apparatus, was riotously made a prey to the flames. It is too certain that the outrage was at least not discountenanced by too many exercising both lay and clerical influence, but, on the other hand, Dr Priestley had necessarily excited exceeding animosity by the undisguised nature of his attacks, without regard either to caution or policy. The legal compensation which he obtained for this injury fell considerably short of his real losses, and quitting Birmingham, he was chosen to succeed his friend Dr Price at Hackney, where he remained some time in the cultivation of his scientific pursuits, until finally goaded by party enmity to seek an asylum in the United States, which he reached in 1794, and took up his residence at Northumberland, in Pennsylvania. Even in America he endured some uneasiness on account of his opinions, until Mr Jefferson became president, when he had the good fortune to outlive all disquiet on this head. In America he dedicated his whole time to his accustomed pursuits, until a severe illness laid the foundation of a debility in his digestive organs, and a gradual decay followed, which terminated his existence Feb. 6, 1804, in his seventy-first year. Dr Priestley it will be seen, was a forward and ardent controversialist, chiefly in consequence of extreme simplicity and openness of character, but no man felt less animosity towards his opponents than he did, and many who entertained the strongest antipathy to his opinions, were converted into friends by his gentleness and urbanity in personal intercourse. As a man of science he stands high in the walk of invention and discovery, and possibly to no one has pneumatic chemistry been so much indebted-

As a metaphysician Dr. Priestley will be differently estimated by opposing theorists, but his labours in elucidation of Hartley's theory of association, upon philosophical necessity, and upon materialism, will always ensure the attention of those to whom these subjects may prove attractive. As a theologist Dr. Priestley, who always fearlessly followed his convictions wherever they led him, passed through all the changes from Calvinism to a Unitarian system in some measure his own, but to the last remained a zealous opposer of infidelity. Of his very numerous theological controversial works, those most generally esteemed are his "Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion," and "Letters to a Philosophical Unbeliever," and he also published many works on practical divinity. The principal works of this able and active minded writer have been enumerated in the preceding sketch, but the whole amount to about seventy volumes or tracts in octavo, analyses of which will be found in our authorities.—*Life by Himself and Son. Rees's Cyclop*

PRINCE (John) an English divine and biographer, was born in 1643 at Axminster, in Devonshire, and was educated at Brazen nose college, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1664. On entering orders he became curate of Biddeford, and was afterwards chosen minister of St. Martin's church at Exeter, on which he graduated M A. at Caius college, Cambridge. From Exeter he removed to the vicarage of Totness, and next to that of Berry Pomeroy, where he died in 1723. He is chiefly known by a work of much accuracy and research, entitled "Danmonii Orientales Illustres, or the Worthies of Devon," printed in 1710, folio, and again in 1810 4to.—*Wood.*

PRINGLE (sir John) an eminent physician and natural philosopher, was the youngest son of sir John Pringle, of Stichel, in the county of Roxburgh, North Britain, where he was born April 10, 1707. After studying at home under a private tutor, he was sent to the university of St Andrews, whence he removed, in October 1727, to Edinburgh, for the purpose of cultivating medical science. He staid there only a year, being desirous of pursuing his studies under Boerhaave at Leyden, where he became acquainted with Van Swieten, and in July 1730 he was admitted to the degree of MD. Returning home, he settled as a physician at Edinburgh, where he was appointed adjunct professor of pneumatology and ethics, on which subjects he gave lectures, using as a text-book the treatise of Puffendorff, "De Officio Hominis et Civis." In 1742 he was nominated physician to the earl of Stair, who then commanded the British army on the continent and soon after physician to the military hospital in Flanders. In March 1745 he received from the duke of Cumberland the appointment of physician-general to the British forces in the Netherlands, and also the royal hospitals abroad. In consequence of these promotions he resigned his professorship, the duties of which he had hitherto been allowed to discharge by deputy. In 1745 he returned home with the army, in consequence of the invasion of Scotland by the Pretender. He was, in October, the same year, elected a fellow of the Royal Society. After the battle of Culloden he returned to the continent, and continued there till the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle, after which he took up his residence in London, and engaged in medical practice. In April 1749, Dr. Pringle was appointed physician to the duke of Cumberland, and soon became known on account of his professional talents, as well as his scientific acquirements. In 1750 he published, in a letter to Dr. Mead, "Observations on the Gaol or Hospital Fever," and he also communicated to the Royal Society "Experiments on Septic and Antiseptic Substances, with Remarks relative to their Use in the Theory of Medicine." In 1752 first appeared Dr. Pringle's principle work, "Observations on the Diseases of the Army," and in 1753, he published in the Philosophical Transactions an important paper on the Gaol Fever. In 1758 he entirely quitted the army, and in July, the same year, he was admitted a licentiate of the college of physicians. He was made physician to the queen's household in 1761, which honour was succeeded by that of physician extraordinary to her majesty; and in 1764 he became physician in ordinary to the queen. In 1766 he was created a baronet, and in November 1772, on the death of Mr. West, he was chosen president of the Royal Society. Ill health induced him to resign this office in 1778, and in April 1781 he removed from London to settle at Edinburgh. But he staid there only a few months, and returning to London, died there January 18 1782. He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and of many other learned associations at home and abroad. His "Six Discourses" before the Royal Society, on delivering the Copleian medal, were published, with a Biographical Memoir, by Dr Kippis, in 1784.—*Hutchinson's Biog Med.*

PRINTZ (Wolfgang Caspar) a native of Weildthurn, in the upper Palatinate, born in 1664. His father, a magistrate of the town, being forced to quit it on account of his religious opinions, retired to Vohenstraus, in the territory of Furstenburg, where his son, who had early discovered a strong taste for music, received his first instructions in the principles of that science. Having studied for three years at Altdorff, he became director of the music to count Promnitz at Dresden, and accompanied that nobleman in his travels through great part of Germany. On the death of his patron, after spending a year at Triebel he married, and accepted the situation of director of the choir at Sarau in Upper Saxony, where he remained till his death in 1717. Among his works, which are numerous, the principal is a 'History of Vocal and Instrumental Music,' printed in 1690 at Dresden, in which he commences with the invention of the harp by Jubal and treats at considerable length of the ancient Greek and Hebrew music. The inven-

tion of music in consonance he ascribes to St Dunstan, in 940, asserting, however, that he proceeded no farther than simple counterpoint. He also wrote a book "De Instrumentis."—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

PRIOLO, or PRIOLI (BENJAMIN) a French historian, was born at St Jean d'Angeli in 1602, and was descended from a Venetian family. He studied at Leyden and at Padua. He became the confidant of the duke de Rohan, then in the service of Venice, who twice sent him to Spain as his negociator. He was afterwards in the service of the duke of Longueville, from whom finally receiving a pension, he determined to settle at Paris. He was educated in the Protestant religion, but meeting with cardinal Barberini, he was by him converted to the Catholic faith. In the ensuing troubles of France, taking part with the prince of Condé, his property was confiscated, and his family exiled. On his return to Paris, he began his history, which much displeased the ministers, who threatened to oppose its publication, but Priolo remonstrating with the king, was suffered to print his work in 1665. It is entitled "Benjamini Priolo ab Excessu Ludovici XIII de Rebus Gallicis Historiarum, lib. xii," the best edition is that of Leipsic, 1686. It presents a clear and impartial relation of the war of the Fronde and the administration of cardinal Mazarin, its style imitates that of Tacitus, and it is replete with characters and portraits. In 1667 he was charged with a secret commission to the republic of Venice, but he died on the way, at Lyons, of apoplexy.—*Niceron. Bayle. Morert.*

PRIOR (MATTHEW) a distinguished English poet, was born in 1664, according to one account in London, where his father was a citizen and joiner, and to another at Winborne in Dorsetshire. His father dying when he was young, he was brought up by an uncle, who kept the Rummer tavern at Charing-cross, who acted with great paternal kindness, and at a proper age sent him to Westminster school. He early imbibed a strong taste for classical literature, and when taken from school, with a view of being brought up in the business of his uncle, he attracted the notice of the earl of Dorset, who enabled him to enter himself in 1682 at St John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded BA. in 1686, and was shortly after chosen fellow. At college he contracted an intimacy with Charles Montagu, afterwards earl of Halifax, in concert with whom, in 1688, he composed the "Country Mouse and City Mouse," a parody on Dryden's "Hind and Panther." He had previously written an "Ode to the Deity" as a college exercise. In 1690 he repaired to London, and was introduced at court by the earl of Dorset, at whose recommendation he was appointed secretary to the English plenipotentiaries at the Hague. With this post he also held the title of gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, and being thus enlisted in the service of the court, he presented an ode to king William in 1695, on the death of queen Mary, and soon after displayed his humorous vein in a burlesque parody of Boileau's ode on the taking of Namur, when it was recaptured by William. In 1697 he was nominated secretary to the commissioners for the treaty of Ryswick; and on his return from that employment, was made secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland. He was afterwards appointed secretary to the earls of Portland and Jersey, successively ambassadors to France. At length he was made undersecretary of state, and while holding that office, was sent to France to assist in the formation of the partition treaty. In 1701 he succeeded Locke as a commissioner at the board of trade, but soon after deserted the Whigs, who had introduced him into life, and joined the Tories, for which no very satisfactory reasons have been assigned. At the beginning of the reign of Anne, besides commemorating the battles of Blenheim and Ramillies, he published a volume of poems, and took some share in the Examiner. When the Tories again obtained the ascendancy, his diplomatic talents were once more called into action, and he was employed in secretly negociating at Paris the terms of the celebrated treaty of Utrecht. He remained in France with the authority and appointment of ambassador, and after the departure of the duke of Shrewsbury, in 1713, publicly assumed that character. On the accession of George I he was recalled home, and encountered on his return a warrant from the house of Commons, which placed him in the custody of a messenger. He was examined before the privy council in respect to his share in negociating the treaty of Utrecht, and treated with great rigour for some time, although ultimately discharged without trial. Being reduced to a private station, without any provision for his declining years, except his fellowship, he again applied himself assiduously to poetry, and having finished his "Solomon," he published the whole of his poems by subscription, in a quarto volume, at two guineas. This publication being liberally encouraged by party zeal, produced a considerable sum, which was handsomely doubled by the earl of Oxford, at whose seat the author died, after a lingering illness, in 1721, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was interred in Westminster abbey, under a monument, for which "last piece of human vanity" (as he styles it in his will) he left the sum of 500*l*. Prior seems to have made his way by wit, aptitude, and companionable qualities, rather than by moral or political endowments of a superior order. Notwithstanding his admission into the best company, he is said to have always retained a taste for coarse intercourse, and gross enjoyments. As a poet, his reputation has declined of late years, owing probably to the talent in which he principally excels being overloaded with attempts of a more serious class, which although, as in the instances of his "Solomon," and "Henry and Emma," splendid and correct in diction, harmonious in versification, and copious in poetical imagery, fail in moving either

the feelings or the fancy. The great art of Prior consists in telling a story with a degree of poetical ease and vivacity, which perhaps, setting aside La Fontaine, has never been excelled. His "Alma," a piece of philosophical pleasantry of a kindred nature, exhibits also a very felicitous vein of humour, and for these lighter pieces he now chiefly is, and most likely always will be, read. A "History of his Own Times" was compiled from his MSS., but it contains little from his pen, and is of small value. His poems were published in 1733, in 3 vols. 8vo, and are also in all the collections.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Lives.*

PRISCILLIAN, a heretic of the fourth century, who was a native of Spain. He is said to have united in his system the errors of the Gnostics, the Manicheans, the Arians, and the Sabellians, to which he added dogmas of his own, viz. that the children of promise were born of their mothers by the operation of the Holy Ghost, whence he inferred that marriage was an abomination, that souls were of the substance of God, that they were sent to inhabit bodies on earth, as a punishment for sins committed in heaven, and that men could not resist the influence of their stars. The Priscillianists are charged with infamous practices resulting from these opinions, and it is stated that no tortures availed to produce a confession of their errors. Hence it appears that the accusations against them must rest principally on the testimony of their enemies, and, for the honour of human nature, we may conclude that they are exaggerated. At the council of Saragossa in Spain, in 380, Priscillian was condemned as a heretic, his party, however, was sufficiently powerful to make him bishop of Avila, but he was, with some of his followers, put to death in 387.—*Mosheim's Eccles. Hist.*

PRISCIAN, a celebrated grammarian of Cæsarea, who flourished at the commencement of the fourth century. He was a disciple of Theoctistes, a famous rhetorician, and, as appears from many passages of his writings, he had embraced Christianity. Little more is known of him than that he presided over a school at Constantinople in 525. He was the author of "De Octo Partibus Orationis, libri xvi. deque Constructione earumdem libri ii," and several other works on grammar, published by Putsch, in the "Grammaticæ Latinæ Auctores Antiqui," Hanau, 1605, 4to, and of a treatise on ancient money and weights. All his writings are comprised in Krehl's edition of the works of Priscian, Leipsic, 1819-23, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

PRITCHARD (Hannah) a celebrated English actress, born in 1711, whose family name was Vaughan. She was, when very young, recommended to the notice of Booth, as a candidate for the stage, and he encouraged her in that pursuit, but she made her first appearance before the public at the little theatre in the Haymarket, in one of Fielding's dramas. She afterwards acted at Goodman's fields, and even at Bartholomew fair, where she obtained great applause for her natural and unaffected manner and lively drollery. At length she obtained an engagement at Drury-lane, where she appeared as Rosalind, in As You like It, and at once confirmed the favourable opinion of her admirers. But her chief excellence was in the personification of tragic characters, and in lady Macbeth, and other heroines of a similar cast, she was almost without a rival among her contemporaries. After remaining on the stage thirty-six years, she retired to Bath in 1768, where she died, in August that year, in consequence of a mortification in the foot.—*Thesp. Dict*

PRITZ (John George) a German Lutheran divine, was born at Leipsic, in 1662, in which university he was educated. In 1698 he was created doctor of divinity, and became professor of divinity and metaphysics, as well as minister at Zerbst, in Saxony, he held the same situations at Griefswalde, in Pomerania, and in 1711 he finally removed to Frankfort on the Main, where he was principal minister until his death, which took place in 1732. He published "Introductio in Lectionem Novi Testamenti," much esteemed, an edition of the Greek Testament, "De Immortalitate Animæ," an edition of the Works of St. Macarius, an edition of Milton's Latin Letters.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PROCACCINI (Camillo) an eminent painter, was born at Bologna in 1546. He received his first instructions from his father Ercole, and frequented the school of the Caracci. He went to Milan, where he contributed to the founding of an academy of painting. He also went to Rome, where the works of Parmegiano and of Michael Angelo formed his chief study. He obtained a high reputation for the beauty of his colouring, the fire of his invention, and lightness of his touch. He was appointed by the duke of Parma to paint in the cathedral of Placentia, in conjunction with Ludovico Caracci. He died at Milan, in 1626.—His brother Giulio Cesari, also a distinguished painter, was born at Bologna, in 1548, and was brought up as a sculptor, which profession he quitted for that of a painter. He attached himself to the style of Correggio, and surpassed all his other imitators. He ranks among the greatest artists of his time for vigour of conception and variety and grandeur of colouring. He became head of the academy of Milan, and died there in 1626.—Another brother, Carlo Antonio, was a good landscape, fruit, and flower-painter, and his son Ercole was eminent in the same branches.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

PROCLUS, a Platonic philosopher and mathematician of the fifth century. He is said to have been denominated Lycius, from his birth-place, Lycea, but some state him to have been born at Constantinople, A.D. 410. He studied at Alexandria, and afterwards at Athens, under Syrianus, a Platonist, to the superintendence of whose school he succeeded. He wrote against Christianity, and was answered by Johannes Grammaticus, he was also the author of a treatise on the Doctrines of the Sphere, another on the Con-

struction of the Astrolabe, Commentaries on the Works of Plato, Homer, and Hesiod, and Hymns to the Sun, Venus, and the Muses. He died in 485. The character of Proclus, like that of all the later Platonists, was enthusiastic, and disposed to mysticism, nor did he adhere so religiously as Porphyry and Julian to the doctrines and principles of his master, so that, in the opinion of Cudworth, he was a confounder of the Platonic theology, the supremacy of which he maintained. — *Bayle. Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

PROCOPE COUTEAU, or MICHEL COLIELLI, a physician, born at Paris, in 1684, who was the son of Francis Procope, a Palermitan of a noble family, the first who established a coffee house in France, which became famous as the resort of men of letters. Young Procope was destined for the church, but he preferred the medical profession, and having finished his studies, he received the degree of doctor, in 1708. He was deformed, notwithstanding which, his wit and gaiety rendered him a great favourite with the women, a circumstance which contributed much to his reputation at Paris. His professional writings consist of satirical and humorous tracts, including "Analyse du Systeme de la Trituration," designed to explode Hecquet's opinions relative to digestion, and "L'Art de faire des Garçons," a lively piece of badinage, which another writer, J. A. Millot, in a work on the same subject, was dull enough to treat as a serious production. But Procope was chiefly distinguished as a dramatist, and he was the author of "Arlequin Balourd," a comedy, in five acts, performed in London, in 1719," "Pygmalion," a comedy, 1741, and other comic dramas. His death took place at Chaillot, December 21, 1753. Giraud published in the following year a burlesque poem, entitled, "La Procopiade, ou l'Apothôse du Docteur Procope," 1754, 12mo. —*Biog. Univ.*

PROCOPIUS of Cæsarea, a Greek historian, who was a native of Cæsarea, in Palestine. He went to Constantinople, where he practised as an advocate in the reign of the emperor Anastasius, to whom he became one of the imperial counsellors, as he was afterwards under Justin and Justinian. He at length held the office of secretary to the famous general Belisarius, whom he attended in his various expeditions, of which he wrote the history. Procopius was subsequently admitted into the senate, and appointed prefect of Constantinople, where he is supposed to have died, about 560. His works consist of a "History of his Own Times," in eight books, the first two relating to the Persian war, the two following to the war with the Vandals, and the remaining four to the Gothic war, and a "History of the Edifices built or repaired by Justinian." But besides these, there is extant a kind of scandalous chronicle of the court of Justinian, including a most degrading account of the personal history of the emperor, the empress Theodora, and many other individuals. This work, which is entitled "Anecdota," has occasioned warm disputes among the learned, some of whom deny that it was written by Procopius, while others, who admit its authenticity, account for its disagreement with the historian's other works, in which Justinian and Theodora are highly panegyrized, by supposing that the Anecdotes were compiled subsequently to the history, at a period when the writer was offended by the disappointment of his expectations of court favour, and being afterwards gratified, he endeavoured to make amends by composing his Treatise on Edifices. The works of Procopius were published at Paris, 1662, folio.—*Fabricius. Biog. Univ.*

PROCOPIUS of Gaza, a Greek rhetorician of the 6th century, who was a native of Palestine. He was the author of a number of orations or declamations, founded on passages from the works of Homer, two of which only are extant, viz a "Eulogy on the emperor Anastasius," and a "Monody on the Ruin of the Church of St Sophia, at Constantinople, overthrown by an Earthquake." He also wrote Commentaries on some of the books of the Old Testament —*Biog. Univ.*

PROCOPIUS (Demetrius) a native of Moscopolis, in Macedonia, who flourished at the commencement of the eighteenth century. He was a zealous cultivator of literature, and in 1720 he published an excellent work, entitled Ἐπιτετμημενη ἐπαριθμησις, &c. "An Abridged Account of the Greek Literati of the past Century, and of some of those of the present Century." This treatise is inserted by Fabricius, with a Latin translation, in his Bibliotheca Græca, and a Greek merchant of Pesth, named Zavira, a well-informed individual, who died a few years since, composed a supplement to the work of Procopius, which has never been printed, though copies are common in Greece.—*Biog. Univ.*

PROCOPOWITZ (Theophanes) a learned Russian prelate, born at Kiow in 1681. He studied in the academy of that city, of which his uncle was rector, and he afterwards visited Rome, to apply himself to theology, philosophy, and the languages. Returning home, he was appointed to the chair of poetry at Kiow, and in 1705 he took the monastic vows, adopting at the same time the name of Theophanes. He subsequently became professor of rhetoric, philosophy, and other sciences, and at length he taught theology, introducing much more liberal views of the subject than had previously existed among the Russian clergy. Becoming a favourite with Peter the Great, he was made abbot of the monastery of Bratakow, and rector of the academy of Kiow. In 1718 he was raised to the episcopal see of Plaskow and Narva, and two years after to the archbishopric of Novogorod. He died September 8, 1736. Many of his theological productions were printed in Germany after his death. Among these are, "Christiana orthodoxa Doctrina de Gratuita Peccatoris per Christum Justificatione," Breslau, 1768-69, "Christianæ orthodoxæ Theologiæ," tom. 1—4. Konigsberg, 1773, &c. He

also wrote political memoirs, Latin verses, and satires. To this enlightened prelate the Russians are indebted for the foundation of one of the largest libraries in the empire, now belonging to the university of Novogorod.—*Biog Univ.*

PRONOMUS, an ancient musician of Thebes, celebrated as the inventor of a peculiar kind of flute, on which the performer could play in three different keys, every instrument of this sort previous to his time being adapted only for one. He was held in great esteem by his countrymen, who erected a tomb to his memory near that of Epaminondas. Pausanias speaks of a hymn composed by him for the citizens of Chalcis, as extant, both words and music, in his time.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

PROPERTIUS (Sextus Aurelius) an ancient Roman poet, was born at Mevania in Umbria, about the year of Rome 700. It is said that his father was a Roman knight, who joined the party of Anthony, and being made prisoner at the capture of Perusia, was put to death by Augustus, his estate of course being forfeited. This catastrophe, which happened when the poet was young did not prevent his acquiring the patronage of Mæcenas and Gallus and among the poets of his day, he was very intimate with Ovid and Tibullus. The time of his death is not recorded, but it is usually placed BC. 10. Of this poet there are a few books of elegies remaining, in which branch of composition he was an imitator of the Grecian Callimachus, and he has always been ranked among the most eminent of the Latin elegists. Inferior to Tibullus in tenderness, and to Ovid in variety, he is more learned, various, and ornamented than the former, and certainly gave the first specimen of the poetical epistle, which Ovid afterwards claimed as his own invention. The works of this poet have been printed with almost all the editions of Tibullus and Catullus, and also separately by Broukhusius, 4to, Amsterdam, 1702, by Vulpius, 1755, by Barthius, 1777, by Burmann and Santelius, 1780, and by Kunoelius, Leipsic, 1801, 8vo.—*Crusius, Lives of the Roman Poets. Fabricii Bibl. Lat.*

PROTAGORAS, a Greek philosopher, who was a disciple of Democritus. He was a native of Abdera, and is said to have been a porter before he studied philosophy, in which he however became so eminent, that he opened a school at Athens. He is principally noted on account of his having incurred the charge of atheism, from the extreme licentiousness of his public discourses, and being banished from Athens, he went to Epirus, and afterwards took a voyage to Sicily, in the course of which he died, but in what year is not known. He belonged to the Eleac sect of philosophers, and he flourished BC. 423.—*Stanley's Hist. of Philos. Enfield.*

PROTOGENES, a famous ancient painter, was a native of Cannus in Caria, a city subject to Rhodes, and he flourished about three centuries before Christ. The early part of his life was passed in obscurity, but his merit coming to the knowledge of Apelles that artist, superior to jealousy, encouraged him in every way. Pliny tells a curious story of the way in which these two artists became acquainted. Apelles having landed at Rhodes, went to the house of Protogenes, who was from home. Being asked by the servant what name he would leave, he took a pencil, and drew a coloured line of extreme tenuity upon a board, and bid her show that to her master. Protogenes, on his return, drew within it another coloured line, and again went out. Apelles renewed his visit, and with a third colour divided this line by so fine a stroke, that it was impossible to subdivide it. Protogenes was then convinced that it was Apelles, and hastened to meet him. On the siege of Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, Protogenes is said to have continued tranquilly working at his house in the suburbs, and being asked by Demetrius why he ventured to remain without the walls of the city, he answered, that he well knew that the king was at war with the Rhodians, but not with the arts, with which answer Demetrius was so pleased, that he gave him a guard for his protection. Protogenes was also a sculptor, and his bronze figures were much esteemed. He wrote two books on design and painting.—*Plinii Hist Nat. Dati Pittori Antichi.*

PROYART (Liévain Bonaventure) a French historical writer, born in 1743, in the province of Artois. After having finished his studies in the seminary of St Louis at Paris, he adopted the ecclesiastical profession and devoted his time to public instruction. For a long while he discharged the functions of subprincipal of the college of Louis le Grand and he was afterwards employed to organize the college of Puy, which, under his direction, became one of the most flourishing schools in the kingdom. At the commencement of the Revolution, the abbé Proyart, who had obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Arras, was deprived of his preferment, and obliged to emigrate to the Netherlands. He returned to France on the conclusion of the concordat, and on the publication of his work, entitled "Louis XVI et ses Vertus aux Prises avec la Perversité de son Siècle, Paris, 1808, 5 vols. 8vo, he was arrested and confined in the Bicetre. Being attacked with dropsy on the chest, his friends procured leave for him to be transferred to the seminary of Arras, where he died, March 22, 1808. His works are numerous, amounting to 17 vols 8vo, and including "Histoire de Loango, Kakongo, et autres Royaumes d'Afrique," 1776, "La Vie du Dauphin, Pere de Louis XV," 1783, "Histoire de Stanislaus, Roi de Pologne, Duc de Lorraine et de Bar," 1784, and "La Vie de Marie Leczinska, Reine de France."—*Biog Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

PRUDENTIUS, or CLEMENS PRUDENTIUS AURELIUS, a Spanish poet, soldier, and judge of the fourth century. He was born at Saragossa about the year 348, and being a Christian, began in his fifty-seventh year to write devotional poems, which, how-

ever, exhibit more zeal than harmony. There are several editions of his writings, especially the Aldine, 1506, that of Elzevir, with Heinsius's notes, 1667, and one printed at Rome in 1788, 4to. The emperor Honorius patronized him, and retained him about his person, but the time of his decease is uncertain.—*Morери. Cave.*

PRYCE (William) a Cornish antiquary and naturalist, who practised as a physician at Redruth in Cornwall, and died about the end of the last century. He was the author of a work entitled "Mineralogia Cornubiensis," 1778, folio, relating to the subterranean riches of the county which he inhabited, and of "Archæologia Cornu-Britannica, or an Essay to preserve the Ancient Cornish Language," 1790, 4to. Among the materials which he had collected for the improvement of the latter treatise, was a curious relic of British antiquity, consisting of five plays or interludes, in the old Cornish dialect, founded on the scripture history of Jesus Christ. An account of these productions was published in the Archæologia, by Daines Barrington, and they are now preserved in the British Museum.—*Medical Register for* 1779. *Biog. Univ.*

PRYNNE (William) a learned lawyer and antiquary, was born of a good family at Swanswick in Somersetshire, in 1600. After an elementary education at the grammar school at Bath, he was placed at Oriel college, Oxford, where he remained until he graduated BA in 1620. He then removed to Lincoln's inn to study the law, and became barrister bencher, and reader of that society. His attendance upon the lectures of Dr Preston, a distinguished puritan, strongly attached him to that sect and he began to write books in the spirit of his party so early as 1627, successively attacking the drinking of healths, love locks, popery, and Arminianism, all which he deemed the enormities of the age. About the close of 1632 he published, in a kindred spirit, his elaborate work against theatrical exhibitions, entitled "Histrio-Mastix," which book, although licensed by archbishop Abbot's chaplain, in consequence of some reflections upon female actors, that were construed to be levelled at the queen (who had acted in a pastoral *after* the publication of the work), brought a persecution upon the author in the star chamber. The sentence pronounced upon him affords a memorable instance of the oppressive spirit of that arbitrary tribunal, which condemned him to a fine of 5,000*l*, to be expelled the university of Oxford and Lincoln's inn, to be degraded and disenabled from his profession of the law, to stand twice in the pillory, losing an ear each time, and to remain a prisoner for life. All this was inflicted with rigour, chiefly at the instigation of Laud, who revenged in it the attacks on Arminianism and episcopacy. Prynne bore his sufferings with extraordinary fortitude, and continued writing against prelacy in prison, until, for a virulent piece, entitled "News from Ipswich," he was again sentenced by the star-chamber to a fine of 5,000*l*., to lose the remainder of his ears in the pillory, and to be branded in each cheek with the letters S L (seditious libeller). This sentence was also executed, and he was removed for imprisonment to Caernarvon castle, and afterwards to the island of Jersey. His spirit was not, however, to be subdued, and he continued to write until the meeting of parliament in 1640, when, being chosen representative for Newport in Cornwall, the house of Commons issued an order for his release. He entered London, with other sufferers, in triumphant procession, and petitioned the Commons for damages against his prosecutors. On the impeachment of Laud, he was employed as chief manager of the prosecution, and when the parliament became victorious, was appointed one of the visitors to the university of Oxford, where he laboured strenuously to advance the cause of presbyterianism. He warmly opposed the independents when they acquired ascendancy, and used all his influence to produce an accommodation with the king, being one of the members who were excluded and imprisoned on that account. He afterwards became a bitter enemy to Cromwell, who confined him more than once With the other excluded members, he resumed his seat in 1659, and displayed so much zeal for the Restoration, that general Monk was obliged to check his impetuosity. He sat in the healing parliament as member for Bath, and on the Restoration was appointed to the office of chief keeper of the records in the Tower. He was likewise made one of the commissioners for appeals, and for regulating the excise. He laudably occupied his later years in writings connected with his office in the Tower and finished his laborious life at his chambers in Lincoln's inn in 1669. He was a man of extensive learning and indefatigable industry, but wanted genius and judgment. His works, of which Wood has given a catalogue, amount to 40 vols folio and 4to, the most valuable of which is his "Collection of Records," 3 vols. folio. As a man, he possessed the ungovernable zeal, party spirit, and personal disinterestedness which were not uncommon during that eventful period, and although of an unamiable temper, he must be respected as an undaunted assertor of liberty, and a conspicuous sufferer in its cause.—*Biog. Brit. Hume. Granger.*

PRZIPCOVIUS (Samuel) a Polish knight and distinguished writer among the Unitarians of the seventeenth century, was descended from a noble family, and born about the year 1592. He studied at Altdorff, until his adherence to unitarian doctrines obliged him to remove to Leyden. On his return to Poland, he was advanced to several posts of honour, and made use of his influence to encourage the propagation of his own opinions, and the establishment of unitarian churches throughout Poland. Their flourishing state, induced him to compose a "History of the Unitarian Churches in Poland," but his work was lost during the persecutions which they afterwards endured. On these reverses, he himself procured in asylum with the elector of

Brandenburgh, who gave him the appointment of privy counsellor, and in 1663 a synod of unitarians in Silesia employed him to conduct the correspondence with their brethren in other nations, the object of which was to advance their mutual purposes. He died in 1670, at the age of seventy-eight, just as the elector of Brandenburgh, at the instance of the senate of Prussia, but against his own inclinations, was about to banish him from his dominions. The works of Przipcovius, which are very numerous, were collected in one volume, folio, in 1692, and may be considered as the seventh volume of the collection, entitled "Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum."—*Life prefixed to Works. Toulmin's Life of Socinus.*

PSALMANAZAR (GEORGE) the assumed name of a man of letters, who is chiefly known as a literary impostor. He was born of Catholic parents, in the south of France, in 1679. His mother, being abandoned by her husband, sent her son to a school kept by some Franciscan friars, in the neighbourhood of the place where she lived, and he was afterwards placed in a college of the jesuits. He then studied among the Dominicans, and having finished his education, he acted as a private tutor. Leaving his situation, he engaged in several adventures, and at length, having stolen from a church, where it had been dedicated, the habit of a pilgrim, he roved about in that character, subsisting on charity. Afterwards he descended to the condition of a common vagrant, and then became servant to the keeper of a tavern, whose house he left clandestinely, and renewing his wandering mode of life, he conceived the project of professing himself to be a Japanese convert to Christianity who had found his way to Europe. As he did not find this scheme very profitable, he adopted the more romantic character of a heathen native of the island of Formosa, and in order to support his pretensions he contrived a new language, which he called the Formosan. At this time he became acquainted with a clergyman named Innes, who was chaplain to a Scotch officer in Flanders. Psalmanazar, for that was the name he now adopted, was not able to impose on this person, but Mr Innes, conceiving he could turn the imposture to good account, persuaded the pretended Formosan to suffer himself to be converted to the church of England, which being agreed to, the clergyman and his new disciple went to London, where the latter was presented to bishop Compton, Dr Gibson, and others, and the former was rewarded for his zeal with church preferment. Psalmanazar had the daring effrontery to translate the Church Catechism into his newly-invented Formosan language, and he published a history of Formosa, which, favoured by the gullibility of the public, passed through two editions. In the meantime he was sent to study at Oxford, and a controversy was carried on between his patrons and Dr Halley, Dr Mead, and some other less credulous persons, who had from the beginning refused to admit his pretensions. The imposture at length became clearly manifest, and the culprit, deserted by those whom he had deceived, was obliged to rely on the fair exercise of his literary abilities for his support. He settled in London, where he resided many years, and was much employed by the booksellers, particularly in the former part of the "Universal History," published in 1747. Towards the close of his life, he drew up an autobiographical memoir, in which he expresses much contrition for the deceptions which he had allowed himself to practise. His death took place in 1763.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

PSELLUS (MICHAEL) a Greek writer of the eleventh century, was tutor to Michael, the son of the emperor Constantine Ducas. He wrote in a variety of branches, theological, legal, mathematical, medical, and political, and his works are highly eulogized. On the dethronement of his pupil, in 1078, by Nicephorus Botoniates, he was sent to a monastery, where he died the same year. He wrote "De Victus Ratione," "Dialogus de Energia et Operatione Dæmonum," "De Sanctissima Trinitate, cum Cyrillo contra Nestorianos," "Paraphrasis in Cantica Canticorum," "Synopsis Legum Versibus Græcis," "Compendium quatuor Artium, s. de quatuor Mathematicis Scientiis."—*Vossii Hist. Græc. Biblog. Dict.*

PTOLEMY (CLAUDIUS) a celebrated astronomer, musician, and philosopher of antiquity, born at Pelusium, in Egypt, about the year 70 of the Christian æra. Although subsequent discoveries have overturned his solar system, the basis of which was the revolution of the sun round the earth as its centre, yet it is impossible to deny him the praise of being a bold and original thinker, far superior both in intellect and acute reasoning to most of his predecessors. As a geographer his merits are undisputed, and many of his observations appear to have been the result of a personal knowledge of the countries he describes. With music as a science, his acquaintance was familiar and extensive, although his writings on this subject are in parts unintelligible to modern comprehension. For this science, indeed, he betrays a degree of passionate fondness, amounting to absolute enthusiasm, and disposes with very little ceremony of the opinions of all former writers who treat of it. Of eight different forms of the diatonic scale, however, which he gives us (three of which he himself lays claim to), but one is at all compatible with modern ideas. His treatise on Harmonics was printed at Oxford, in 1682, by Dr Wallis, who executed his task with great learning and assiduity. An edition of his geographical works appeared at Basil, in 4to, in 1533, and at Amsterdam, in folio, 1618, while his "Magna Constructio," a compilation from anterior writers on astronomical subjects was long held in especial esteem by the judicial astrologers and adepts of the middle ages, under its name of "Almagestum," so called from its Arabic version. There is a Latin translation of this work. In his "Plani-

sphærium" he corrects and enlarges the astronomical catalogue of Hipparchus, and indeed his whole hypothesis of the universe, though erroneous, is, to say the least, ingenious. Ptolemy is supposed to have died at Alexandria, where he had an observatory in the reign of Antoninus Philosophus. — *Hutton's Math. Dict. Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

PUBLIUS SYRUS, so named from the country of which he was a native. He was originally a slave at Rome in the last days of the republic, but having exhibited a taste for literature, joined to considerable poetic talent, was manumitted by his master, and rose to some eminence as a dramatist Of his writings for the stage, which were of that description of comic pieces then known by the name of "Mimes," none have survived the lapse of time. A collection of his "Moral Sentences" has been more fortunate, and was printed towards the close of the sixteenth century under the superintendence of the learned John Gruter. He is said to have been an especial favourite with the first Cæsar, and to have reached the zenith of his reputation something less than half a century before the birth of Christ.—*Vossii Poet. Lat.*

PUFFENDORFF (Samuel) a celebrated German professor and writer on history and jurisprudence. He was born in 1631, at a village near Chemnitz, in Misnia, where his father was minister. He received his education at the universities of Leipsic and Jena, after which he engaged in the office of private tutor in the family of the Swedish resident at the court of Copenhagen. War took place between Sweden and Denmark, and on the sudden expedition of Charles X. against Copenhagen, in 1657, the Swedish envoy, with all his suite were committed to close custody. While in prison, Puffendorff employed himself in writing his "Elementa Jurisprudentiæ Universæ," which he published at the Hague, in 1660, with a dedication to Charles Louis, the elector palatine. That prince soon after appointed him professor of the law of nature and of nations, in the university of Heidelberg, where he remained till 1668, when he removed to a similar station in the then newly-founded university of Lund, in Sweden. There, in 1672, he published his capital work, "De Jure Naturæ et Gentium," 4to, in which he improved on the speculations of Grotius, and as he opposed the prevailing ethical doctrines of the schoolmen, he met with many antagonists, but the value of this treatise has been long since acknowledged, and it has even been eulogized by pope Innocent XI. The king of Sweden, Charles XI, nominated Puffendorff a royal counsellor, and made him his historiographer, when he produced his commentaries, "De Rebus Suecicis sub Gustavo Adolpho usque ad Abdicationem Christinæ, et de Rebus a Carolo Gustavo gestis," 2 vols. folio Owing to the credit he obtained by this work, he was invited to Berlin, whither he went in 1688 to write the life of the great elector of Brandenburgh, Frederic William, in consequence of which he was honoured with the title of an electoral privy counsellor. In 1694 he was raised to the dignity of a baron of Sweden; and he was solicited by the emperor Leopold I to visit Vienna, and become the imperial historiographer, but he declined accepting the proposal, and his death took place October 26, in the year above mentioned. Puffendorff was the author of several works besides those already noticed, among which the most important are, "Compendium Officii Hominis et Civis;" and his Introduction to the History of Europe." The latter has been translated into English, and published in one volume, and afterwards with additions, in two volumes, octavo, and it has also been extended in French into a body of universal history, of which the most complete edition is that of Paris, 1753, 8 vols. 4to, entitled "Introduction à l'Histoire de l'Univers, par Puffendorff, augmentée et continuée par De Grace." The "Treatise on the Law of Nature and Nations," was translated into English by Basil Kennett, 1703, 8vo. and several times reprinted, and it subsequently appeared, with the notes and prefatory discourse of Barbeyrac, translated by Carew, 1749, folio.—*Moreri. Stollii Introd. in Hist. Lit. Biog. Univ.*

PUJOULX (John Baptist) an ingenious French writer, born in 1762, at Saint Macaire in Guienne. He went to Paris when young, and acquired the reputation of taste and intelligence by the articles which he furnished to periodical works. He became a contributor to the "Journal de Litterature Française et Etrangere," published at Deux Ponts, and he composed for different theatres a great number of dramatic pieces, which were well received. Taking no part in politics, he escaped molestation during the reign of terror, and in the latter part of his life he was much occupied with the study of natural history and philosophy. He was engaged in several literary undertakings, among which were the "Journal de l'Empire," and the "Biographie Universelle." He died at Paris, April 17, 1821. A list of his numerous dramatic and other works may be found in the annexed authorities.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

PULCI (Luigi) an Italian poet, born at Florence in 1431, of whose life little is known, except that he was upon intimate terms with Lorenzo de' Medici and Angelo Poliziano. His principal work is a poem, entitled "Morgante Maggiore," written at the instigation of Lucrezia, the mother of Lorenzo, printed at Venice in 1488. It has been doubted whether this or the Orlando Innamorato of Boyardo was first written, but it is certain that the latter was not published until 1496, and it may therefore be justly considered as the prototype of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso. The admirers of the "Morgante" have been extravagant in their praise, as its opponents have been violent in their censures. It displays much poetical fire and invention, and purity of style, but at the same time is so unconnected and irregular, as to be tedious to a modern

reader, though it is still read with delight by the lovers of the Florentine dialect. A spirited translation of it, by lord Byron, was given in "The Liberal," from which its character may be well understood. The best edition is that of Paris, with the date London, 1768. Amongst some other printed poems of Luigi Pulci are three burlesque sonnets, written in conjunction with Matteo Franco. Their sonnets were published together, under the title of "Sonetti di Mesere Matteo Franco e di Luigi Pulci jocosi e faceti, cioè da ridere." He had two brothers, also poets. BERNARDO was the author of a translation of the Eclogues of Virgil, of a poem on Christ's passion, and of two elegies upon Cosmo de' Medici and the beautiful Simanetta.—LUCA wrote a pastoral romance, entitled "Driadee d'Amore," an epic romance, the first of the kind that appeared in Italy, entitled "Il Ciriffo Calvaneo," stanzas on the tournament of Lorenzo de' Medici, epistles, &c.—*Roscoe's Lorenzo de' Medici. Tiraboschi.*

PULLEN or PULLUS (ROBERT) an English cardinal of the twelfth century, is supposed to have been a native of Oxfordshire. He studied at Paris, and in 1130 he returned to England, where he contributed to the restoration of the university of Oxford, neglected since, ravaged by the Danes. He spared no pains for the diffusion of learning among the British youth, and for five years he publicly read the Scriptures, which had been neglected in England, and in reward he was presented to the archdeaconry of Rochester. After this he returned to Paris, and became professor of divinity, but he was recalled by his metropolitan, and the revenues of his benefice sequestered, until he obeyed the summons, but on appealing to the see of Rome, he gained a decision in his favour. He was invited to Rome, and was created cardinal by Celestine II, and afterwards chancellor of the Roman church by pope Lucius II. He died about 1150. His only work now extant is his "Sententiarum Liber," Paris, 1655, which though somewhat obscure, possesses much judgment, and, contrary to the custom of the time, he prefers the authority of reason and the Scriptures to the testimony of the fathers, or the subtlety of metaphysics.—*Dupin. Cave. Leland. Fuller's Worthies.*

PULTENEY (RICHARD) an ingenious physician and botanist, born at Loughborough in Leicestershire, in 1730. He was educated for the medical profession, and settled as a surgeon at Leicester, devoting his leisure to scientific inquiries. In 1759 he published in the Philosophical Transactions "An Account of some rare Plants found in Leicestershire," and the following year, "Observations upon the Sleep of Plants, with an Account of that Faculty which Linnæus calls Vigiliæ Florum and an Enumeration of several Plants, which are subject to that Law." In 1762 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and he then communicated "A Case of a Man whose Heart was enlarged to a very uncommon Size." He took the degree of MD. at the university of Edinburgh in 1764, when he delivered a thesis, "De Cinchona officinali, sive Cortice Peruviano," and soon after he settled at Blandford in Dorsetshire, where he practised as physician during the remainder of his life. In 1781 he published "A General View of the Writings of Linnæus," 8vo, and in 1790 appeared his principal work, "Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England, from its Origin to the Introduction of the Linnæan System," 2 vols. 8vo. He also was the author of some papers in the London Medical Journal, and the Memoirs of the Medical Society. His death took place October 13, 1801.—*Rees's Cyclop. Biog. Univ.*

PULTENEY (WILLIAM) earl of Bath, an English statesman, who distinguished himself as the political antagonist of sir Robert Walpole. He was descended from an ancient family, and was born in 1682. After receiving part of his education at Westminster school, he became a student of Christchurch, Oxford, and when queen Anne made a visit to the university, he addressed to her majesty a congratulatory speech on the occasion. After having travelled abroad, he returned to his native country, to devote himself to politics, and being chosen a member of the house of Commons, he joined the party of the whigs, in the latter years of the reign of Anne. Under George I he obtained a seat at the council-board, and was made secretary at war. A dispute with sir Robert Walpole caused his removal to the ranks of the opposition, when he joined lord Bolingbroke in conducting an anti ministerial journal, called "The Craftsman." In 1731 he fought a bloodless duel with lord Hervey, which gave offence to the king, who removed Mr Pulteney from the office of privy counsellor, which he had hitherto held, and also from the commission of the peace. These and other marks of the displeasure of his majesty or his advisers, only served to increase the popularity of this leader of the opposition, who at length succeeded in procuring the resignation of his rival, Walpole, in 1741. The party with which he had acted then came into power, and he was himself raised to the peerage, by the title of earl of Bath. From that period his favour with the people entirely ceased, and he became more completely the object of public contempt than perhaps any other political leader of his time. His death took place June 8, 1764.—*Biog. Peerage.*

PURBACH or PURBACHIUS (GEORGE) a learned German of the fifteenth century, so named from the place of his nativity. He was born in 1423, and received his education at Vienna, where he distinguished himself both as a good mathematician and a sound classical scholar. He rose to be mathematical professor in the university belonging to that capital, and the science is indebted to him for several improvements, theoretical as well as practical, especially as far as regards some of its instruments, and the construction of some useful tables in trigonometry, &c. He was one of the best astronomers of his day, and had set

about a translation of Ptolemy's "Almagestum," from the Arabic version, but was prevented by death from completing it. He was also the author of a treatise, entitled "A Theory of the Planets." His death took place in 1461.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

PURCELL (HENRY) an English musical composer of first-rate skill and eminence. He was the son of an able musician and gentleman of the chapel royal, of the same name, who dying, in 1664, left him an orphan in his sixth year. He was admitted at an early age a chorister in the king's chapel, where he studied music under captain Cook and his successor, Pelham Humphrey, and afterwards completed his education under doctor Blow, who was so proud of his scholar, that at his death his friends thought it worthy of being inscribed on the monument of the deceased, that he was "Master to the famous Mr Henry Purcell." In 1676, when only eighteen years old, he obtained the situation of organist to Westminster abbey, and six years afterwards succeeded Dr Edward Law in a similar capacity at the chapel royal, St James's. From this period his fame seems to have increased with a rapidity proportioned to his merit, his anthems and church music in general being especially popular in all the cathedrals of the kingdom. Nor were his compositions for the stage and music-room less successful, no other vocal music being listened to with pleasure in this country, comparatively speaking, till the rise of Handel, nearly thirty years after his decease. The unlimited powers of his genius embraced every species of composition with equal facility, and with respect to chamber music, all prior productions seem to have been at once and totally superseded. Of his numerous compositions his celebrated "Te Deum" and "Jubilate" have been erroneously supposed, by Ludway and others, to have been written for the opening of new St Paul's, although the author did not live to see the building finished, the fact, however, appears, from a copy preserved in the library of Christchurch, Oxford, to have been, that they were composed for the celebration of St Cecilia's day, 1694. Among his other works of a sacred nature are three full and six verse, anthems, to be found in Dr Boyce's collection, a whole service in the key of B flat, with eight anthems preserved in the British museum, and Hymns, Psalms, Motets, &c. of a singularly sublime cast, in a manuscript bequeathed by dean Aldrich to Christchurch library. Of these, the "Te Deum" was constantly performed at St Paul's, on the feast of the sons of the clergy, till it was superseded by that of Handel, written on the occasion of the peace of Utrecht, which in its turn yielded to that for the victory at Dettingen, by the same composer, which still maintains its ground, and constantly forms a part of the solemnity on the occasion. Of his instrumental music a collection was published two years after his decease, by Frances Purcell, his executrix, containing airs in four parts for two violins, tenor, and bass. Few of his songs appear to have been printed during his life, but many of them were published afterwards by his widow, under the title of "Orpheus Britannicus." "Ye twice ten hundred Deities," contained in this collection, is considered the finest piece of recitative in the language, while his music in "King Arthur" has maintained its popularity undiminished above a century. In 1695, the year of his death, he set to music "Bonduca," and "The Prophetess," an opera altered by Dryden from Beaumont and Fletcher, and, besides the works already enumerated, he was the author of a vast variety of Catches, Rounds, Glees, &c. not less remarkable for their melody than for their spirit, humour, and originality. The works of no musical composer were, perhaps, ever more congenial with the national taste of this country, which displayed its gratitude by a monument erected to his honour, in Westminster abbey. His death took place November 21, 1695.—DANIEL PURCELL, his younger brother, was also a musician, but of far inferior reputation. He was organist of Magdalen college, Oxford, and composed an opera, entitled "Brutus of Alba," as well as another, called "The Grove, or Love's Paradise." His fame, however, rests principally on his character as the most facetious punster of his day, and many specimens of this kind of wit are attributed to him in the jest books of the period.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

PURCHAS (SAMUEL) an English divine, was born in 1577, at Thaxtead in Essex. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of BD. His principal work was entitled "Purchas his Pilgrimages, or Relations of the World," 5 vols folio, which was well received, and with Hakluyt's Voyages, led the way to all other collections of the same kind, and have been much valued and esteemed. He also wrote 'Microcosmos, or the History of Man," 8vo, "The King's Tower and Triumphal Arch of London." Mr Purchas was rector of St Martin's in Ludgate, and chaplain to Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury. He died in London in 1628.—His son, SAMUEL, wrote "A Theatre of Political Flying Insects," 1657. A copy of the Pilgrim of Purchas is now deemed very valuable.—*Biog. Brit.*

PURVER (ANTHONY) a native of Hampshire, who distinguished himself by a translation of the Bible. He was born in low life, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker being afterwards employed as a shepherd, he found leisure for study, to which he was excited by the perusal of a tract, in which some inaccuracies in the authorized version of the Bible were pointed out. He then endeavoured to acquire a knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, which he did with very little assistance, and having settled at Andover as a schoolmaster, he completed a translation of the Old and New Testaments into English, which work was published at the expense of Dr Fothergill in 1765, 2 vols. folio. As the production of a self-educated scholar, it deserves considerable approbation, the author having ge-

nerally succeeded in giving a more literal translation of the Scriptures than those who preceded him. He belonged to the sect of the Quakers, among whom he was an occasional preacher. His death took place in August 1777.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

PUTEANUS (Erycius) or Vander Put ten, a learned writer, was born at Vanloo in 1574. He went to Italy, and became professor of rhetoric at Milan, and historiographer to the king of Spain, and was made a citizen of Rome. He returned to Louvaine, and succeeded Lipsius as professor of belles lettres. He was also counsellor to the archduke Albert, and governor of the citadel of Louvaine, where he died in 1646. His works are, "Statera Belli et Pacis," "Historia Insubrica," "Orchestra Burgundica," "Theatrum Historicum Imperatorum," "Comus, seu de Luxu Somnium," "De Usu Bibliothecæ Ambrosianæ," &c.—*Bayle. Moreri. Saxii Onomast.*

PUTTENHAM (George) an English poet, was born about 1530, and educated at Oxford. He distinguished himself in the court of Edward VI by an eclogue, entitled "Elpine." He then made one or two tours on the continent, and on his return he became one of the gentlemen pensioners of queen Elizabeth. The only pieces of his extant are, "The Art of Poesie," and "The Partheniades," the latter of which was presented to queen Elizabeth, as a new-year's gift, in 1579. The Art of Poesie proves the soundness of his judgment, and his candour as a critic, and is a curious and entertaining work. It was reprinted by Haslewood in 1811.—*Censura Lit. Warton's Hist. of Poetry. Gent. Mag.*

PUTNAM (Israel) a major general in the service of the United States of America, born at Salem, in the province of Massachusetts, about 1718. He was principally noted for his daring courage, which he displayed in a singular combat with a wolf in 1739. He was at that time a farmer residing at Pomfret in Connecticut, and his flocks, as well as those of his neighbours, being terribly thinned by the ravages of a monstrous she wolf, Putnam, with a few associates, traced the ferocious animal to her den, which was a deep cavern in a rock Into that place he crept alone, with a torch in one hand and a musket in the other, and, at the utmost personal risk, destroyed the creature, according to some accounts, by strangling her in his arms, after he had wounded her. In the war with France, in 1755, he obtained the command of a company, and he served in the expedition against Ticonderago in the following year. He was afterwards taken prisoner, and conveyed to Montreal, but was released on peace taking place, when he retired to his farm. On the commencement of hostilities between this country and the colonies, he raised a regiment, and soon was appointed a major general, in which capacity he commanded at the battle of Bunker's hill. He was afterwards employed at New York, Philadelphia, and various other places, where he maintained the reputation as a bold and skilful officer. Illness obliged him to retire from the service, and he died in 1790, much regretted by his fellow-citizens.—*Biog. Nouv. des Con.*

PUTTER (John Stephen) an eminent German writer on history and national policy, who was a native of Iserlohn in Westphalia. His father was a merchant, and he studied at Marpurg, Halle, and Jena, whence he removed again to Marpurg in 1742. In 1744 he commenced his academical career, by a course of lectures on the history of the empire; and in 1746 he became professor at Gottingen. In 1762 he went to Gotha, to deliver lectures to the hereditary prince, in consequence of which he was introduced to the great Frederic of Prussia, and in 1764, on the election of Joseph II as king of the Romans, this learned professor was appointed counsellor to the Hanoverian legation at Frankfort. He was offered the title of aulic counsellor at Vienna in 1766, but nothing could induce him to leave Gottingen, where he obtained the office of dean of the faculty of jurisprudence in 1797, on the death of Boehmer. He died August 12, 1807, at the age of eighty two. His principal works are, "Institutiones Juris Publici Germanici," "A Sketch of the History of Germany," "An Historical Developement of the Constitution of the Germanic Empire," which was translated into English by Dr Dornford, and published in 3 vols 8vo, 1790, "An Essay toward an Academical History of the learned Men belonging to the University of Gottingen," "The Literature of German Public Law," and his "Autobiography."—*Biog Univ.*

PUY (du). There were several learned and ingenious French writers of this name, whose family was connected by the ties of consanguinity with that of the celebrated Thuanus Of these, Claude du Puy, an advocate of some eminence, had three sons Pierre, born in 1512, at Agen, followed the profession of his father, became keeper of the royal library and a counsellor to the king, in which capacity he contended for the civil privileges of the sovereign in the bishoprics of Metz, Verdun, &c. and published a treatise on the French laws, respecting succession to the crown He was also a sound antiquarian, and besides an edition of Thuanus, which he superintended, was the author of a variety of valuable works, on subjects connected with politics and history. The principal of these are, "A Treatise on the Rights and Liberties of the Gallican Church," folio, 3 vols., "Historical Remarks on certain Events in French History, the Condemnation of the Knights Templars, the Schism of Avignon, &c" 4to, "A History of the principal Favourites, &c." "On the Majority of the Kings of France Regencies, &c." He died in 1651, and is highly complimented for his talents by Voltaire.—Christopher, the second brother, took holy orders, and is known as the publisher of "Perroniana." He survived his brother Pierre about three years.—Jacques, the third brother, was also an ecclesiastic, and obtained the priory of St Saviour's. He was the author of a Glossary to the names in the history of his kinsman De

Thou, and died in 1657.—Louis du Puy, descended of the same family, was born in 1709 at Bugey, and becoming librarian to the prince de Soubise, published under the auspices of that nobleman a translation of the tragedies of Sophocles. He was also for many years editor of the Journal des Savans, and the author of a treatise on geometry, besides sundry philosophical papers in the Transactions of the Academie des Inscriptions, of which he was a member.—*Biog. Univ.*

PUY-SEGUR (Jacques de Chastenet, lord of) the name of two celebrated French commanders, father and son. The elder descended of a noble family of Armagnac, was born at the commencement of the seventeenth century, and entering the army at an early age, served forty-three campaigns, in the course of which he was present in thirty battles, and assisted at a hundred and twenty sieges; yet such was his good fortune, that though he always exposed his person with becoming bravery, he never once received a wound. On retiring from the service, he amused his leisure hours by compiling his own memoirs, which appeared at Paris, about eight years after his decease, and are remarkable for their accuracy as well as interest. They embrace a period of more than forty years, extending from 1617 to 1658. He enjoyed the rank of lieutenant-general, and died in 1682, at his estate in the neighbourhood of Guise.—His son, born in 1655, was also an excellent officer, and rose to the dignity of a marshal of France. He was the author of a treatise on tactics, which went through two editions, the first of which was in folio; the latter, printed in two quarto volumes, appeared five years after his death, which took place in 1743.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PUZOS (Nicholas) a celebrated accoucheur, born at Paris in 1686. He was the son of an army surgeon, and after having gone through a course of philosophy at the university of Paris, he served in the military hospitals, made several campaigns, and arrived at the rank of assistant surgeon-major. He afterwards settled at Paris, and devoted himself to the obstetrical branch of his profession. Becoming one of the first members of the Academy of Surgery, he was, in 1741, made a vice-director, and soon after director. The office of censor-royal for books on surgery was conferred on him on the death of Petit; and in 1751 the king gave him letters of nobility. He died June 7, 1753. Puzos was chiefly eminent as a practitioner; but he was also the author of a valuable memoir on Hæmorrhages, in the Transactions of the Academy of Surgery, and of "Traité des Accouchments, contenant des Observations importantes pour la Pratique de cetArt," published posthumously, Paris, 1759. 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

PYE (Henry James) an ingenious English writer, born in London 1745, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he graduated LLD. in 1772. On quitting the university he obtained a commission in the Berkshire militia, his family being connected with that county, which at a subsequent period he became a candidate to represent in parliament, but lost his election after an expensive contest. Mr Pye was the author of a great variety of poetical pieces, the principal of which are an four volumes of miscellaneous poetry, besides translations from Homer, Pindar, Aristotle, Burger, &c. together with several Birth-day Odes, written in his capacity of poet-laureat. To this situation he was appointed in 1790, and two years afterwards obtained that of a stipendiary magistrate of police, both which he filled till his death in 1813.—*Ann. Biog.*

PYLE (Thomas) a learned and able polemic of the last century, a native of Stodey in the county of Norfolk, born 1674. From Caius college, Cambridge, he removed, on the completion of his university education, to King's Lynn; and having taken holy orders, became minister of a chapel there, distinguishing himself both by his eloquence in the pulpit and the exemplary tenor of his life. Bishop Hoadly presented him at length with a stall in Salisbury cathedral, in consequence of the talent and zeal which he displayed in the celebrated Bangorian controversy; and in 1732 his revenues were farther increased by the addition of the vicarage of St Margaret's at Lynn. He was the author of valuable Paraphrases of the Old Testament, and of the Epistles contained in the New, as well as of the Acts and Revelations, which have gone through several editions. Two years after his decease, which took place in 1755, his son, Philip Pyle, prebendary of Winchester, published a collection of upwards of sixty of his father's sermons, in three 8vo volumes.—*Biog. Brit.*

PYM (John) a noted parliamentarian in the reign of Charles I, was descended of a good family in Somersetshire, where he was born in 1584. He was educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, whence he removed to one of the inns of court, and was called to the bar, and placed as a clerk in the office of the exchequer. He was early elected member of parliament for Tavistock in the reign of James I, and in 1626 was one of the managers of the articles of impeachment against the duke of Buckingham. He was also a great opposer of Arminianism, being himself strongly attached to Calvinistic principles. In 1639 he, with several other commoners and lords, held a close correspondence with the commissioners sent to London by the Scottish covenanters; and in the parliament of 1640 he was one of the most active and leading members. On the meeting of the next, or long parliament, he made an able and elaborate speech on grievances, and impeached the earl of Strafford, at whose trial he was one of the managers of the house of Commons. It was the zeal and earnestness of Pym which chiefly led Charles into the imprudent measure of coming to the parliament in person, to seize him and four other members. Nothing intimidated, he continued firm in the interests of parliament, but

it necessary, some time before his death, to draw up a defence of his conduct, which leaves it doubtful what part he would have taken had he lived until hostilities commenced. In November, 1643, he was appointed lieutenant of the ordnance, and would probably have risen to greater distinction, had he not died of an imposthume in his bowels, December 8, 1643. The abilities of this parliamentary leader are acknowledged on all sides; nor does there appear any solid reason to impeach his integrity in what he deemed a conscientious discharge of his duty, beyond the imputations and surmises of the opposing party, which, as may be seen in Clarendon, amount to little beyond rumours, and the inferences drawn from the fact of his dying rich.—*Clarendon's Hist. of Rebell. Marshall's Fun. Sermon. Birch's Lives.*

PYNAKER (Adam) an eminent Dutch painter, was born at Pynaker in Holland, in 1621. He went to Rome for improvement, and became a distinguished landscape painter. His management of light and shade, liveliness of colouring, and architectural embellishments are much admired. He died in 1673. His small pictures are most valued.—*Pilkington's Dict.*

PYNSON (Richard) a printer, was born in Normandy, but was naturalized in England by the patent of Henry VII, whose printer he became. He was the first who introduced the Roman letter into this country, and he was eminently successful in his publications, which consist chiefly of law books. He is supposed to have died about 1529.—*Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities.*

PYRRHO, an eminent Greek philosopher, and founder of the sect of Pyrrhonists, or sceptics, was the son of Plistarchus, of the city of Elea, in the Peloponnesus. He flourished about the 110th Olympiad, or BC. 340, and applied himself first to painting, but aspiring to philosophy, became the disciple of Anaxarchus, whom he accompanied to India in the train of Alexander the Great. Here he made himself acquainted with the opinions of the Brahmins, Gymnosophists, and Magi, from whom he imbibed whatever seemed favourable to his own natural disposition for doubting. As he advanced in this career he gradually arrived at the conclusion, that all is to be doubted, and nothing affirmed, and formed a new school to establish the principle that every thing is involved in uncertainty. According to Diogenes Laertius, he carried his principles to a ridiculous extreme even in common life, but the respect paid to him by ancient writers, makes it probable that these stories were mere calumnies of the Stoics, his opponents, especially as he was highly esteemed by his countrymen, and after his death the Athenians honoured his memory with a statue. He died about BC. 288, in the ninetieth year of his age. The scepticism of Pyrrho is in a great measure ascribed to his early acquaintance with the system of Democritus, and strong distaste for the endless cavils of the dogmatists. He left no writings behind him, but the tenets of his school may be collected from the "Pyrrhonæ Hypotyposes" of Sextus Empiricus.—*Diog. Laert. Brucker's Hist. Philos. Bayle.*

PYRRHUS, king of Epirus, one of the most celebrated warriors of antiquity, supposed to be descended from Achilles, was the son of Æacides, driven from his kingdom by a revolt. By the assistance of Glaucias, king of Illyria, he recovered his father's kingdom at the age of twelve, but was expelled by his great-uncle Neoptolemus after he had occupied it five years. He returned to his brother-in-law, Demetrius Poliorcetes, and greatly distinguished himself as a warrior at the battle of Ipsus, BC. 301. At length, by the assistance of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, he recovered his throne, and immediately commenced the career of restless ambition, in which his whole future life was occupied. Of his various contests, that with the Roman republic occupies the most distinguished place in history. On this occasion, he acted at the head of a general Greek confederacy, which determined to assist the Tarentines against the Romans. Leaving his son regent of Epirus, he landed in Italy, BC. 280, with an army of 25,000 men, including 7,000 of the veteran troops of Alexander, with a number of war elephants. The course of this eventful war belongs to history, of which, as illustrative of the great military abilities of the contending parties, and the rising loftiness of the Romans, it forms a splendid portion. When obliged to return from Italy, Pyrrhus gladly seized a pretext to retire to Sicily, where he entered into a similar contest with the Carthaginians, and with a like final result. A second expedition to Italy and Sicily, after much arduous and spirited warfare, ended very much like the former. Attacks upon Sparta and Argos followed, in the latter of which this restless, but accomplished warrior, was struck from his horse by a tile thrown at him from the top of a house by an Argive woman, and killed while he lay stunned senseless from the blow. Pyrrhus, who was regarded as the greatest captain of his day, was unhappily one of those leaders who love war for its own sake. The Romans entertained the highest opinion of his military skill, and Hannibal is said to have placed him next to Alexander. He has been accounted the first who perfectly understood the art of encamping, and of drawing up an army, and several volumes which he wrote upon the subject are mentioned by the ancients. He was fond of glory, and personally brave even to rashness, but his faults, both of ambition and love of war, were counterbalanced by a generous nature, which disposed him to acts of kindness, and the performance of many courteous and benevolent actions. — *Plutarch. Univ Hist.*

PYTHAGORAS, the first of the ancient sages who assumed the original modest title of philosopher, and the founder of the Italic school. The date of his birth is contested, but the most probable æra assigned is BC. 586. His father, Mnemarchus, was an engraver of

Samos, who travelled with his wife into Phœnicia, where, in the town of Sidon, Pythagoras was born. He was subsequently brought to Samos, where his first master was Creophilas; and he afterwards received instructions from Pherecydes, in the island of Scyros, whence, it is asserted, that he went to Miletus, and conversed with Thales, who recommended him to visit Egypt. He was received in the latter country with great kindness by Amasis, its king; and he remained there twenty-five years, during which time he became deeply versed in the science and mysteries of the Egyptian priesthood. From Egypt he is said by many writers, both Pagan and Christian, to have visited the East; but this is contradicted by the express authority of Antiphon, quoted by Porphyry, which states that he returned directly from Egypt to Ionia, and opened a school at Samos, which, after a while, he quitted, disgusted, as it is said, with the tyranny of Polycrates. Be the motive what it may, he passed over into that part of Italy denominated Magna Græcia, and settled at Crotona, a city in the bay of Tarentum, where he opened a school with great success. He also taught his doctrine in many other cities of Magna Græcia, as well as in other parts of Italy, and obtained numerous disciples, who held him in a degree of respect little short of adoration. At the same time, as he was a strenuous political reformist, and urged the inhabitants, not only of Crotona, but of several other places, to assert their rights and resist the encroachments of their rulers, he raised a powerful opposition against himself, which ultimately led to his destruction. Among the most vicious and powerful of his enemies was Cylon, a wealthy leader of Crotona, whom he refused to enrol among his disciples; in revenge for which repulse, the latter surrounded the house in which the Pythagoreans were assembled, with a body of adherents, and brutally set it on fire. By this wicked outrage, about forty persons lost their lives; but Pythagoras, not being present, escaped. After the commission of an act of this kind with impunity, he deemed it expedient to withdraw, and endeavoured to obtain an asylum among the Locrians, who would not allow him to reside in their country, and he returned to Metapontum Here also finding himself surrounded with enemies, he took refuge in the temple of the Muses, where not being able to procure the necessary supply of food, he is said to have perished with hunger at the age of eighty. The particulars concerning Pythagoras are mixed with incredible fictions and extravagant tales of the wildest description, the propagation of which, there is strong reason to suspect, that he himself promoted. His supernatural pretensions were numerous and extraordinary, and could only originate in the arts of imposture. Such were his pretended adventures in the cave of Crete, his assumption of the character of Apollo, and assertion that his soul had lived in the bodies of several persons of preceding ages, whom he specified by name. We must refer to our authorities for an adequate account of the doctrines of Pythagoras, who, in imitation of the Egyptian priests, subjected his pupils to a strict course of discipline. They were in the first instance enjoined a silence of five years, in which they were only to listen, and even afterwards they were to talk with great moderation. They were also obliged to give up their fortunes to the common stock, and to abstain from certain articles of food, and especially beans, with the greatest scrupulosity. In the way of communication, he adopted the symbolical plan of the Egyptians, in which veiled manner he treated of God and the human soul, and delivered a vast number of precepts relating to the conduct of life, political as well as civil. He also made considerable advances in the arts and sciences. In arithmetic, the common multiplication-table is to this day called Pythagorean; and in geometry he discovered many theorems, and particularly the famous one that in every right-angled triangle the square of the largest side is equal to the sum of the squares of the two shorter ones, for which discovery he made a solemn sacrifice. In astronomy, also, he made considerable progress, and even maintained something respecting the true system of the world, which places the sun in the centre, a science established by Copernicus and Newton. The musical chords are also said to have been discovered by Pythagoras, to whom is attributed the invention of the musical canon, or monochord. To show his veneration for the marriage state, this philosopher took a wife at Crotona, by whom he had two sons, who assumed the direction of his school on his death. Whether Pythagoras left any writings behind him has been doubted by the ancients; but the soundest opinions are against the authenticity of several which have been attributed to him. The "Golden Verses," which pass under his name, are supposed to have been written either by Epicharmus or Empedocles. Notwithstanding the high encomiums bestowed upon this philosopher, Brucker is of opinion that he owed much of his celebrity to imposture; but merited as this strictures probably is, his genius was undisputably of the highest order. The sect of Pythagoras subsisted until the end of the reign of Alexander the Great, when it yielded to the influence of the Academy and Lyceum, or at least ceased as a society. The "Golden Verses," which may be considered as a brief summary of his popular doctrines, were translated by the dramatist Rowe, in 1707, 8vo.—*Diog. Laertius. Stanley. Brucker*

PYTHEAS, a celebrated ancient traveller, was a native of Massilia (now Marseilles) a colony of the Phocæans, and flourished in the time of Aristotle and of Alexander the Great. He was sent by his fellow-citizens to make new discoveries in the North, and explored all the sea-coasts from Cadiz to Thule, or Ireland. His principal work, "The Tour of the Earth," is not extant, and has been treated by Polybius and Strabo as fabulous, while other geographers have confirmed his observations.—*Plin. Hist. Græc. Ch*